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## HAYNES'

# PTIST CYCLOP

DICTIONARY

OF

BAPTIST BIOGRAPHY, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, THEOLOGY, POLITY AND LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING:

AN HISTORICAL GAZETTEER, AND ATLAS OF BAPTIST CHURCHES, ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY. THROLOGICAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS,— MISSIONARY STATIONS AND STATISTICS, AND GENERAL MISCEL-LANY; ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, AND IN CHARTS

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#### PROGRAMME.

The Cyclopædia Baptistica is strictly original in its plan, unique in its character, and in its execution sui generis. This book will not only supply a palpable desideratum, but also fill a wide chasm in Baptist Literature. It will not only create a demand for the frequent reproduction of itself, but propagate, also, the desire for its perfection, and become the progenitor of a numerous family of Denominational Cyclopædias; being emphatically the pioneer of Cyclopædias of the Denominational class. The Cyclopædia Baptistica has merits and faults peculiar to itself, but shall be adventured to its destiny without apology or heraldry.

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distinct works, which might be respectively entitled—

I. BIOGRAPHIA BAPTISTICA, II. BIBLIOTHECA BAPTISTICA, First Part, of which this vol.

III. LEXICON OF PÆDOBAPTISM,

is Vol. I.

IV. A BAPTIST HISTORICAL GAZETTEER. V. A BAPTIST CHRONOLOGICAL ATLAS.

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PART IV. contains the Électic Compend of Baptist History and Antiquities.

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The elaboration of this work has involved authorship, editorship, and compilership. By design, all notes, references, citations, and credits, are incorporated with the text, being an essential part of the book, and not the least important characteristic. There is not one marginal, or foot-note. The office is reserved to the reader and to the author, or future editors, to fill the blanks as addenda. That the reader, in referring to this book, may enjoy as much pleasure, without the difficulties, and cankering, toilsome cares, and perplexities, necessarily realized in making it, is the hope of

THE AUTHOR.

New-York, 1st Oct. 1849.

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#### EXPLANATION OF THE ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

A word of explanation may be both proper and necessary respecting the deviation from the common plan of Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Lexicons, and Cyclopædias.

In the Cyclopædia Baptistica proper, every Article is found under the letter of the Alphabet with which it begins, as—FREY is found under F.; but, instead of being found under Fr, it is placed under Fe, because it is more easy and simple to divide each letter of the Alphabet into SIX Chapters, corresponding with the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y, than to multiply divisions of each letter by all the twenty-six letters of the Alphabet. Thus the first letter of a name indicates the letter under which the article is placed and found.

After the first letter, consonants are not noticed; only the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y; and whichsoever of the vowels of a name follows the first letter, shows the chapter where the article will be found. Thus Franklin is found under Fa. It makes no difference whether the first letter be a vowel or consonant: thus Aemstelredamus is found under Ae.

A copious Alphabetical Index, on this plan, is prefixed to each volume, and will be added to the whole work.

A very little use will make it plainer, and more simple and easy to find an article, on this plan, than any other yet known.

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## BAPTIST CYCLOPÆDIA.

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Edinburgh, 1824.

pe Helvetica. funditur. monitis legis naturae et praeceptis amined p. 97. religionis Christianae deducta. Zurich, 2d edition, 1753, 2 vols., the baptism of Clinics was used in sophical work, entitled Versuch-einer Historischen und Physischen ed from the Apostolic writings, nor Beschreibung der Helvetischen Eis- from those of the first Fathers,

AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS, a berge. Zweite Auflage: illustrated Zurich, 1753, Madeloc, was exalted to the Arch- 8vo.—Robert Watt's Bibliotheca bishopric of Treves in 810. He Britannica, ad nomen. From this wrote: A Treatise on Baptism, print- writer, who was a Pædobaptist, the ed among the works, and under the following quotations are made unname of, Alcuinus. See Alcuinus der the name of Altmannus: "In in this work. Also Bibliotheca the primitive church, persons to be Britannica, by Robert Watt, M. D., baptized were not sprinkled but entirely immersed in water, which ALTMANN, John George, a was performed according to the ex-Swiss Historian and Divine, was ample of John the Baptist. Hence born 1697; died 1758. In con-all those allusions: seeing by imjunction with Brettinger, he com- mersion, they plainly signified a piled the collection entitled Tem- burial; by the following emersion Zurich, 1735-43, out of the water, a resurrection; 6 vols., 8vo.—Meletemata philo- and agreeable to these ideas, are gico-Critica quibus difficilioribus. those passages of scripture to be N. Test. locis ex antiquitate lux af- explained, which refer to this rite. Utrecht, 1753, 3 vols., See Rom. vi. 3, 4, 5, Col. ii., and 4to.—A Description of the Gla-Gal. iii. 27." Meletem. Philolog. ciers in Germany. Zurich, 1751-Critic. Tom. iii. Exercit. in 1 Cor. 53, 8vo. — Principia Ethica ex xv. 29. 8 Booth, Pædobaptism Ex-

> "It has not yet been proved that He wrote, also, a Philo- the time of the Apostles; nor cer-

from which it may be concluded Ampsing John, Assuerus, Bugenthat it is a rite of such great hagius, or Bugenhagen John, Horantiquity." Meletem. Critic. Tom. iii. p. 131.

this subject and for notices of the Frederick, Bakewell Thomas, Feattitles and character of their works, ley Daniel, Crouch John, Chidley see in this work articles: Aemstel-Samuel, Carpenter Richard, Ashredamus, Cole Thomas, Brocardus ton Thomas, Brown Immanuel, James, Wigend John, Clopenber- Fell Dr. John, Collens John, Presgius, Baille Robert, Reading John, sick George, Ellis Thomas, Cra-D.D., Cragge John, Collins Her- fordius Matthew, Allen William, cules, Barton Thomas, and Bene-D.D., Assheton William, D.D., dict David, and articles Anabaptist, Fabricius John, Stennett Joseph, Catabaptist, Sebaptist, Paedobap-| Stennett Samuel, Stogdon Hubert, tist, and Baptist. Under the title Catron Francis, Watkins Richard. Anabaptism, Robert Watt in his Cotesford Thomas, Ott John Henry, Bibliotheca Britannica dates, 1535, Whitgift Dr. John, Gerbelius Nichand notices the following works: olas, and names under articles Ana-Dissertatio Contra A. 1535. Godly and Fruitful sermon against &c. See also Benedict David, and the divers erroneous Opinions of Art., Chronology Baptist. the A. and others. 1580. De A. following list of titles of books on Jurantiam in Papam et Ecclesiam this subject is quoted from ROBERT Romanam. 1582. De A. Dogmata, WATT's Bibliotheca Britannica unet Argumenta, cum Refutationibus. 1644. The Confession of Faith of commonly called 1554. the Churches A. London. 4to. Glasg. Gangraena Theologiæ, A., 1743. &c—1647. A. the true Fountain of Independency, Browinism, Antinomianism, and Familism unsealed—1647. Against A.—1654. An Antidote to A.-1767. Routed—1656. The Arraignment the Common Secte of the A.-1551. and Conviction of A. 1673. Antidote to prevent the prevalency of N. D. Defence of A.

ANABAPTIST. works on this subject are noticed following: Corvinus Anthony, Cal- 1554. vin John, Turner William, D.D., John De, Johnson Francis, Bale, lent Heresye and Sect of A.-1560. or Baleus John, Ampsinguis or

Philolog. tensius Lambert, Ainsworth Henry, Sheppard, or Shepherd ANABAPTISM. For authors on Thomas, Ricraft Josiah, Spanheim A | baptism, Baptism, Paedobaptism, der the title of this article.

- 1. A. de Ortu et Progressu.-
- 2. De Miserabili Monasteriensium A., obsidione, excidio, memorabilibus rebus tempore obsidionis in urbe gestis, Epistola.-1549.
- 3. A Short Instruction for to arme all good Christian People against the Pestiferous Errours of
- A Preservative or triacle against the Poison of Pelagius, lately renewed and stirred up again by Authors and the furious Sect of the A.-1551.
- 5. Three Dialogues between the in this work under their names re-Seditious Libertine or Rebel A., spectively, some of which are the and the true obedient Christian.
- 5. An halsome Antidotus, Bullinger Henry, Knox John, Bres counter Poyson against the pesti-
  - 7. Adversus A., lib. ii.-1560.

- 8. An Answer to a great number the A. of blasphemous Cavillations, writ- Baptism.--1653. ten by an A., wherein the Author discouvereth the craft and false-in the Washing.-1659. hood of that Sect, that the Godly, Knowing that error, may be con-A.'s Tyranny.-1659. firmed in the trueth by the evident Word of God.-1595.
- 9. La Racine, Source, et Fonderefutation de leurs arguments. 1617.
- 10. Treatises against the A. 1616.
  - 11. Historia A.-1619.
  - 12. Disp. 3 contra A.-1632.
- 13. De Paedobaptismo, contra A. -1636.
- 14. Tumultuum A., liber unus. 1641.
- Book of Common Prayer  ${f Vindicated}$  from all  ${f A.-1642}$ .
- 16. A Short History of High and Low Germany. Lond. 4to.-
- 17. Confession of Faith of A., &c. Lond. Reprinted Lon. 1646, 1652.-1644.
- 18. An Answer upon a Dialogue of the A.-1645.
- 19. A Letter against A., Separatists, &c. Lond.-1645.
- 20. A Looking-glass for the A. and the rest of the Separatists. -1646.
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24. The Dippers dipt; being a Discourse against the A.-1650.

25. Anabaptistarum Scrupuli; an Answer to a Kentish A., made in the year 1649.

26. The Separatist's answer to

Arguments concerning

27. The A. Washed and shrunk

28. The Boundless Cruelty of an

29. Against the A.'s and Quakers.-1659.

30. Of the Designments of the ment des A. de nostre temps, avec Roman Catholics, Royalists, Presbyterians, A.-1660.

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> 32. Traytors Unvailed; a brief and true Account of the Design of the A. and Fifth Monarchy Men on Sunday, in Newgate.-1669.-1676.

> 33. Adversus Socinianos, A. Libertinos, Pontificios quosdam, Lutheranos, &c. 1676.

> 34. A Friendly Address to Nonconformists, beginning with the A. -1695.

35. Hist. des A. Paris, 8vo.-1695.

36. A Conference with an A.-1695.

37. The A.'s Catechism.-Lond. 8vo.-1701.

38. Two Letters to Dissuade from the Errors of A.-1701.

39. A Serious Address to the A. Lon. 8vo.–1701.

- 40. A Caveat against the new sect of the A. lately sprung up at Oxon. Lon. 8vo.-1704.
  - 41. Contra Cum A.-1704.
- 42. Answer to Mr. David Russen's true Picture of the A.-1714.
- 43. A Defence of the Caveat against the A. of Oxon.-1718.
- 44. The Female's Advocate in behalf of the Sisters' Right to Church Government in the A. congregation. Lon. 4to.-1733.

45. The History of the A.-N.D.

46. That there is a lawful Vse of an Oath, contrary to the assertion of the Manichees and A.

47. A most sure and strong defence of the Baptism of Children

against the A.

48. An Epistle written to a good Lady for the comfort of a Friend Brazen Nose College, Oxford, as of hers, wherein the Novations' erroure now reniued by the A. is confuted, and the Synne against ye Holy Ghoste plainly declared.

49. Annals relating to the His-

tory of the A.

50. Certayne Notis and Properties of A.

Under the Articles, Baptism, Paedobaptist, Baptist, Paedobaptism, Infant Baptism, Anabap-city of London, Eastern Division, tism, and in the Biographical, commencing with Rev. William Bibliographical and Chronological Kiffin, previous to 1692, and ending portions of this work will be added with Rev. Timothy Thomas after and noticed, in extenso, several 1800, where he places Rev. Richhundred other works and authors ard Adams as pastor from 1690 to from some of which full quotations 1716. will be inserted. reader, most readily, that the ma- tor of FAIR STREET, General Bapterials are most ample and satis- tist Church, in Southwark, Engfactory for the identification of the land, from 1688 to 1689. Baptists under whatever name they same Vol. p. 343, he says under the may have been known, in every | head of Shad ry not only coaeval with the Pro-of this church in 1681, was Mr. testant Reformation, but, as will John Clayton, who died about the evidently be made appear, from a time of the revolution. period long anterior, which, if not succeeded by Mr. Richard Adams, tory affirms, "hid in the remotest|shire Square. depths of antiquity," yet traceable Street and Shad Thames, in their to the very first day of the beginning of the Church of Jesus Christ, which will be done, or at least essayed, in the Baptist Cyclopaedia &c., published in Lond. in 4 vols. in under the Chronological History 1808, vol. I., pp. 435-437, (the auof the Baptists in the form of a thor is still living, and is a Dissentdigested and succinct Compend.

A LAPIDE, Cornelius. PIERRE.

ADAMS, Rev. Richard, a Baptist minister and divine of England is to be distinguished from another of the same name, a Presbyterian divine and author and fellow of will appear by comparing Robert Watt in  $BibliothecaBritannica \, {
m un}$  der the names, and WALTER WILson in his History of Dissenting Churches, &c., Vol. 4., p. 277, in a note. In this same work above

quoted, Walter Wilson, Vol. I., p. 402, gives a list of fifteen pastors and assistants of the Baptist

Church, Devonshire Square, in the

See Devonshire Square in From this frag- Baptist Cyclopaedia. In Vol. II, ment it will be perceived by the p. 257 he notes Mr. Adams as pas-

THAMES generation, from a period, in histo- Church, Southwark: "The pastor

as the learned Lutheran Doctor who, about 1690, was called to suc-Mosheim in his Ecclesiastical His-ceed Mr. Daniel Dyke, at Devon-See Articles FAIR

proper alphabetical places in this Walter work. From Wilson's

"History of Dissenting Churches,"

er, but not a Baptist, it is believed,)

the following biography is extract-striking manner, and accompanied not mentioned by the Oxford His- that it would argue extreme intorian, it is probable that he re-sensibility were they to pass unnoceived his education in the Uni-ticed. versity of Cambridge. We have crediting all the numerous tales of no account of him before the Re-this kind upon record, yet if we bestoration, when he had the living lieve that the Almighty superinof Humberstone, in Leicestershire; tends the concerns of his church, but which he was forced to relin- we can not suppose him indifferent quish by the act of uniformity, in to the concerns of his people, more married, and set up a meeting in lar mark upon persecutors. his own house, at Mountsorrel, will be a sufficient apology for our where he preached about fourteen introducing such frequent referyears. As many persons resorted ences to the Divine interposition. to hear him, it excited the jealousy Towards the latter end of the reign of a neighboring justice, of the of King Charles II., Mr. Adams name of Babington, who, though removed to London, and a sober man, was very severe with chosen minister of a congregation at him, and oppressed the Dissenters Shad Thames, Bermondsey. From more than all the other justices in thence, upon the death of the Rev. the county. He fined Mr. Adams Daniel Dyke, he was called to be twelve-pence per day, and sent to joint-elder with Mr. Kiffin at Dethe officers of the parish to make vonshire-Square. He was ordained distress for it. sciences of these men smote them the service was managed with in their unhallowed work, yet the great solemnity by Mr. Knollys, threats of the justice induced them Mr. William Collins, Mr. Hercules to seize his pewter, and send it to Collins, &c. For several years afthe pewterers, which, however, ter his settlement at Devonshirethey refused to buy. After this Square, singing the praises of God the justice sent for Mr. Adams, and in public worship, was a thing uttold him he was not against his terly unknown to the congregation. keeping school, if he would cease Indeed most to preach, otherwise he must ex- Churches at this period," (only in pect to be troubled. Crosby in-some particular places,) "seem to forms us, History of the Baptists, have avoided it as an anti-christian Vol. iii. p. 38, that this justice died infection. It was not till Decemsoon after by bleeding. How far ber 1701, that this enlivening part this may be considered a retalia- of devotion was introduced to Mr. tion of Providence, we do not take Adams' Church; and even then it it upon us to say. But, though it was used, for some time, with exmay be presumption in us to de-treme caution. Mr. Adams, who termine precisely what are the was a man of great piety and integjudgments of God, yet it cannot rity, lived to a very great age, but be denied, that he has sometimes was disabled from constant preachdisplayed his power in such a ing several years before his death,

He says: "As Mr. Adams is by somany remarkable coincidences. Though we are far from After his ejectment, he especially as he has set a particu-Though the con- to that office in October, 1690, and of the

In Vol. 4. p. 257, 258, writing of even characteristically so, yet nev-FAIR STREET Baptist Church, he ertheless the discriminating judgsays: "The minister of this church ment of the learned writers of the in 1689, when it is said to have Baptist denomination in the presmet at Shad Thames, was Mr. ent generation, might find and di-Richard Adams. general association of Particular and expence of elaborating it, an Baptist Churches in that year, and incalculable and invaluable amount signed their Confession of Faith. of well authenticated documentary The church of which he was elder, facts which would elucidate the however, appears to have been of ecclesiastical history of a sect, the General Baptist persuasion. which existed previously to the Pro-It was no uncommonthing in those testant Reformation, with various days for ministers of Calvinistical degrees of purity and fidelity, as sentiments to take the oversight witnesses of the true christianity of churches belonging to that denomination, as we find in the cases her corruptions of the simplicity of of Mr. Stennett, Mr. Piggott, and so wide as they were in after times. Mr. Adams left this church in the tant. In such an inquest, would year above mentioned, and removed be doubtless discovered, not only in to Devonshire-Square," as above the authors themselves, facts and noticed.

tio contra Anabaptismum. Antw. forded as an universal index to aid juxta omnes locos, Dialecticae In-tiquities. It was partly with this ventionis descriptus. 1537.—Scholia ad Marbodaeum de sciously, for his own personal grat-Gemmis, 8vo.-Selectae Similitudi-lification, led many years ago to nes ex Bibliis et Orthodoxis Patri- address himself, as opportunity afbus, 8vo. Bibliotheca Britannica forded, to this most laborious, but by Robert Watt, M.D. Edinburgh to him all absorbing investigation. -London, 4to, in 4 vols. 1824. See Animated by the hope too, that the also Articles Anabaptism and Bap- Baptist Cyclopædia, which has rism in this work. It is most con-thus grown spontaneously into a fidently believed that by the col-book, might, if published, stimulate lection and collocation of this, and in the present, or in some future other Paidobaptist authors against generation, the BAPTIST ANTIQUARI-Anabaptists, and Baptists, on the ans to bestow yet more thorough Baptismal question, that notwith-and successful labors upon this

which happened in the year 1716." | niation against them with which Wilson here quotes MS. penes me. many of the works chiefly abound, He joined the gest, if any would be at the pains against the see of Papal Rome and the gospel, church, and ordinances Their differences were not of Christ, and thus for ever silence gainsayers, Romanist and Protesexcerpts containing dates and con-AEMSTELREDAMUS, rather cessions most favorable, but also a voluminous writer. His principal most certainly quotations from othworks are—Parascue ad Sacrum er authors and works, the know-Synaxin, Col. 1532, 8vo.-Disserta-ledge of which would thus be af-1535, 8vo.-Baptismus Christianus in further search into Baptist An-Saligniaci, view that the author was unconstanding the invective and calum-field of investigation, has not been

duced the publication.

-1. A Treatise of Baptism; con-who would take no bribes. It was taining also the History of Chris- at this time that he embraced the tianity among the Ancient Britons, principles of the Baptists, and also and among the Waldenses. Lon. of the fifth monarchy men," (this 1674, 8vo.-2. A Treatise of Lay-last allegation needs some confiring on of Hands; with the History mation of its truth,) "though, it thereof. Lond. 1674, 8vo.-Reply is said, he could not fall in with to Mr. Willis' Answer to a late their practices. After the Restora-Treatise on Baptism; with a brief tion, he appears to have suffered Answer to Mr. Bilnman's Essay. considerably on account of his non-Lond. 1675, 8vo.-Bibliotheca Brit-conformity. As he possessed a ANNICA by Robert Watt under considerable estate, of about four name. BAPTISM. WALTER WILSON, of the made it over to Trustees, that it Inner Temple, London, in his His-might not be claimed by his per-TORY Of DISSENTING CHURCHES &c., secutors." Here Wilson in a note vol. 1, p. 393--396, furnishes the fol-adds: "Crosby's Account of Mr. lowing biography of this distin- D'Anvers is so confused that it is guished Baptist, which however difficult to distinguish whether defective and exceptionable is pre-some of the above particulars refer ferred to Crosby's for the reason to father, or son." As the Baptist that this testimony is volunteered Cyclopædia will contain no notes by a reputable author who is not a except only such as are inserted in Baptist, and cannot therefore be the text, it may here be intimated, accused of partiality, if he is of that whether true or false of the a tincture of prejudice, and this father, it must be altogether a miscourse is adopted generally by take that the son under considerathe author of the Baptist Cyclo- tion either sympathized or was pædia, as commending itself espe-identified with the fifth monarchcially to readers of other denomists. inations of Christians, who will the Second, Mr. D'Anvers was jointdoubtless attach more credit to elder of a baptized congregation their own historians than to the near Aldgate. But his principles statements of the Baptist author. rendering him obnoxious to the D'Anvers, a writer of some note issued for his apprehension. among the Anti-Paedobaptists" (i.e. was at length taken and sent pristo have been a Colonel in the Par- ed upon bail, about the year 1675. liament army, as also governor of In the reign of James II. he at-

the least of the motives which in-Oliver Cromwell: and we are told that he was well beloved among ANVERS, HENRY D'-Author of the people, being noted for one See also in this work ART. hundred" (£,) "per annum, he "In the reign of Charles Wilson thus discourses: "Henry government, a proclamation was Baptists,) "of the seventeenth cen-oner to the Tower; but his lady tury, descended from respectable having great interest at court, and parents. Of his history but few par- there being no charge of conseticulars are known. He appears quence against him, he was releas-Stafford, and a justice of the peace, tended some private meetings at sometime before the usurpation of which matters were concerted in

favor of the Duke of Monmouth; nuity; a good knowledge of ecclebut the scheme of that unfortunate siastical history, and of the writprince miscarrying, Mr. D'Anvers ings of the ancients; and that he fled into Holland, where he died takes such a comprehensive view about a year after the Duke was of the subject, as to deserve the beheaded, A.D. 1686. speaks of him as "a worthy man, ous of acquainting themselves with of an unspotted life, and conversa- the controversy. This treatise of gaged in a controversy of some him a number of adversaries, parimportance, both as it regards the ticularly Mr. Willis, Mr. Bilnman, subject, and the persons who were and Mr. Baxter. To those he reconcerned in it, the reader will plied in three distinct treatises, in expect some account of his writ- 1675. Mr. Willis having charged ings. Although in the beginning Mr. D'Anvers with misquoting his of this article this was partly done authors, and perverting their sense, from Robert Watt, as Walter Wil- appealed to the Baptists upon the son is more full, his account will subject. This occasioned some of be added. the second edition of his Treatise short paper in his vindication. It of Baptism: wherein that of Be- was signed by Hans. Knollys, Will. lievers, and that of Infants, is ex-Kyffin, Dan. Dyke, Jo. Gosnold, amined by the Scriptures. With Hen. Forty, Tho. De Laune. the History of both out of Anti-sides his pieces upon baptism, Mr. fants' Baptism was not practised of Laying on of Hands, with the

Crosby attention of those who are desir-As Mr. D'Anvers was en- Mr. D'Anvers soon brought upon "In 1674, appeared Mr. D'Anvers' brethren to print a quity; making it appear that In-D'Anvers published, "A Treatise for near four hundred years after History thereof, both from Scrip-Christ: with the fabulous Tradi- ture and Antiquity. 1674." In tions, and erroneous Grounds upon his History of Baptism, is an adwhich it was, by the Pope's Can- vertisment to the following effect. ons (with Gossips, Chrysm, Exor-|" There is by the same author, a cism, Baptizing of Churches and book lately printed, called, Theo-Bells, and other Popish Rites,) polis, or City of God, in opposition founded. And that the famous Wal- to the city of the Nations: being densian, and old British Churches, a comment upon Rev. chap. xx. 21. Lollards and Wickliffians, and In which the mystery of the two other Christians witnessed against States, Worlds, and Kingdoms, With the History of Christian- Christ's and Antichrist's; the two ity amongst the Ancient Britons cities, Jerusalem and Babylon; the and Waldensians." We have giv- two women, the Bride and the the full title of this book, in order Whore; the two creatures, the to prepare the reader for much cu- Lamb and Beast, are particularly rious matter which he may expect unfolded. With a more distinct in the perusal. Without deciding account than any yet extant, of upon the merits of the argument, the great battle of Armageddon, it is not too much to say, that in and the success thereof, in the this performance Mr. D'Anvers taking and destroying, and imprisdisplayed great labor and inge-oning Dragon, Beast, and False

Prophet; and the thousand years reign succeeding the same. the many scriptural arguments why those two prophecies of the great tution and commission commendbattle, and thousands years reign, ing it. in point of time, do precede, or are to be before the personal coming and precepts teaching it. of Jesus Christ, whose said personal coming and appearing, with itive saints practising it. his kingdom and reign upon the earth with all the saints, is described, particularly asserted and treated on. A piece which may be dispensation requiring it. very useful to any that would have information into these truths, and the primitive churches confirming are desirous of more distinct light it. and knowledge into that blessed book, and Prophecy of the Revelation, so fully declaring the condition and state of the church in these last times. above pieces are mentioned by Cros-So far Walter Wilson of the Inner Temple with our notes. Mr. Benedict occupies nearly six large octavo pages in noticing this work and in extracts and quotations. Ed. 1848, pp. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155. As his book is of so recent date, American, and universally accessible to the readers of the Baptist Cyclopaedia, it will suffice, after this full reference of the rite and ceremony itself of to it, to quote only from p. 151 his summary of "The Contents of the Whole of D'Anvers' Treatise of Baptism," which he thus "The book consists gives: two parts, the first proving be-The second disproving infant baptism, under these two heads:

I. That the baptizing of believers, is only to be esteemed Christ's ordinance of baptism.

II. That the baptism of infants is no ordinance of Jesus the premises of living authors and Christ.

The first whereof is proved in With seven chapters, viz:

- 1. From Christ's positive insti-
- 2. From the apostolical doctrines
- 3. From the example of prim-
- 4. From the spiritual ends in the ordinance enjoining it.
  - 5. From the New Testament
- 6. From the constitution of all
- 7. From the testimony of learned men in all ages, since Christ's witnessing it.

The second also is made good "None of the in seven chapters more, viz:

- 1. From the scriptures' total silence as to any precept or practice to warrant it.
- 2. From the silence of antiquity itself, as to any practice of it for 300 years, or the imposing of it for at least 405 after Christ.
- 3. From the erroneous grounds both as to fabulous traditions and mistaken scriptures pretended for it.
- 4. From the changed alteration dipping the whole man, into sprinkling a little water on the head or face.
- 5. From the nullity and utter of insignificancy of it as to any gospel ordinance.
  - 6. From the absurdities and contradictions of it.
  - 7. From the eminent witness borne against it all along."
  - "The whole making," says Benedict "a 12mo. volume of 450 pp." As our design is not to increach upon having added from Benedict cop-

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iously, this article, already too long the Bible, in 2 vols. folio," (from by asking the reader to anticipate Booth something more in this work under Knowl. the general division of Baptist LITERATURE.

merly a Quaker, but has adopted the See Col. ii. 12. In this phrase the doctrines of the Established Church, Apostle seemeth to allude to the -Author of-Theological Survey of ancient manner of baptism, which the Human Understanding. Lond. was to dip the parties baptized, 1776, 8vo.-Apology for the Two and as it were to bury them under Ordinances of Jesus Christ, by the the water, for a while, and then to Holy Communion and Baptism, draw them out of it, and lift them recommended to the Quakers. Lon. up, to represent the burial of our 1789, 8vo.-A Plea for the Poor, old man, and our resurrection to or, Remarks on the Price of Pro- newness of life." Annotations, on visions and the Peasants' Labour, Matt. iii. 6., and Rom. vi. 4., Booth. the Bounties allowed on the ex-Paedobaptism. portation of Corn especially Wheat &c., Lon. 1789, 8vo.-Essay con-born of Abraham, by the course of cerning Tithes, as appertaining to nature, are the children of God, to the Clergy of the Church of Eng-| whom the promise of grace was land, Lond. 1791, 8vo.-Rights of made; but the children of promise, Man, or Strictures on the Constill that is, those who were born by tution of Great Britain and Ire- virtue of the promise, those who land, Lond. 1792, 12mo. Biblio-THECA BRITANNICA.

assembled by authority of parlia-that seed mentioned in the Cov-Chapel, Westminster. assembled, among whom Examined, p. 334. their time; as Selden, Ainsworth, consecrated them to me." ant," drew up the Confession of ed, p. 346. techism, &c.; and several of them Rector of Middleton, in Lancashire, jointly published a Commentary on was born 1641, died 1711.

for this work, must abruptly close which the following quotations of are taken)---Enc. Rel.

Were Baptized. Washed by dipping in Jordan, as Mark, vii. 4., Heb. APPLEGRATH, ROBERT, for- ix. 10 .- Buried with him by baptism.

" Not all they who are carnally by God's special grace were adopted (as Isaac by a special and sin-ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES: a gular promise was begot by Abrasynod of laymen and divines who ham) they only are accounted for ment, in King Henry the Seventh's enant; I will be thy God and the On the God of thy seed." Annotations on first day, July 1st, 1643, sixty-Rom. ix. 8. Booth. Pædobaptism

were several Episcopalians, who "Whom thou: who at their afterwards withdrew. Lord Cla-birth were mine, by virtue of my rendon says, "about twenty of covenant, whereby the whole body them were worthy and reverend of the nation was a wife to me, pastors," and some of them cer- and the particular persons as chiltainly the most learned men of dren; wherefore thou shouldst have Gataker, Featly, &c. They signed, on the place Ezekiel, xvi. 20. "The Solemn League and Coven- 21. Booth. Pædobaptism Examin-

Faith, the Longer and Shorter Ca- ASSHETON, WILLIAM, D. D.

tion, baptist history, and literature, quoted by Booth below: and to quote their concessions; for up, the Dr. never published a sec-tism Examined, p. 334. ond part." The Dr. wrote another therefore obliged to forbear it, beit unlawful. II. Whether the Ex- p. 451. ecution of Penal Laws upon Dissenters, for Non-Communion with dobaptist authors, it is not necesthe Church of England, be persecution? Wherein they are pathet-strictures, or make applications. ically exhorted to return into the It occurs, also, sometimes, that bosom of the Church of England as the likeliest expedient to stop count of concessions, but simply the Growth of Popery." Lond. 1674, because the quotation states some 1676, 8vo.

AMES, in Latin Amesius, William, an eminent Divine in the baptism, which it is curious to conreigns of King James and Charles template. I., famous for his casuistical and controversial writings, was born German Protestant Divine, and a 1575; died 1633. We select from voluminous writer, Professor of the catalogue of Dr. Ames' works Philosophy and Divinity at Her-

first work was published, Lon. 1663, as given in Bibliotheca Britannica and his latest 1710, Lond. He was only those relating to BAPTISM. "A a most voluminous learned and able Reply to Bishop Morton on his Lordwriter, but as the plan of this work, ship's Defence of the Surplice, the embraces all books by Baptists on Cross in Baptism, and Kneeling at all subjects, and in general to notice the Sacrament. Lond. 1641, 4to." Paedobaptist authors only so far as Another of his works: "De Conidentified with the baptismal ques-|scientia. Amst. 1635, 12mo.." is

"There are many of the seed a complete list of Dr. Assheton's of Abraham to whom the word works the reader is referred to Bib- of promise does not belong; as kiotheca Britannica, in which cata-Ishmael, and the Ishmaelites: logue is: "A Conference with an but if there are many of Abraham's Anabaptist; being a Defence of seed to whom the word of promise Infant Baptism, part I., 1695, does not relate, the rejection of 8vo., wrote against a congregation many Jews, who are of Abraham's of Anabaptists who set up in seed, does not render the word of the Doctor's Parish. Their meet-promise void." In Mr. Tombes's ings having soon been broken Examin. p. 50, Booth, Pædobap-

"Exposed children, whose pawork which might be curious to rents are not known, if they were Baptists, Second Edition, entitled, born among Christians, are charita-"Two Cases of Scandal and Perse-bly to be accounted the children of cution, being a seasonable Inquiry Christians, (and to be baptized.) into these two things: I. Whether if there be no just cause of assumthe Non-Conformists, who other-ling the contrary, if suitable sponwise think subscription lawful, are sors be found for them." De Conscientia, L. IV. C. XXVII. § 5. cause the weak Brethren do judge Booth, Pædobaptism Examined.

> In quoting concessions of Paesary, in most instances, to add such authors are quoted not on acone of the countless positions assumed by the advocates of Paedo-

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a

born, afterwards at Alba Julia, in stant application and persevering Transylvania, 1636. He applied industry, he attained to a respectahimself chiefly to reduce the seve- ble acquaintance with the oriental ral branches of the arts and sciences languages, and other parts of useful into Systems which he published learning, so as to exceed many under the title—Encyclopedia; a who enjoyed the benefits of Acadework much esteemed even by mical instruction. (Crosby's Eng-Roman Catholics. Printed, Her-lish Baptists, Vol. iv. p. 346,) born, 1610, 4to. 1610, 2 Vols. 4 "He commenced preaching in the folio, Lyons 1649, 4 Vols, fol. He reign of King Charles II. a time endeavours to prove, that the Ma- when all the Dissenters from the terials and Principles of all the Church were under the rod of perthe Scriptures. Lond. 1643, 4to. wherein he asserts his brethren, the wholesome disci which will be the general Resurquoted by Booth below as author and the rest some marks. here introduce.

only to immerse; not to wash, except by consequence." Lexicon obtained a remission of his fine, he Theologicum, Cap. XII. p. 221. was discharged; the other persons Booth, Pædobaptism Examined, p. 221.

is intimated by the very word Alley, Moorfields, the congregation baptism, certainly bears a greater being assembled at five o'clock in analogy to the thing signified" the morning, the better to conceal Lexicon Theologicum, Cap. XII. themselves, the soldiers broke in p. 223. Booth, Pædobaptism Ex-

amined, p. 126.

Arts and Sciences may be found in secution. And Mr. Allen did not De Mille Annis. escape, but shared in common with that the Faithful shall reign with pline of fines and imprisonment, Christ one thousand years, after for the conviction of his conscience, and reducing it to the standard of rection, and the last judgment the loyal faith. As he was preach-He also is author of Templum ing his lecture on a Thursday, the Musicum, or the Musical Synopsis, meeting was disturbed, and he was Translated from the Latin by J. seized, together with ten other Birchensha, London, 1664, 8 vols. persons and committed to Newgate. This must be the same writer Mr. Allen was fined ten pounds, of Lexicon Theologicum, which we had lain there about six or seven weeks, his friends having some in-"Baptizein, to baptize, signifies terest with the sheriffs, became bound for his good behavior, and also were liberated upon paying their respective fines. At another "The rite of immersion, which time he was preaching in White's upon them, and vented their abuse upon the people; they threw one ALLEN, RICHARD, was an emi- of the forms at Mr. Allen in the pulnent minister among the General pit, broke down the galleries, and Baptists, at the latter end of the did forty or fifty pounds damages seventeenth, and beginning of the to the meeting house." (Crosby's eighteenth centuries He was a English Baptists, vol. iii., p. 161.) man of good endowments, and "It is apprehended, that Mr. Allen though he had not the advantages was called into the ministry by the of a learned education, yet by con-General Baptist Society in White's

Alley; at least it is certain that White's Alley. Beloved by his before the revolution, he sustained little flock, he continued to watch the character of a minister in that over them with much pleasure and church, an office different from that usefulness for about the space of of pastor or elder, and which is seven years; when in consequence still preserved in some dissenting of the death of Mr. Plant, he was churches in the country. The prac-invited in 1695, to become elder tice of laying on of hands on bap- of the General Baptist Church in tized believers, formed an essential Paul's-Alley, Barbican, which had article in the constitution of this been vacant about two years. Mr. society, and was adhered to with Allen was unwilling to desert his rigid tenacity, till the choice of little congregation at Turner's Hall, Mr. Ashworth as pastor in 1740, but at the same time not willing when it was left indifferent. Allen had no great fondness for Barbican people, it was unanithis custom; he did not consider it mously agreed that both churches as a positive institution, and as should unite, and assemble for the such binding on the church; at future in the Barbican. The union least he thought the matter should took place accordingly, on Wedbe left optional, and that it ought nesday June the 12th, 1695, which not to be made an indispensable was kept as a day of solemn prayer requisite to Christian communion. to God for his blessing upon the This sentiment clashing with the united congregation." received opinions of that church to quotes penes me) which he stood in the relation of tice of singing in public worship minister, a separation was the ne- was at this time introduced into cessary consequence. The matter the church at Barbican; Mr. Allen was deemed of so much importance was a warm advocate for this pleathat several other churches, who surable part of christian worship, retained the practice in question, and the following year published particulars will be noted.)

Mr. to disappoint the wishes of the (Wilson " The were invited by their represental an Essay in vindication of the practives to attend the church-meeting tice. It is not undeserving obserat White's Alley; in order to de-vation, that the custom of singing bate the matter, and to sanction in public worship, met with much by their presence, whatever the opposition about a century ago," church should think fit to adopt; (i.e. 100 years before 1808) "more accordingly, a church-meeting was especially among the Baptists; and held on the 18th of June, 1688, though the prejudices of former when a resolution was passed sus- days are in a great measure overpending him from the ministry come, yet there are some societies among them." (Under the Art. of that persuasion in the country, TURNER'S HALL in this work, other who to the present day, continue "Mr. to disallow the practice. Mr. Allen Allen being dismissed from this continued to approve himself the situation, gathered a small society faithful and diligent pastor of this which met at Turner's Hall, Phil-church for nearly two and twenty pot-lane, and was most probably years. He did not confine his sercomposed of some of his hearers at vices to the pulpit, but extended

his labours of love to the indivi- ried to Mr. Mulliner's meetingduals of his congregation at their house in White's Alley, was reown private habitations; visiting moved for interment to the Disand relieving the sick, composing senters' burial ground, Bunhilldifferences amongst his own peo- fields, being accompanied thither ple, and admonishing such as ab- by a great number of ministers and sented themselves from their usual other spectators. places at public worship on the delivered a short discourse on mor-Lord's day. He maintained a strict; tality at the grave; and on the yet laudable discipline in his church, | following Lord's day Mr. Nathaniel and preserved a large congregation Hodges preached the funeral serto the time of his death. As a mon at Mr. Allen's meeting-house preacher, his discourses were reck-|in Barbican." This memoir of Mr. oned ingenious and useful; and in Allen is extracted from "The Histhe walks of private life, he pre- tory and Antiquities of Dissenting served the character of a pious Churches and Meeting-Houses in man. Although he went under London, Westminster and Souththe denomination of a General wark; including the lives of their Baptist, he conversed chiefly with Ministers, from the rise of Nonconthe ministers of the particular per- formity to the present time, &c., suasion, and was with his church, in four volumes, by WALTER WILadmitted into their association at son, of the Inner Temple, London, London, in the year 1704. He was 1808, vol. 1., p. 236, 241. This also for some years, a member of work contains the history of more the society of Calvinistical minis-than sixty Baptist Churches and ters, that met every week at the their ministers, all of which will Hanover Coffee-house, in Finch's-appear remodelled and digested ac-Lane. His sentiments of religious cording to the general divisions truth were formed after a careful and alphabetical arrangement aand diligent investigation; though dopted by the author of the Bapmoderate, they embraced the fun-tist Cyclopaedia, in a form more damental principles of the gospel, suited to reference than in the oriand his generous mind could not ginal, and isolated from other allow itself to be shackled to a churches and ministers more nuparty. He preserved a long and merous in Wilson, and not Baptist, endearing friendship with the ex- and constituting only a moiety of cellent Mr. Joseph Stennett, an the matter of the Baptist Cycloeminent minister among the parti-paedia. Mr. Allen will receive cular Baptists, who was for some further notice under the Articles of time his colleague in the ministry the churches with which he stood at Barbican. It was Mr. Allen's connected, when they shall be happiness to be continued in his reached in alphabetical order. Mr. work till within a few months of Allen was also author of his dissolution; which took place 1. An Essay to prove singing of Feb. 20th, 1717, when he was Psalms with conjoined voices a considerably advanced in years, Christian duty, and to resolve the though his exact age does not ap- doubt concerning it. 8vo. 1690. pear. His remains after being car-

Mr. Mulliner

2. A brief Vindication of an Es-

8vo., 1696.

the Funeral of Mr. John Griffith. 8vo., 1700.

King William III. 4to., 1702.

5. A Sermon on the Union of England and Scotland. 8vo., 1707.

flourished in the first four centu-This is without name."

vol. 3, p. 241.

ten persons of this name are men- and in conclusion he was satisfied. tioned as Authors in Bibliotheca Afterwards the same woman pershire, England, has under his and they dissolved their church. name a considerable catalogue When this was done, the men beof works, among which one may ing of extraordinary decision and 1679, 8vo."

ALLEN, REV. WILLIAM. from vol. 2, p. 446, 447, where he ation." says: "Crosby speaks of a people This appears by another quotathat met in Lothbury, of whom tion from Mr. Baxter. "Two old Mr. Thomas Lamb, and Mr. Will- friends that I had a hand hereto-

say to prove singing of Psalms, &c very sober men in London, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Allen, who were 3. A gainful Death the end of a pastors of an Anabaptist Separated truly Christian Life; a Sermon at Church. The wife of one of them, an extraordinary intelligent woman, wrote me a letter, that her hus-4. A Discourse of the Death of band was in troubled thoughts not about Anabaptistry, but about separation upon that account; and that if I would write to him 6. Biographia Ecclesiastica; or now it would do him good. Which the Lives of the most eminent Fa-I did, and gave him many arguthers of the Christian Church, who ments to prove, that though he should continue in his opinion ries, and part of the fifth; 2 vols. against infant baptism, yet he ought not to make it a reason for Hist. and Antiquities, Dissenting denying communion with his breth-Churches, by Walter Wilson, 1808. ren of another mind. These arguments met with thoughts of his ALLEN, WILLIAM. No less than own that tended the same way, Britannica. One of these D.D. suaded me to try Mr. Allen also, Vicar of Bridgewater, Somerset- who in conclusion was satisfied, be noted as appropriate for this understanding, were very zealous article, viz.: 'A Friendly Ad- for the reduction of their brethren dress to Non-Conformists, begin of the Anabaptists' way; and to ning with the Anabaptists. Lond. that end, they had a meeting with 1676, 8vo. One other may not be divines of the most moderate pasomitted: "A Friendly call to Unity tors of the rebaptized churches, directed to all Dissenters. Lond. and they desired my proposals, or terms, on which we might hold The peace and communion with them." Art in this work Lothbury Bap-[(See Sylvester's Life of Baxter, tist Church, may be so far antici- part ii. p. 180.) "After the Respated as to introduce from Walter toration those two men conformed Wilson as quoted under the head to the Church of England, and beof ALLEN, RICHARD, the following came very zealous against separ-

LIAM ALLEN were joint-pastors. Of fore in turning from Anabaptistry these Mr. Baxter has given the fol- and separation, Mr. Thomas Lamb, lowing account. "There were two and Mr. William Allen, that fol-

lowed Mr. John Goodwin, and af-|in this pursuit he failed. into the other extreme, especially Bench. May 17, 1767, he ceased Mr. Lamb, and wrote against our preaching in Petticoat-Lane, and ing when we were silenced." Syl- account of his conduct in the world. vester's Life of Baxter, part iii. p. He then returned to Broadstairs, not improbable that this article and haviour was so bad, that the peothat preceding immediately above ple were obliged to dismiss him. refer to the same person.

ponding Secretary of the American ed to a large congregation there Baptist Tract Society, Philadelphia, till his death. He was a man of published in 1833, The American abilities but vastly imprudent, and BAPTIST TRIENNIAL REGISTER, and it is to be feared, deficient in prinanother in 1836. These works con-ciple. His religious sentiments tained a vast amount of statistical were High Calvinism, with which and miscellaneous matter exceed- he united an attachment to some

in noticing the Particular Baptist pre-existent scheme, in opposition Church in Petticoat-Lane, South- to most Trinitarians. wark, England, says: "Mr. Davis London, notwithstanding his enhad not been dead long before the gagements in trade, he found leisure church turned their attention to to compose, and to publish various Mr. Allen. 1763, they transmitted a letter to fixed titles of sufficient length. the church at Bewdley, requesting The first of these was, "A Chain information as to Mr. Allen's char-of Truths: or, a Dissertation upon acter; and being satisfied with the the Harmony of the Gospel: Deanswer, he was ordained over them livered as a Compendium of Faith, January 8, 1764. He had been before many Witnesses at the Bapbefore this, and appears to have coat-Lane, where there is a Lecture been settled at Salisbury. It was upon Cases of Conscience, every ed his "Royal Spiritual Magazine; By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian, 3 vols. octavo, 1752. Upon his in the Spiritual Magazine. Delivsettlement in London, he took a ered at his Ordination, and publish-

terwards became pastor of an An-this he was taken up for forgery, abaptist Church, fell on writing and tried at the Old Bailey, but against separation more strongly acquitted. Having involved him-than the conformable clergy; but self in debt, he was afterwards in sense of their old error, run now confined for some time in King's gathering assemblies and preach- the church withdrew from him on See also Art. LAMB, Thom- near New Castle, where he settled From the coincidences, it is with a congregation; but his be-After this he went to New York ALLEI, IRA M., late Corres- in the American States, and preachingly valuable to the denomination. of the opinions of John Hutchison. ALLEN, John. Walter Wilson He was a warm advocate for the On the 24th of July, pieces, to which he generally prepreacher, however, some years tist Church in Boar's-yard, Pettiduring that period that he publish-| Sabbathday evening at six o'clock. or, Christian's Grand Treasure," in Author of the Spiritual Dialogue Shop in Shoreditch, and commenc-ed by Request, 1764." In 1765, ed business as a linen-draper: But he published a piece on the Trini-

rarian Controversy, entitled, "The succeed Mr. Morton at Glass-house Beatitudes of Truth Vindicated." grim; or the Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized." Soon pendious Descant of the Autogenial and Theanthropos Glories of torial Glories as the Messiah and Saviour of his People. Together Macgowan." Another of his works divinely improved." In 1770, he supra-lapsarian sentiments. It had 1683. have also been reprinted. or recommender of works." ches, vol. 4, p. 426, 427, 428. WATT'S BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA.

worthy man was called into the companied her daughter and sonministry of Dr. Gill's church," in-law, old Mr. Samuel Blake, Old-

Street, was ordained there, 12th In the same year the Christian Pil- May, 1743. At the time of his settlement the interest was in a very low state, but by his exertions afterwards there appeared "A Com- he raised it into a flourishing Societv. After a few years a new meeting-house was built for him Christ; or, the Crown of Crowns in Grafton-street, to which he conset upon the head of King Jesus: tributed largely himself, and whi-Wherein is displayed his Glory as ther the congregation moved about Jehovah by Nature, and his Media-the year 1750. History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, by Walter Wilson, vol. 1, p. 43. with a Letter to an Arian, by John also Art. Keppel-street in this work.

AXTELL, LADY. This eminently is entitled, "The Door of Know-pious, and distinguished Baptist ledge opened in a Spiritual Com-lady was, according to Morgan Edpanion; or, the Operation of War wards, Wood Furman, and David Benedict, one of the original conpublished, "The Spirit of Liberty: stituent members of the First Bapor, Junius's Loyal Address," &c. &c. tist Church, in Charleston, South a title that on account of its length Carolina, constituted in 1683. She reminds us of our old friend Wm. must have been exceedingly ad-Prynne. In this last book of Al- vanced in age when she emigrated len's there are characters of many to the Province of South Carolina. Baptist preachers in his time. Most, She was the mother of Mrs. Saif not all, of these pieces have been muel Blake. Her daughter was reprinted more than once, and are also a Baptist, and one of the oriof high repute among persons of ginal members of the church in Her daughter Elizabeth almost escaped us to mention, that married about 1685, Mr. Joseph Mr. Allen wrote "Notes upon the Moreton, who was two or three Bible, in two volumes folio, which several times Governor of the Pro-Some of vince. Her son Joseph, who was his works have been published with a Presbyterian, was also Governor recommendations by the late Mr. of the Province two or three terms. Romaine, a very worthy Clergy-There is in Oldmixon, a curious man, of the Church of England, letter written by old Mrs. Blake, but not the most judicious writer during Governor Archdale's ad-Wal- ministration, who was a Quaker, to TER WILSON'S Hist. Dissent. Chur-the Lords Proprietors in London, See which will be given in the Article of this work, BLAKE SAMUEL, which "ANDERSON, WILLIAM. This see. As Lady Axtell doubtless ac-(London) "and being invited to mixon's statement of the causes

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which led to his emigration will B. R. Carroll," vol. 2, p. 406. "He the year 1683, and Joseph Moreton Esq., appointed in his stead. 'Twas Boston, 1805. about this time, that the Persecution raised by the Popish Faction, and their Adherents in England, against the Protestant Dissenters, was at its height, and no part of Essay in favor of Christian Comthis kingdom" (this is Carroll's re- munion. port of Oldmixon) "suffered more than Somersetshire. The Author of this time with Mr. Blake, brother them have I been able to obtain, to the famous General of that name." (Sir Francis Blake, or Ad- advertisements in other works remiral Blake) "being educated by specting them. Gen. Hist. Bap. his son-in-law, who taught school Denom. ed. 1848, p. 212, 213. in Bridgewater; and remembers, though then very young, the rea-says that good minister of Jesus sons old Mr. Blake used to give for leaving England: one of which whose character is now to receive dur'd, meaning the Dissenters then, useful men of his day, his memory would attend the reign of a Popish other men less humble and devotsuccessor; wherefore he resolved to ed have been admired, and have remove to Carolina: And he had had their names handed down to so great an Interest among Persons the present age, no one seems, of his principles, I mean Dissenters, hitherto, to have taken pains to that many honest substantial per-record the labors of Ephraim Abel. sons engaged to go over with him. His most enduring record is on this book is written by one who is paratively little moment, though See in this work articles BLAKE heart was subdued to the obedi-Samuel, BLAKE Old Mrs., BLAKE ence of faith, and where he was JOSEPH, Moreton Elizabeth, and baptized by John Leland, not far Charleston First Baptist Church, from the year 1788. Very soon also Bridgewater, Somersetshire, after his connexion with the Baptist Eng.

ANDREWS, Rev. Elisha. here be inserted from "Historical thor of-1. "A Vindication of the Collections of South Carolina by distinguishing sentiments of the Baptists against the writings of (Governor West) was removed in Messrs. Cowles, Miller, and Edwards. By Rev. Elisha Andrews. 2. Brief Reply to Birkerstaff's Short Epistle to the Baptists. Sutton, Mass., 8vo., 1810.

> 3. Strictures on Rev. C. Brook's Worcester. 12mo. "Other works," says Benedict,

"on these subjects were probably this History" (Oldmixon) "lived at issued by Mr. Andrews---none of and all I know about them, is from "Although." ABEL, EPHRAIM. Christ, Mr. Jas. B. Taylor, "he was, That the miseries they en-attention, was one of the most were nothing to what he foresaw had well nigh perished. While I must prevent all prejudice to high, and if in the Lamb's book of what I have said, by declaring that life his name be found, it is of comnot himself a Dissenter, but verily the generation in which he moved believes, the true Church of Eng- on earth, should ungratefully negland is the most orthodox, and the lect him. His native place was most pure church in the world." the county of Orange, where his

Church, he commenced his min-

nation he removed to Faquier ly, by circumstances, to have his County. to the pastorate of Hartwood fluence of a controversial characin Stafford, and it is believed he ter; hence, he seldom visited assoalso took charge of Brentwood in ciations. Prince William. Beside this, he of that kind, which tend eminentlaboured much in Faquier County. ly to degrade human nature, and The following testimony to the ex- exalt the riches of divine grace. cellence of Elder Abel's character, There was a lovely proportion in and the success of his toils, is borne his character which commended by one of the most judicious breth-litself to those who knew him best, ren of the upper country, who, for as the result of a supernatural ina series of years, was intimately fluence. Many were brought in acquinted with him. 'He was a under his ministry, and instances man possessing great worth of mor- are still occurring which attest the al character, exerting an extensive fact, that the Lord used him as an and happy influence upon the com- instrument of sowing seed to spring munities in which he lived, cor-up long after he had entered upon recting with great judgment and the joys of a better state. He left tenderness the improprieties of the several children; most of them are brotherhood, and giving, by his professors of religion. The field of amiable and pious life, a mighty his labour was extensive, he being sanction to the truths which he for many years the only minister diligently propagated for many of our denomination for a large disyears. He is most affectionately re-trict of country. He was removed membered by a few surviving breth- from earth by a lingering disease. ed about 1809. Ketockton History appeared a few the arms of Jesus. It was said by years after, it was a matter of pro-those who knew, that it was truly found astonishment that elder A- delightful to be with him during bel's name was not noticed accord- illness. He expressed anxiety about ing to his claims upon the historian. the condition of his churches, and That historian with all his native desired the brethren to meet togethgreatness, and gracious goodness, er and keep up the worship of God. was accustomed to rate men low, This was done as he desired until who did not spend a large portion a successor was obtained.' of their time, in degrading (ideal) this extract the reader may justly Arminianism. of these remarks, thought was best and minister, well qualified to exdone by preaching Christ and him ert a salutary influence among the crucified. The spirit of the age in circles in which he moved. into bitter controversy in the pul- to the Lord of the harvest, that he pit. Such was the meekness of would multiply many such labor-

isterial course. After his ordi-ling the theatre where he was like-He was soon called soul brought under a sectarian in-His views of truth were He died universally lament- His soul was calm, his faith unwav-When Fristoe's ering, till he gently fell asleep in This, the subject infer that Elder Abel was, as a man which he lived, led almost all men not the fervent prayer be offered up his spirit, and the philanthropy of ers." Taylor's Lives of Virginia his heart, that he preferred avoid- Bap. Min., 2d Ed. 1838, p. 244-246.

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was born in Yorkshire, England, ginia Baptist Ministers, p. 21. and came to this coutry when quite ALDERSON, John, Jr. riage, the subduing grace of God opportunity to learn. ingham, Virginia. Upon his settle- was solemnly impressed.

ALDERSON, JOHN, SEN.--- "No ment in this state, he applied himman of his day was more distin- self to the work of the ministry, guished among the Baptists than he and within twelve months a Bapwhose name precedes this sketch. tist Church was constituted, called He was one of the earliest evan-Smith's and Lynville-creek Church. gelical preachers of Western Vir- in the county of Rockingham. In To him are many of the the year 1781, about nine years churches indebted under God for after his removal, he was called to their existence and growth. He the rest of heaven." Taylor's Vir-

The circumstances under son of the person noticed in the which he left his native land were preceding article, was born 5th peculiar. His father, a minister March, 1738, O. S. in New Jersey. of useful talents, and respectable When Western Virginia was alcharacter, opposed with consider- most a wilderness, when the subable violence, a matrimonial conject of this article was about the nexion he was about to form. To age of seventeen, his father settled direct the attention of his son from as pastor of Lynville Baptist Church this alliance, he prevailed on him in Rockingham County, Virginia. to travel, and furnished him with a In a journey soon after in company horse and requisite funds. In a with others, the discovery of the short time these means were ex-Burning-Spring, near Charleston. hausted, and the prodigal was at Va., excited the travellers on an exlength bound on board a vessel, ploring expedition. He married Miss which brought him, without the Mary Carrol, when about twentyconsent or knowledge of his par- one. His bereavement of an only ents, to America. On arriving in daughter after the middle period this country, he was hired by the of his life, abstracted his mind from captain for his passage money to a undue attachment to the world, and respectable farmer of New Jersey, concentrated it upon Christ and his by the name of Curtis. He after- Cross. "My father being much wards married his daughter, and from home," he says, "and I being was highly respected by all with his oldest son, much dependence whom he became acquainted. A was placed on me, to take care of short period subsequent to his mar- the farm; so that I had very little The chief arrested him. He become a joyful books I read were the Bible and believer in Christ Jesus and was the Baptist Catechism; which last baptized in his name. With his I memorized; and not only said it characteristic energy, he at once over at school, but also in the pubbegan to recommend the Saviour lic congregation, on Sundays, after to others. Having removed to Ger-sermon. By these means I was mantown, Pennsylvania, he contin-kept from all gross immoralities. ued in that vicinity to preach the By an expression dropped from my gospel until the year 1755, when father, after I had recovered from he removed to the county of Rock- a very severe sickness, my mind

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passing through a painful and te-|was eventually constituted Indian dious law-work, in which I would Creek Church, to which he preachmake resolutions and then break ed, and also Big Levels shared in them. I became more deeply con- his occasional visitations. He was cerned. I sought the Lord with my bereft of his consort, a pious memwhole heart, and, ultimately, obtain-ber of Greenbrier Church, in 1805. ed comfort, great comfort by reflec- He was always punctual in his tion on these words:---"Ye are built attendance upon his appointments, upon the foundation of the apostles and at the association, after its forand prophets, Jesus Christ himself mation, of which he was annually being the chief corner stone." He chosen moderator. His last appearwas baptized by his father who ance at any public meeting was at was deeply solicitous for his call to Greenbrier Church, when the asthe ministry. Respecting his vo-sociation met there. A brother of cation his own words are: "After the Methodist Church in relating many doubts as to my conversion, his experience, on offering himself I began at last to be exercised about as a candidate for baptism, in the preaching. At first, I thought it church of which Mr. Alderson was impossible that so weak a creature pastor, referred pathetically to him as I, could be called to preach; as the means of his conversion, but being persuaded at last, by upon which Mr. Alderson in ecstamany divine tokens, that it was cy poured forth his joy in a most the will of God, I entered upon the hortatory appeal to the congregasolemn work." He succeeded his tion. father as pastor of Lynville Church, Of the Baptist Ministers of Westwhere he was ordained in October, ern Virginia, he was the chief. 1755, upon his father's removal to Universally esteemed and beloved, Bottetourt County. removed to Greenbrier County, now by nature, abundant in labors and Monroe, and settled on Greenbrier extensively useful. For a more formed the Greenbrier Church with | Baptist Ministers, p. 150. twelve members, which was the first Baptist Church constituted in tist minister of Western Virginia; Western Virginia. This church, born October 1800, in Kenhawa which experienced revivals in 1785, county; died of consumption 13th and in 1791, spread itself over the April, 1832. After the death. of whole tract of country now em- his father, George Alderson, son of braced in Greenbrier Association. Rev. John Alderson, which hap-At the last named date it consisted pened when he was about four of only 36 members, 24 of whom years old, his mother, Sarah Alderonly had been baptized after its son, removed to Monroe County in constitution. unfrequently had of necessity to after marrying at the age of 25, be attended by a guard of armed when 27, he was baptized, and soldiery to protect him and his con- after preaching a year, was ordain-Indians.

He died 5th of March, 1821. In 1777 he he was a man eminently endowed On the 24th Nov. 1781, he full sketch: see Taylor's Virginia

ALDERSON, James O. A Bap-Mr. Alderson not the vicinity of Greenbrier, where, gregation from the attacks of the ed September 1830, and labored in About 18 miles from him 1831 as Missionary in Greenbrier

Association, under the control of years; a sure indication that it the Va. Genl. Com. baptizing was acceptable to the people. during the year 180; amid expo-While the strong arm of ecclesiassures and fatigues which may have tical domination, was extended contributed to his last illness over the whole country, Mr. Alden His death. had first overhung his future pros- of Mr. Backus, in the small compects, was in the fulness of faith. pany in and about Boston, who put He left a family consisting of his forth all their efforts in the Baptist to his ministry will be jewels in this commonwealth was formed," his crown at the resurrection of the (Massachusetts) "he was the delejust and faithful. See Taylor's Va. Bap. Min's. p. 490.

ANGLESEA, ISLAND, WALES. Baptist interest here, see Art. with same title in the Historical Gazet-

teer, of Baptist Cyclopædia.

ABERGAVENNY College, Eng. land, Baptist. See title in Histo-ties. in this part of the Baptist Cyclo- much desired, and what was rightpaedia.

States. his." Stafford.

after some clouds was the firm and steady coadjutor wife and three children. The seals cause. When the constitution of gate from this town, (Bellingham) "to the Convention called for that purpose. In this transaction he For some historical notice of the occupied a conspicuous place. He was the most able and active friend of religious liberty in that body. To secure that object, he exerted himself to the utmost of his abili-He had powerful opponents, rical Gazetteer in this work. Such who used their influence and much articles will not hereafter be noted intrigue to prevent what he so eous in itself. Although he gained ALDEN, Rev. Noah. All that not all he desired, he nevertheless we can with facility gather con-|gained much. The article on this cerning this great and good man, subject was by no means so objecat present, is from Backus and Be-tionable as it might have been, had nedict. He was a member of the his most violent opponents suc-Convention which formed the State | ceeded in gaining what they de-Constitution of Massachusetts, and sired. In relation to this subject also of the Congress which adopted the friends of religious liberty owe the Constitution of the United much to Mr. Alden. He was also a Under the head of Bel-member of the Convention to which Church, in Worcester was submitted the Constitution of Association, Massachusetts, Bene- the United States," (Century Ser-DICT, in his Gen. Hist. Bap. De- mon, pp. 9, 14, 22.) For many nom., &c. ed. 1848, pp. 416, 417, years Bellingham was the favorite gives the following account of him resort of the few Baptist ministers quoted from Rev. Mr. Fisher's Dis- in the country. Here the Warren "Rev. Noah Alden, from Association often held its annual (Elnathan meetings for counsel and advice, in Wight's) "successor," (at Belling- all matters of trial and difficulty. ham) "and was installed in 1766. For some time after the death of This elder's name frequently occurs Mr. Allen, this ancient body was in Baptist affairs about this time. in circumstances of difficulty and His ministry was about thirty division, mostly respecting a suc-

cessor, and for a few years it ceased now the persons to be baptized are to operate in a church capacity. sprinkled with water, so they are Dr. Kendrick, now President of Ma-sprinkled with the blood and spirit dison University, the Baptist insti- of Christ, to the washing away of tution of New York, was Mr. Al-|sin. Acts xxii. 16; Ephes. v. 25. den's successor for two years." See 26; Heb. ix. 14." Loci Commun. Art. Bellingham, in our Gazetteer Pars. i. Loc. xii. p. 200. Explicat. in this work.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTISM. Authors under this head, see in this baptism Examined. p. 57. work Articles, Tombes, John B. D., KINGHORN JOSEPH, and Arts. BAPmultis aliis.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTISTS. L. L. D., et aliter, in this work.

1583, died 1644. He wrote Notae Commun. Pars i. Loc. xii. p. 199. in decadem problematum Johannis Booth. Behm de glorioso Dei et Beatorum p. 88. Cœlo. Heidelberg, 1618. Loci toria Ecclesia Palatina. Amst. sprinkling, he adds:" "We con-Scriptorum Theologicorum Heidel- prior rite; because it was first used bergensium. vols. 4to. Amst. 1646, 4to. Bib-tles. Secondly, it is also more ex-LIOTHECA BRITANNICA. BOOTH, in pressive on account of the distinct Paedobaptism ... his quotes as follows:

"The word baptism, properly Booth. signifies immersion; improperly, p. 128. by a metonomy of the end, i. Loc. xii. p. 198. p. 19. London edition. 1784.

"As, in ancient times, the per-sons to be baptized were *immersed* it is performed by only *sprinkling*.

—The cause of the alteration is, into water, continued under water, that immersion, which was used and emerged out of the water, in the warm Eastern and Southern Matt. iii. 16; Acts viii. 38; so countries, is less convenient in the the old man in them died and was cold Western and Northern climburied, and the new man rose ates: where there is danger of again, Rom. vi. 4; Col. ii: 12. As, health from immersion, especially

Catechis. Palat. Pars. ii. Quaest. For | lxix. p. 311, 312. Booth. Pædo-

"This baptismal washing in Dore, Rev. James, Edwards Peter, warm countries and ancient times, was performed by immersion into TISM, BAPTIST, Pædobaptist, Cum water, a continuance under water. and an emersion out of water; as See the practice of John the Baptist, ARTS. Tombes, John, B.D., Eltring- Matt. iii. 6, 16; John iii. 23; of ham. Williams, Priestly, Rev. Josiah | Christ's Apostles, John iii. 22; and iv. 1, 2; and of Philip, Acts viii. ALTING, HENRY. An eminent 38; and also the signification of German Divine, born at Embden, these rites teach, Rom. vi. 4. Loci Pædobaptism Examined

"After briefly stating the argu-Communes. Amst. 1644, 4to. His-ments for immersion, and for Franc. M. 1702, 4to. fess, first, that immersion was the Friestadii, 1646, 2 by John the Baptist and the Apos-Examined, acts, Rom. vi." Theolog. Problem. Nov. Loc. xiv. Prob. xi. p. 637. Pædobaptism Examined.

"The baptismal washing, washing." Loci Commun. Pars, warm countries and ancient times, Booth P. E. was performed by immersion; but now, especially in cold countries, of infants. rule is here in force; I will have Counter Poison against Bernard mercy and not sacrifice." Loci and Crashaw. Lond. 1608, 4to.--Commun. Pars. i. Loc. xii. p. 198, 1612.---Annotations 199. Theolog. Problem. Nov. Loc. Psalms. Lond. 1612, 4to.-Treatise xiv. Prob. xi. p. 657. Booth. Pæ- of the Communion of Saints. Lond. dobaptism Examined. p. 135.

reasonable service, founded upon tween John Ainsworth, and Henry Scripture and undoubted Apostoli- Ainsworth the one pleading for, the cal tradition. denied the very existence of such a Annotations on the Book of Deutradition further than it is contain- teronomy. Lond. 1619, 4to. 3s. ed in Scripture." Loci Commun. A Reply to the Pretended Chris-Pars. ii. p. 287. Booth. Pædobap- tian Plea for the Antichristian

tism Examined. p. 417.

vince of Over Yssel; died at Rostock, 1642, aged 83.---Wrote, Dissertatio Tatromathematica. Rostock, 1602, 1618, 4to., 1629, 8vo. Astronomy to all other Sciences, Arrow against Idolatry. De Morborum differentis 1619. Annotations. Lond. 1644. 8vo. work which chiefly deserves notice Ann. on the Pentateuch. LUDG. BAT. 1619. 8vo." BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA.

inent Non-conformist Divine of the 1792. 8vo. sect called Brownists, flourished in the end of the 16th and beginning cribed to him by Brown in The of the 17th centuries; died 1622. Encyclopedia of Religious Know--Author of the following works- LEDGE. "Treatise on the Fellow-A Confession of Faith of the people ship that the faithful have with called Brownists, 1602, in conjunc- God, his angels, and with one tion with Johnson.—Refutation of another in this life." H. N. his Epistle to the Daughters beautiful edition of his Annota-

And therefore that of Warwick, Amst. 1608, 4to.—A upon 1615, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Edin. 1789, 12mo. "The Baptism of Infants is a .... The Trying out of the truth be-"HENRY ALTING other against Popery, 1615, 4to .---Church of Rome, 1620. "AMPSINGIUS, or Ampsing, tions upon the Pentateuch. Lond. John Assuerus, a native of the pro- 1621, 2 vols. 4to., 1627, folio. ----Certain Notes of his Last Sermon on 1st Peter, ii. 4, 5. 1639, fol. Dr. Doddridge says that this is a good book, full of very In this he prefers Medicine and valuable Jewish Learning.---An and contends for the necessity of 1640, 8vo.---Translation of the their union in the Healing Art. Psalms into Verse and Prose, with Rost. 1623, 8vo. In this work his An. Answer upon a Dialogue of practice appears more rational than THE ANABAPTISTS, called a Descriphis theory.---Oratio de Thebiaca tion of what God hath PREDESTINED Senioris Andromachi. Rost. 1611, concerning man. Lond. 1644. 8vo. 1618, 4to.—Theses de Alopecia et -- Annotations on the Song of So-Ophiasa. Rost. 1616."—But the lomon. 1628. 4to. Included in his in this place is entitled:—"DISPUTA-|Treatises, the First, of the Com-TIONES TRES CONTRA ANABAPTISTAS. | munion of Saints, the Second, See entitled an Arrow against Idolatry. &c., with some account of the Life "AINSWORTH, HENRY, an em- and Writings of the Author. Edin. BIBLIOTHECA BRITAN-We find another work as-NICA.

gow, Edinburg, London, 1843, with a life of the Author prefixed, is be-It would be interesting, were it consonant with the design of this work, to enlarge upon the character of one so eminently identified with the origin of the Puritans, and Independents, and Congregationalists. Some further notice of him will be taken in ART. SMYTH, John, and in our Gazetteer under Art. Leyden, &c. However long, the following quotation from him by BOOTH will be added.

"That celebrated author, when exploding the Popish idolatry, detecting the artifices of its deluded votaries, and maintaining the prerogative of God in opposition to their to all that 'call upon him in truth.' sophistry; represents the apostate son of Nebat as thus addressing the salem is the place which God hath ten tribes, in order to quiet their chosen; promising unto Solomon, minds, and conciliate their esteem, to put his name in the temple there while he gave his royal sanction to forever, and that his eyes and his positive laws. "I see my course, I answer; the promise and cove-O men of Israel, to be much sus- nant was conditional, if God's pected, if not wholly misliked, of statutes and judgments were obvariable, as time, place, and person, his Son, and gave it to me. have been blameless.

many now would have at Jerusa- temple standeth upon Mt. Morijah, patriarch Abraham, and the Fa-his son Isaac (a type of the Mes-

tions in vol. 8vo. published Glas-thers following, to be far otherwise. They sacrificed to God, as occasion was offered, in every place they came; so this superstition of tying God to one place, was not hatched in their days. After this, when our Fathers came out of Egypt, they offered sacrifices in the wilderness; and, being come into this land, in how sundry places of it have they served God? And shall we now grow so superstitious, as to bind God to any one place? Nay, this is all the Lord's land, and his eyes are in every part of the same; and it is not so material where we do worship, as whom we do worship, and with what affection; for our God is near, in all times and places,

"But, it will be said, that Jeruoutrageous violations of Jehovah's heart should be there perpetually. many; some thinking my cere-served: for if they should turn monies to savor too rankly of away, and serve other gods, God heathen superstitions; some charg-said he would cast out of his ing me plainly with flat apostacy sight, that house which he had and forsaking of God. But, the al-hallowed for his name. And see teration that I have made, is in mat- | we not, how Solomon forfeited ters of circumstance, things merely his bond? His wives turned his ceremonial, whereof there is no heart after other gods; for which express, certain, or permanent law his wickedness God was angry, given us of God; and which are and hath rent his kingdom from give occasion, and such as good now, that this Bethel, where I Kings have changed before, and build a house to our God, is the place which he hath chosen to "And, first, for the place where dwell therein, we may boldly say, God is to be worshipped, which They boast in Jerusalem, how their lem only, I find the practice of our where Abraham our father offered

siah.) Here God appeared to our great commandment, on which all father Jacob, promising him the other do depend. We hold the same land and heirs to possess it: he article of our Messiah to come. If then acknowledged how the Lord here it be said, we do against God, was in this reverend place; that in making these golden figures, it was no other but the house of because he forbiddeth graven ima-God, and the very gate of Heaven; ges to be made; the answer is and thereupon gave it a new name, easy. God's meaning is, not to Bethel, God's house. To go to forbid all images simply; but only Jerusalem it may prove perilous: idols, that have divine worship Sure, it is overmuch for the people done unto them--yet some think, that dwell afar off, and seemeth to that I gave the honor to them, me altogether unreasonable. For that is due to the eternal and may and ought not every prince blessed God himself. But were I and people, to serve God in their so minded, I should be indeed own country? Was there any be-more brutish than a calf myself. fore me that might not do it; and These priests of Levi are much to am I in more bondage than all? be pitied, that urge so the letter of Besides, who knoweth not the the law, which I think they ungrudge that Rehoboam hath against derstand not. They say it is writple rebels; and if he can get me word that I command you nor take within his dominion, he will surely ought therefrom: but they mind cut off my head, and the heads of not how this intendeth matters of many more. And doth God, who faith, and doctrines fundamental, desireth mercy rather than sacri- which I willingly grant may in no fice, require of men thus to run wise be corrupted; but ceremonies upon the sword's point, and endan- are variable, and circumstances ger their lives without cause, and may be changed upon every just only for a circumstance of place! occasion. I am not so weak of judgment as out of Judah to Bethel, and gave to think it, neither will I be so there a sign, made some unwise, as to hearken to those Le-think, I had sinned indeed. vites who kindle a fire of conten-|self, I confess, was somewhat tion among my subjects, and teach moved, when I felt my arm that we must all go up to Jeru- withered; but seriously weighing salem, or else we may offer no things after, as they were, I stayed sacrifice to God. that list: I have otherwise learned law, that a prophet may arise givthe truth of the law; and trust we ing a sign or wonder, which shall shall so serve the Lord at home as come to pass; and yet his doctrine will please him well enough." "For may be abominable, and God the worship that we here perform thereby proveth the hearts of his unto God, is for substance, the people. The enchanters of Egypt same that himself commanded by could also do miracles, even like Moses. that brought us up out of the land ministers of the Lord.

He counteth me and my peoten, Ye shall put nothing to the The prophet that came Believe them my thoughts. For, I find, in the We serve the same God unto Moses; yet were they no of Egypt; and this is the first and of God's name can go long un-

punished; for it is a great sin: | doubtless for disobedience. death."

Son, Abijah, sat nearer me, and PHUS Antiq. of the Jews, Book viii., made me look narrowly into mine chap. iii., and Dr. Jenning's Jewish own actions, till I found indeed Antiq. vol. ii., p. 26, 27, 28. Booth, whereof to resolve. I sent mine Pædobaptism Examined, p. 467, own wife to Abijah the Prophet 472. For the proper use and apfor counsel about him: but the plication of the above quotation choleric old man would not suffer from Ainsworth, the reader is reher to speak, but, breaking out in ferred to Booth as above quoted, p. heat and menaces, gave her an- 472. Hanbury's Hist. nem. swer before she asked. It is easy to see his partial affection: he Dissenting Clergyman, of considerleaneth towards Judah, and speak-lable learning, was born at Northeth with bitterness against me, ampton 1729; died 1796. Author that never did him hurt. My son of Dissertation of the Religious is dead and gone; for his day was knowledge of the ancient Jews and his time, it was rather for his vice, Specimen of a Greek and English than for his virtue. The prophet Concordance. Lond. 1757, 4to. said, there was some goodness found Eusebius to Philetus; or a Sein my son towards the Lord God of ries of Letters, from a Father to Israel; and, therefore, he must his Son, on a devout temper and die. But doth the Lord use so to life. Lond. 1761, 1766, 12mo. reward them that are good before The Rudiments of the Greek live out half their days: yet, now, diman's Rudiments of the Latin. godly! Abijah, I perceive, is too Treatise on Baptisms, or Reasons old to be a seer any longer; else for Baptizing Infants, and for could not have been so much over-administering the Ordinance by law biddeth children honour their Lond. 1774, 12mo.

Mvneither escaped this prophet due other sons consented to that which vengeance for his crime, but as he I did about religion; and they went homeward, he was slain by live and prosper. He only would a lion. Well worthy end for such be more precise than his brethren, as dissemble the message of the and his honor is laid in the dust. Most High! However, therefore, Thus I see in my house the prosome think of this matter, I am verb fulfilled; 'the fear of the Lord not persuaded he was a man of increaseth the days; but the years God that came to so fearful a of the wickedness shall be diminished.' Arrow against Idolatry. "But the death of mine own chap. iii. p. 45, 65. See also Jose-

ADDINGTON, STEPHEN, D.D., a If he were cut off before Patriarchs; to which is added, A It is said, in the Scripture, tongue, collected and explained of wickedness, that they shall not nearly on the plan of Mr. Rudthis young man's death is brought Lond. 1761, 12mo. A System of as an argument to prove he was Arithmetic. Lond. 1765, 8vo. seen in this new doctrine. God's Sprinkling or Pouring Water. parents, that their days may be mary of the Christian Minister's long in the land; but this my Reasons for Baptizing Infants, child had his days shortened, 1776, 12mo. The Youth's Geo-

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graphical Grammar. 8vo. A Practical Treatise on tering the ordinance, Paul gives us Afflictions; to which is added, an account of the nature and de-A Short Discourse upon Visiting sign of it; figuring, not any scenes the Sick. Lond. 1779, 12mo. through which our Redeemer pass-The Life of Saint Apostle. Lond. 1784, 8vo. Max-heart of the true Christian convert, ims, Religious and Prudential, which is effected by the washing with a Sermon to Young People. of regeneration." Christian Minist. Lond. 12mo. Peace, the End of Reas. p. 44, 45. Booth's Pædothe Perfect and Upright Man, a baptism Examined, p. 72. Sermon occasioned by the Death of William Ford. Lond. 1783, 8vo. prejudiced mind, may find an ob-This author is quoted by Booth ject, and then point out a resem-It certainly must be more satisfac- blance in many particulars; but tory to the reader of quotations and no reader of judgment and caution concessions of learned Paedobap- will strain so obscure an allusion." tist authors to know something Ut Supra, p. 37. In Booth's Pæmore of their character than the dobaptism Examined, p. 73. bare name and that furnished by the quotation, particularly the of Christ to baptize believers? Not date of the work quoted. the present case the learning of the author is indicated by the character of his writings. The quotation of Booth follows:

easy to see which the wise and candid would prefer." Christian Minister's Reas. p. 34, in Booth's Paedobap. Ex. p. 31.

"We have not met with one tism Examined, p. 41.

alluding here (Rom. vi. 3, 4,) to Min. Reasons, p. 163. the mode of immersion in baptism, Pædobaptism Examined, p. 213. as bearing a resemblance to the "The promises to Abraham in burial and resurrection of (Jesus) the Old Testament, and those to

Lond. 1770, that, or any other mode of adminis-Paul the ed, but that great change on the

"A strong imagination, or a

"Is there no express command

period in which they lived and one in all the New Testament." In Summary of Christian Minist. Reasons, p. 24. Booth in Paedobaptism Examined, p. 191, where he says: "If by express command he mean the very words, Baptize Be-"If there are two translations of lievers; it is allowed. But what word, one of which is certainly true, is that to the purpose, while the and the other may be false, it is ideas conveyed by those terms, are as plainly and strongly expressed, as if the identical words had been repeatedly used? Nor will Mr. Addington deny this."

We have reason also to wontext, in the whole Bible, that re- der at the inadvertency of Mr. quires the immersion of the whole Addition; who speaking of Ruffibody." Christian Minister's Real nus, tells us that he lived in the son, p. 146 in Booth's Paedobap-| Third Century: "and that his knowledge and integrity "The supposition of Paul's NEVER BEEN doubted." Christian

Christ is entirely founded on a mis- Christians in the New, appear to taken interpretation of the passage. engage for the same spiritual, tem-Without referring in the least to PORAL and eternal blessings." "They

are made alike to believers, whe-here laid down, he or she being ther Jews or Gentiles, and to THEIR holy, so are they." Christian Min-Воотн'з

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Testaments." ister's Reasons, p. 80. CHILDREN, in both Christian Minister's Reasons, p. Padobaptism Examined, p. 374. 100. Booth, in Pædobaptism Ex-

amined, p. 338.

"We seem to need such a rite as this; since the birth of a Wiltshire, the Poet and Classical child is an event of great impor- writer. He was born at Mauldistance to a family, and it must ap-|meaburne, in Westmoreland, 1632; pear a parent's—it cannot be but died 1703. Of the works of this a pious parent's inclination—early voluminous writer enumerated by to devote his children to God, Robert Watt, we notice only the through Christ; expressing his fer- following: An Introduction to the vent desires that they may partake, Sacrament, 1681. Enlarged 1586. with himself, of the blessings of The genuine use and necessity of the Christian Covenant. gument appears to receive additional strength from the practice obligation frequently to receive the of our Baptist brethren, (many of latter. Lond. 1697, 8vo. Bibliothem at least) who feeling the THECA BRITANNICA. need, propriety, and usefulness of such a rite, as we suppose infant Clapham, England, a distinguished baptism to be, have invented one Baptist, who between 1700 and of their own, which nearly resem-1720 endowed liberally by his will bles it excepting in the ceremonial several Baptist Churches about part." sons. BOOTH'S Padobap. Exam. p. 351. contributed from the commence-"We seem to need such a rite as ment of that institution to the Bap-Infant Baptism!" exclaims Mr. tist Fund. Mr. Atkins will be the Booth. Ut Supra. p. 351.

" Herein glory, are promised to such as re-|where some account of his will pent and turn unto the Lord. This may be given. Most probably his he (Peter) calls, by way of emi-will laid the foundation of the nence, the promise; partly on ac-| Permanent Baptist Fund, estabcount of the superior value of the lished in England in 1717, so great blessings engaged for in it, and is the influence of the single act of partly because it secures the con- one man, as an example in a good tinued succession of them to the work. people of God and their seed to the end of time." Christian Minister's Baptism is no other than the word Reasons, p. 120. Воотн. baptism Examined, p. 363.

her family, as the root of these Christ. p. 107. branches; and upon the principles

ADDISON, LAUNCELOT, D.D., Son of Launcelot Addison, and father of Joseph Addison, of Milestone, in This ar- the two Sacraments, viz., Baptism and the Lord's Supper, with our

ATKINS, ABRAHAM, Esq., Christian Minister's Rea- London, one of which was Unicorn-P.S. to Advertisement. In yard, a Church which annually has subject of reference in our Gazetpardon, grace, and teer under the Churches endowed.

ARTICLES OF SMALCALD: "Lav-Pado- of God, with plunging into water, according to his appointment and "The Christian, is to his or command." Epitom. Lib. Concord.

ALIX, author of a work entitled,

1688,—also Remarks on the Eccle- baptized." Dr. Featly, in Dipper's siastical History of the Ancient Dipt, pp. 60, 66, quoted by Bene-Churches of Piedmont. This last work has 1690, 4to. theca Brittanica.

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the Anabaptists, A. D. 1591.

of his works, before 1500. Tertul- liotheca Britannica. lian was the first and Augustine the second of the Fathers who of Divinity at Francker, was born tainly against infant baptism, the died 1680. He was the author of latter shall answer for himself. It numerous works. See Bibliotheca any clear idea of their character is omitted by Robert Watt. Dardanus, De baptismo parvulor- manded here, or no where." hidden manner infuses his grace baptism Examined, p. 325.

Preparation for the Lord's Supper, | ner, he dwells in infants who are Lond. dict, p. 263, ed. 1848.

ASHTON, Thomas, a clergyman been profusely quoted by Jones, in the time of the usurpation by Robinson, Ivimey, Crosby, D'Anvers, Oliver Cromwell in England, born Tombs, Benedict and other Baptist in Lancashire, 1631. He published Historians, as affording testimony the following works: Blood-thirsty to the fact that the Churches of Cyrus, unsatisfied with blood, or Piedmont were chiefly Baptists. the boundless cruelty of an Anabap-This writer however must not be tist's Tyranny, manifested in a letconfounded with Peter Alix, ano ter of Col. John Mason, governor ther French author. See Biblio- of Jersey, 3d Nov. 1659; wherein he exhibits seven false, ridiculous, AGRICOLA, F., most probably, and scandalous articles, against Francis, who was, says Watt, a Quarter-master William Swan, &c. volumnious theological writer. Lond. 1659, 4to. 2. Satan in The name is inserted here F. Agri- | Samuel's Mantle; or the Cruelty cola, as quoted by Benedict, p. 926, of Germany acted in Jersey; from Prof. Sears, as a writer against containing the arbitrary proceedings of John Mason, of a Baptized AUSTIN, St. D. AURBLIUS, or Church, commissionated to be a Augustine, an eminent Father of Colonel, and sent over into the isthe Church, was born at Tagasta, land of Jersey, Governor, in July, Nov. 13th, in the year 354; and 1656, against several Officers and died of a fever, 28th August, 430, Soldiers in that small place, &c. at Hippo, while that city was be- Lond. 1659, 4to. This man is to seiged by the Vandals. Such was be distinguished from another of the popularity of St. Augustine, the same name, who at a period that Panzer enumerates no less about 50 years later was Rector of than 176 editions of various parts St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. See Bib-

ARNOLD, Nicholas, Professor wrote on baptism, the former cer- at Lesna, a city of Poland, 1618; would require a whole number of Britannica. Under the title "Prof. this work to enumerate his works, Arnoldus," Booth quotes this auand editions of them, so as to give thor from a work the title of which and contents. In his "Epistle to Baptism of Infants is either comum—the baptism of little ones," St. Matt. xxviii. 19, in Religio Soci-Augustine asserts, that "God in a niana, p. 411. Booth in Paedointo children—in a wonderful man- says, Arnold's works were written

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chiefly against the Socinian Tenets. to his ministry, which greatly Bib. Brit.; Benedict, p. 265, re-strengthened his faith, and enpresents him as a writer against couraged him to go forward. And the Anabaptists.

minister of England, who was pas- tion, and prayer; his profiting tor of a church in Westminster, appeared to all. I might say much which met first in Goat-street, Horsleydown, and afterwards held lieve every one that knew him its meetings in Unicorn-yard. Of will allow, that for ready discernthis Church we shall give some ment of men and things, a lively account in our Historical Gazetteer imagination, a solid judgment, a Art. Unicorn-yard. "the first minister of this Church, often expressed how thankful he was a worthy and serious man, should have been could he have but destitute of the advantages of read the sacred oracles in the oria liberal education. He was or-ginal languages, so Providence dained in Goat-street, Nov. 15, seemed, in a great measure, to 1720, and continued his pastoral make up his defect, by blessing relation till May 17, 1734, when him with an industrious spirit. He he died at the age of forty-three thought no pains too much in Mr. Samuel Wilson preached his reading the best English Divines, funeral Sermon, and has given at and consulting the most judicious considerable length, an excellent commentators, to come at the sense character of him, from which we of Scripture: And in this he was shall make some extracts. "It so successful, that men of the was his great mercy, and I have greatest capacity, and the most praise and gratitude, that God met his ministry with pleasure and adsettling in the world, and wrought was good and his conversation ally in the duty of prayer. of salvation.

now he began to give himself ARNOLD, WILLIAM, a Baptist wholly to reading, study, meditaof his natural abilities, and I be-"WILLIAM strong, and tenacious memory, he says Walter Wilson, had few equals. And as he has heard him often mention it with improved literature, often attended with him about the time of his first vantage. His natural disposition a change in his heart and conver-lagreeable. An innocent cheerfulsation, surprising to himself, and ness, attended with proper pruto all about him. After he had dence, discovered itself, upon almost for some time made a public pro-every occasion; so that he had as fession of religion in the country, many friends as acquaintances, he was taken notice of as a man nor could you be in his company of uncommon seriousness, especi-long without improvement and de-This light. In his family he was a engaged the church to solicit a tender husband, and most affectest of his gift in expounding the tionate father; conscientious and Scriptures, and meeting with en-constant in the discharge of his couragement, he was induced to relative duties; and courteous to go out and publish the glad tidings all. About fourteen years since, He had not long he was called by his church to the been in this work, before God pastoral office; and though the gave him some remarkable seals invitation was very unanimous

and hearty, it appeared to him to able friend, (Rev. Edward Wallin,) be an office which called for who was dearer to him than a thought and deliberation. Accord-brother; and as there was hardly ingly it was some months before an affair of importance in which he could be brought to accept the he did not consult him, in life, so charge; nor even then, without call-there was little difference in their ing in the advice of his brethren death; both had the mercy to die in the ministry. filled his ministry among you, you antly. are the best judges; and I believe died, he asked his physicians, with he has a testimony in every one the usual cheerfulness, what they of you, that with the utmost dili-thought of him? When they told gence, seriousness, affection and him there was danger in his case. faithfulness, he has declared unto they were no sooner withdrawn, you the whole counsel of God. The but he said to his friends, with his more substantial and soul-edifying hands lifted up towards heaven, truths of the gospel, were the sub- and with an air of pleasure and satisjects he wholly insisted on. Nor faction in his countenance, 'Now was he satisfied with pleasing the I am going, I am going home, I ear, but labored in the strength of am going to glory.' the Lord, to speak to the heart and sent for his children, took a solemn conscience, and it was with that and affectionate leave of them, and spirituality and savor, as abun-with the authority of a minister, dantly discovered, that he tasted and the affection of a parent, rethe word of life in his own soul, commended to them their duty to whilst he held it forth to others. God, to one another, and how they His method was easy, just and na- ought to walk in the world. Tuestural, his diction strong and mas-|day being appointed by the church culine, yet plain and familiar; his as a day of humiliation, fasting, gesture and deportment graceful and prayer, on his account, he sent and becoming; and as he was fur-them the following message: 'Tell nished with gifts and graces, which them that I am now going to my rendered him an able minister, so God, and their God; to my Fathe work of God prospered in his ther and their Father; I desire hands. Many converts were galthem all to join in praises to God, thered in, who dated their first for the exceeding abundant riches serious impressions to the blessing of his grace and mercy to me. of God upon his labors. In his am concerned for that little hill in occasional labors, he was always Mount Sion. They have long been attended, much beloved and greatly a creditable and reputable Church; respected. His work drawing near they are now so; and it is my deits close, one indisposition after sire that they continue in credit and another seized him, till, at length, reputation after my decease. I now the tabernacle began to shake, as take my farewell of them, and comthreatened with an approaching dis- mit them to the care of the Great some, that he has hardly ever been Let them wait on God, that he well, since the removal of a valu- may give them a pastor after his

How he has ful-comfortably, and go off triumph-The Monday before he Upon this he It has been observed by Shepherd and Bishop of souls.

knowledge and understanding. death with joy and comfort, as I dobaptism Examined, p. 26. now do; and so I take my leave be for ever with the Lord."

will be asked by the world how I into the water. the sight of God.' After this, ness, he wished, in the most affectionate manner, that his God might be their God, and that they might be eternal companions with him in glory. Some of his last Sovereign and distinguishing grace, a brand plucked out of the burning.' A few minutes after this he fell asleep in Jesus, and died without sigh, groan, or complaint." WILson's Funeral Sermon, pp. 23-31. Also Hist. Dissent. Churches, by Walter Wilson, Vol. 4, pp. 231-235.

own heart, to feed them with of the Scripture is in favor of the I Baptists, (or as they are still abdesire them to show their love surdly called, Anabaptists,) cannot and value for me, by uniting in without evasion and equivocation love and affection to one another, be denied." London Review, for and then they may expect to meet June 1776, p. 489. Booth's Pæ-

"If we have regard to manner of them, expecting to see them in in which the idea of Baptism a little time; and that we shall is naturally adapted to the situabe companions again together, and tion of a guilty creature, zealous to express his abhorrence of sin: "Wednesday he was in the same or to the general practice of the frame of spirit, rejoicing in the Jewish, as well as other Eastern Lord, and longing for his dissolu- nations; to the example of our Thursday evening being Lord, and of his disciples; and to asked, whether his comfort con-the most plain and obvious con-He answered with his struction of the Greek language; hands lifted up, 'yes, without the we shall be inclined to believe that least cloud; Satan has not been infant sprinkling is not an institusuffered to interrupt it.' Friday tion of christianity, but a deviation morning, about an hour before he from the original rite, which was died, he said to some friends, 'You performed by dipping or plunging The arguments went off? You are my witnesses by which the Paedobaptists supthat I declare with my dying port their practice and doctrine breath, that my firm faith and de-lappear to us to be forced and viopendence is on the blood, righteous-|lent, that we are of opinion nothing ness and satisfaction of the Lord but the general prevalence of in-Jesus Christ, for my acceptance in fant sprinkling could have so long supported it." English Review, thanking them for all their kind-for Nov. 1793, p. 351. BOOTH, pp. 78, 79.

"This is to make evidence shift sides, by turns, just as it happens to favor or thwart our cause." Monthly Review, for Sep. 1783, p. words were, 'I am an instance of 220 in Booth's Padobaptism Examined, p. 416.

> "A child is born-'tis born to die: Make haste perhaps its end is nigh: Here comes the Curate. Well! The hov'ring gossips round him stand, When with his high commissioned hand, He saves, one-half, from hell."

Essay on the Necess. of a Good Life, pp. 99, 110, in Booth's Pæ-ANONYMOUS: "That the letter | dobaptism Examined, p. 359.

sides, that the Protestant reli- of the seals to the joint ministry of gion is safer; because in all posi- Rev. Messrs. Reed and Harriss. tive points of doctrine, the Ro- He began, at once, to preach sucmanists agree with them, (the cessfully. He was a companion Protestants,) but in their additions first of Mr. Webber and then of they stand single by themselves." Mr. Elijah Baker, in the work of We say there is a heaven and a the ministry. He preached in the hell. It is true say they; but there counties of Chesterfield and those is also a purgatory. We say, we situated between Richmond and shall be saved by the merits and Hampton, and afterwards in Henry satisfaction of Christ Jesus. It is county. He labored in the Strawtrue they say; but there are like-berry and Mayo Associations, was wise merits and satisfactions of pastor at one period of Otter and our own. We say, the sacraments Burton's Creek Churches, and was of baptism and the eucharist, are annually moderator of Mayo Assotwo proper sacraments, instituted ciation. In 1770-'1, he was imby Christ. It is true say they; prisoned in Chesterfield jail, where but there are five more to be re- he preached to multitudes through ceived, &c. In Popery Confuted the gates, and when his prison-by Papists, in Booth's Pædobap-doors were thrown open, and he tism Examined, p. 473.

Ao

"The Church of Rome will not acknowledge their points of doctrine to be erroneous, unless we can assign the time, and point out the persons, who first broached Nay, verily; but let them come them. If a man be sick of consumption, will he refuse help of which was eventually done. the physician, except he can resolve him whether his lungs or his liver were first infected, and show the time when and the occasion how his body grew first distempered." Popery Confuted by Papists, pp. 26-27,—Ed. 2d. Booth's Taylor's Virginia Bap. Min. p. 44, Pædobaptism Examined, p. 407.

ANTHONY, Joseph, one of the noble brotherhood of Baptist minis- the above is an abridgment. ters in Virginia, whom God deemed

"Proving, by confession of all|baptized by Rev. J. Waller, as one was urged to escape, he replied in the language of Paul: "They have taken us openly, uncondemned, and have cast us into prison; and now do they cast us out privily? themselves and fetch us out," life was spotless, useful, and marked by deep-toned piety and devotion, and his common theme of conversation was Christ and him crucified. He was surely one of the Baptist worthies of Virginia. See for a sketch somewhat more full and particular in details, of which

ANTHON, Prof. Charles. This worthy to call, in his providence, well-known editor of many of the to bear witness for Christ in prison, chief and most important Greek where he had been cast, as were and other classical text-books, for Paul. Silas, Peter and others, for Universities, Colleges and Acadthe testimony of Jesus Christ and memies, is one of a most numerhis gospel. He was originally a ous class of authors whom it is member of Dover Church, in a pleasure to quote, while how-Goochland county, where he was ever, it presents a phenomenon,

defying in its tion by the most casuistic of the 1789, 8vo. 3. An Attempt to Jesuits, as a case of conscience in- show that the Opinion concernvolving some principle unknown ing the Devil, or Satan, as a fallen to our philosophy, to harmonize Angel, and that he tempts men concessions. It is taken from Be-Scripture, 1791, 8vo. nedict, who quotes it from Camp- | work is suspicious in its title bell and Rice's Debate. "In the as to his orthodoxy. 4. "Proofs course of his debate, Mr. Campbell that Adults only are included in the introduced the following very in- design of the New Covenant, or the teresting note from Prof. Anthon, Gospel Dispensation, and were memof New-York, in answer to an in- bers of the Church of Christ in the quiry made by the gentleman to Apostolic Age, 1792, 8vo." Bene-Protestant Episcopalian.

"COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

" DR. PARMLY,

"My dear Sir,—There is no au- number of pages "47." thority whatever for the singular letters addressed to the Bishop of remark, make by the Rev. Dr. Llandaff, respecting his distinction Spring, relative to the force of between the Operation of the Holy baptizo. The primary meaning of Spirit in the Primitive Ministers the word is to dip, or immerse; of Christ, and its operation in men and its secondary meanings, if in this day, with an address to ever it had any, all refer, in some Young Persons after Confirmaway or other, to the same leading tion; (?) which distinction is idea. Sprinkling, &c. are entirely shown not to have any foundation out of the question. I have de- in the New Testament, 1798, 8vo. layed answering your letter in the BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA. hope that you would call and favor your purpose.

"Your's truly, "CHARLES ANTHON."

&c., Ed. 1848, p. 248 in note.

ASHDOWN, Rev. WILLIAM, of Pamelium. Col. Agr. 1571. Canterbury, author of the follow- Col. 1609, 4to. ing works: Essay, explaining Je- annica. sus' True meaning in the Parables, 1780, 8vo. Arian, and Trinitarian Opinion Colefield, in Warwickshire, Engrespecting Christ examined and land, who about 1785 or 1786 ac-

nature explica-tried by Scripture Evidence alone, with their practice their ingenuous to Sin, has no foundation in whom it is addressed." He is a dict, p. 186, prefixes to this title "New and decisive" proofs, &c., and adds to the above, "in reply "March 25th, 1843. to Mr. Williams," he also gives the imprint "Canterbury," and

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS FLACme with a visit, when we might cus, one of the most learned Engtalk the matter over at our leisure. lishmen of the 8th century; was I presume, however, that what I born in the north of England; died have here written will answer at Tours, 804. Of the catalogue of his works, the title of two only will be inserted. "Comm. in Ecclesiasten. Bas. 1531, 8vo. Et cum de Benedict. Gen. Hist. Bap. Denom. Baptismi Caeremoniis. Par. 1589. De Sacramentis in Liturg. per Jac. Bibliotheca Brit-

> AUSTIN, ABRAHAM, A minister The Unitarian, of the General Baptists at Sutton-

cepted a call to the pastorate to and Germany. In 1791-1794, he the Baptist Church, in the Western published his first and second Bap-Division of the city of London, tist Register, and afterwards settled which then met in Elim Court, on the eastern shore of Maryland, Fetter Lane. (See Art. Sutton- and engaging in land speculations Colefield, and Elim Court in our became embarassed. If his minis-Gazetteer.) Mr. Austin continued terial gifts did not entitle him to in office in this church in 1809, great distinction, yet his labors and was sound in the faith and popular, zeal in the collection of the mateas the prosperity of the church, rials for his work, deserve the and number of his hearers evinced. highest commendation, and have He lectured in addition to the rescued from oblivion the most usual services, on Sabbath and valuable facts, especially in refer-Wednesday evenings. In 1788 ence to the early history of the the meeting-house and church re- Baptists in America. The followcords were destroyed by fire. The ing extract from the introduction church removed to White Lion to his Register for 1791, is copied Court, Wych-street, until 1790, from Mr. Taylor: when it returned to its new edifice erected on the old site. the pulpit. 3. p. 474.

"I have long been desirous, and It is have waited several years to see a elevated considerably above the publication like the following. ground, and has an organ behind And though I was sensible I could See Hist. Dissent. publish nothing of the kind with-Churches, by Walter Wilson, vol. out the fatigue and expense of travelling over the greatest part of ASPLUND, JOHN, the earliest the continent; yet at the request statistical writer of the Baptist of many, I have been prevailed denomination in America, except upon to make the tour of the Bap-Morgan Edwards, was born in tist Churches, to obtain the neces-Sweden, and drowned in Fishing sary information. With a view to Creek, Virginia, being precipitated this, I have travelled about seven from a canoe in attempting to thousand miles, in about eighteen cross it, 1807. He was bred a months, chiefly on foot, and have merchant, emigrated from his na-visited about two hundred and tive country to England in 1775, fifteen churches, and fifteen assowhere he was employed as a clerk, ciations. I am personally acjoined the British navy either vol-quainted with two hundred and untarily or by impressment, pro- fifty ministers of our society, so bably the latter, and deserted and that the Register may safely be settled in North Carolina. In 1782, depended on in general, though he united with the Baptist Church after all, perhaps, a few churches at Ballard's Bridge, in Chowan and ministers may be omitted. It county, and was baptized by the is probable also, that the number Rev. David Walsh, and removing of members in some churches may to Southampton, Virginia, entered not be exact, as some do not assothe ministry, and in 1785 revisited ciate—others who do, neglect to Europe, making the tour of Eng-send forward their number-and land, Denmark, Finland, Lapland, some make conscience of number-

ing the people. Having been brought up with a view to the business of merchandize, I have been accustomed to keeping accounts; and I keep now accounts of souls with their faces set Zionward, in preference to those which only respect money or trade. I have a natural turn for travelling, and I am convinced I could not better spend my time, than in itinerating to preach the gospel, and to collect materials which may assist the future historians; and though I have met with many discouragements from narrow-minded persons, whose illiberal souls are not concerned for the public welfare; I appeal to the searcher of hearts, that my principal design is to make the Baptists better acquainted with each other, that union may more generally obtain among them. Southampton, Va., July 4, 1791."

John Asplund, a Swede. He became personally acquainted with 700 Baptist ministers in the United States. See Baptist Library, Vol. 1, p. 38, and Taylor's Virginia Baptist Ministers, p. 242.

BAPTIST. For works under this title, on both sides of the question, see in this work among other

articles, the following:

Erbery, William.
Plant, Thomas.
Willis, Obadiah, M.A.
Toulmin, Joshua, D.D.
Dale, Anthony Van.
Crosby, Thomas.
Beddome, James, M.A.
Ettringham, William.
Johnson, John.
Farnworth, Richard.
Ivimey, Joseph.
Courcy, Richard de.
Harwood, Edward.
Evans, John.

Kingsford, William.
Edwards, John.
Birt, Isaiah.
Jenkins, Joseph, D.D.
Graham, Rev. John.
Eaton, David.
Edwards, Peter.
Ives, Jeremy.
Art. Baptism.

Ruys, Gaulterus.

Bale, or Baleus, John. Aemstelredamus.

BAPTISM. For some of the authors and books on this subject, noticed in this volume, consult the following articles:

Day, Daye, or Daie, John. Heron, John. Servetus, Michael. Frith, or Fryth, John. Cassander, George. Beaucaire, De Peguilon Francis. Serverus, Alexandrinus. Fox, John. Prime, John. Some, Robert, D.D. Alcuinus, or Albinus, Flaccus. Waldegrave, or Waldgrave, R. Habbocke, William. Heiland, M. Hanner, Meredith, D.D. Burkitt, William. Hutten, Leon, D.D. Scultetus, Abraham. Fotherby, Martin, D.D. Clyfton, Richard. Morton, Thomas. Socinus, Faustus. Denison, John. Conrius, Flor. Burgess, Cornelius. Paget, John. Rogers, Daniel, B.D. Barber, Edward. Wynell, Thomas. Blackwood, Christopher. Cox, or Coxe, Benjamin. Garner, Robert.

Hobson, Capt. Philips, George. Ram, Robert. Bakewell, Thomas. Church, John. Cotton, John. Geree, John. Homes, or Holmes, Nathanael, D.D. Hussey, William. Lawrence, Henry. Michael, Stephen. Tombes, John, B.D. Grotius, Hugo. Hoornbeck, John. Cobbett, Thomas. Vossius, Gerrard John. Moore, Thomas. Cosin, or Cosins, John, D.D. Chidley, Samuel. Cooke, William. Behman, or Bæhman, James. Cawdry, Daniel. Hall, Thomas, B.D. Lyford, William. Rive, John Joseph. Ward, Samuel. Baxter, Richard. Elderfield, Christopher, M.A. Ellis, John, Junr. Sidenham, Cuthbert. Whistler, Henry, B.D. Ford, Simon, D.D. · Horne, John. Punch, Edward. Goodwin, John. Griffith, John. Hammond, Henry, D.D. Denne, Henry. Gunning, Peter, D.D. Houghton, Aylmar. Pearson, Edward. Ives, Jeremy. Florentine, Hieron. Lawson, Thomas; Corrie, John, or Corrozet, Gilles.

Anvers, Henry D'

Grantham, Sir Thomas.

Willis, Obadiah, M.A. Whiston, W. B. Compton, Henry. Collinges, or Collins, John. Hickes, George, D.D. Carey, Philip. Resbury, Nathanael, D.D. Hardin, John. Towerson, Gabriel. Cary. Petto, Samuel. Wall, Thomas, A.M. Wall, William, D.D. Ford, Simon, D.D. Keach, Benjamin. Exell, Joshua. Stubs, or Stubbs, Philip. Olyfee, John. Addison, Launcelott, D.D. Bray, Thomas. Cicero, Marcus Jullius. Dell, William. Slare, Frederick, D.D. Collins, Hercules. Keith, George, M.A. Clarke, Samuel, D.D. Hewerdine, Thomas, M.A. Turner, William, M.D. Salmon, William, M.D. Dorrington, Theophilus, M.A. Garner, Robert. Southcomb, Lewis. Sutherland, Alexander. Haddo, James. Guidot, or Guidott, Thos., M.D. Welchman, Edward, M.A. Bennet, Thomas. Peirce, or Pierce, James. Dantz, or Dans, John Andrew. Emlyn, Thomas. Gale, John, D.D.. Smith, John. Bingham, Joseph. Fleetwood, William. Gaudy, Henry, M.A. Laurence, R. Mayo, Daniel, M.A. Williams, John.

Brett, Thomas, LL.D. Stebbing, Henry, D.D. Cantrell, Henry. Justin, the philosopher. Borget, Samuel Rothwell, Edward. Cuperiolus, Aug. Gauldus, Gabriel. Bessel, Godfrey de. Trapp, Joseph, D.D. Silvester, Tipping, M.A. Burroughes, Joseph. Bradbury, Thomas. Bulkley, or Bulkeley, Charles. Clayton, Robert. Moody, James. Taylor, John, D.D. Penn, William. Fothergill, Samuel. Relly, James. Walker, Samuel, A.B. Brown, John. Bigland, Ralph, Esq. Huddleston, John. Addington, Stephen, D.D. Barker, Thomas. Stennett, Samuel, D.D. Johnson, John. Courcy, Richard de. Jenkins, Joseph, D.E. Pathey, Richard, D.D. Carter, John. Wakefield, Gilbert, A.B. Moffat, Rev. J. M. Kirkpatrick, H. Toulmin, Joshua, D.D. Applegrath, Robert. Duke, William, LL.B. Pirie, Alexander. Robinson, Rev. Robert. Miller, William. Kinghorn, Joseph. Martin, John. Mather, Cotton, D.D. Pearson, Edward, B.D. Tirwhitt, Robert, M.A. Edwards, Peter. Macrae, David, M.A.

Wortlake, Thomas. Burham, Richard. Dobell, Joseph. Evans, Rev. John, M.A. Harm, J. Hutton, George, B.D. Morris, Rev. John, M.A. Scott, John, M.A. Posthelwaite, Richard. Miller, William. Towerson, Gabriel. Innes, Rev. William. Marsh, Herbert, D.D. Lawrence, Richard, LL.D. Biddulph, Rev. Thomas. Pott, Rev. Joseph Holden, M.A. Morgan, Hector Davies, M.A. Amalarius, Fortunatus. Bullinger, Henry. Coleyne, Archbishop of. Coverdale, Miles, or Myles, D.D. Cratoaldus, Valent. Fowler, Christopher. Haldane, James A. Hall, Rev. Robert, M.A. Hardy, Robert. Harrison, Richard. Mulham, Rev. John. Musculus, Wolfgangus. Palmer, John. Panvinius, Oniphrius. Smith, Richard, D.D. Stevens, John. Waldgrave, Kobert. Under the Art. Books in this work will be found the most full and complete list of authors on the baptismal question ever yet published, by several hundred names. See also a catalogue more full un-PÆDOBAPTIST, also, Articles,

in this work.

BAYLE, PETER, born at Carla, a small town in the county of Foix, betwixt Pamiers and Rieux, 18th November, 1647, died 28th Decem-

Infant Baptism, Anabaptism, Bap-

tism, Anabaptist, and Baptism,

ber, 1706, and was buried in the refers to Munster, and he notices French church at Rotterdam. Of books which give accounts of the his works, that which has made Anabaptists there. He says: "See him universally known in the reparticularly the letter written to public of letters is his "Diction- Erasmus by Conrad Heresbachias ARY HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL." The (he was Governor of the sons of edition before us is that of Mr. Des Duke of Cleves, afterwards Coun-MDCCXXXIV. It is in 5 vols. folio, the seige of Munster) in the year making upwards of 4000 pages. 1536, and which was printed at Maizeaux says:—"Besides the Amsterdam, in the year 1637, cum editions of 1697 and 1702, which Hypomnematis de notis Theologicis, he published himself, it was print- Historicis, ac Politicis, Theodori ed at Geneva in 1715, at Rotter- Strackii, Pastoris Pudericensis. dam in 1720, at Amsterdam in See likewise Lambert Hortensius's 1730, and is just now reprinted in book, De Tumultibus Anabaptista-France, so that there have been rum, that of John Wigand, De six impressions of it, in six and Anabaptismo Publicato, and the rethirty years; an honour which lation of Henry Dorpius, a citizen perhaps was never done to any of Munster, published in the year other book of such a bulk. To 1536!" This note ("c") is on page these editions may be added the 286, vol. 1. There is added to it a English Translation, published in note over "REM. CRIT." which in-1710. The article in this work dicates that it was contributed by under the title "Anabaptists," with the critics to his original publisher the Comment and Notes is valuable, of the first edition, and with his not so much for its historical cor-consent inserted in the second edirectness, or true account either of tion. It is as follows: "Mr. Bayle the origin, history, or doctrines and has omitted, through inadvertence, practices of the Anabaptists or Bap- I believe, a Latin Heroic Poem, in tists, as for the notice of books and two books, composed by Herman authors most against them, but Kersenbroeck, recited by the author some by them. Seized with the in a full assembly of the university doptist authors, especially in his 8vo. This piece is dedicated to the times, he begins at Munster, and Bishop of Munster and Osnaburg, takes the heads of all the legend- Francis, Count of Waldeck; and ary stories of the calumniators the title is: Belli Monasterienis without discrimination. We shall contra Anabaptistica, Monstra Gesquote this article extensively here ti brevis atque succincta descriptio." on three heads, and in our history Two things are worthy of remark

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printed at London, sellor to the Duke, and was at madness peculiar to nearly all Pe- of Cologne, in the year 1445, in on another. He says (vol. 1, p. upon the notes; 1. That 101 years 208) "The books which have been elapsed between the date of the written against this sect, and against Heresbachius letter to Erasmus and its doctrines are innumerable." This its publication, which leaves room was published 1697. In note (k) for doubt and suspicion as to its same page, he says: I have pointed complete authenticity, and freedom out some in note (c)." Note ("c") from interpolations, if not a pious

Art. Kersenbroeck in this volume. mon to him with St. to the year 1671. All these works bourg, this manner: "De Origine vero hujus Anabaptisticae Secta, ejusque Progressu, and quae ex hoc casurda atque inter se pugnant prodierunt, luculente, copiose, Summaque cum fide scripsit Nicolaus Anabaptists. tis deceptus fuerit, eo nunc instruct- Amsterdam. bus refellendis, id quod ei cum B. | Pædobaptists.

fraud. 2. The date of the Latin Dedicat, Tractat de Baptismo Infan-Poem above is fixed at 1445. If tium. As to the Origin and Progress so, the Anabaptists date 80 years of this sect, with the various absurd prior to the Munster affair, and the and discordant monsters which it poem was rather a prophecy. We has produced, they have been clearly, have the date as it is printed. It fully, and faithfully described by Nimay be typographically in error, colas Blesdick, who having been forplacing 1445 for 1545, or 1645. merly deceived by this error, through This however will be noticed in the unskillfulness of youth, was the another place in our history, under better qualified, and the more eager head of 1445, or perhaps under to oppose it; a circumstance com-We refer back to the continuation Hornbeck mentions only an history of "Note (K)" above quoted, page of David George, composed by 291, vol. 1. He continues—"Her- Nicolas Blesdick, son-in-law of this man Modaeus wrote a book De David, and published by Revius. initiis Sectae Anabaptistica. An- (Hornbeck Summa Controv., p. drew Meshovius wrote in Latin, An 373.) An History of the Anabap-History of the Anabaptists. An tists in French, was published at anonymous author published, in Amsterdam, in 1695, and one more Dutch, The Anabaptist Succession, ample in 1700. The Authors who printed at Cologne, in the year have wrote against them are 1603. There is likewise a book in Zwinglius, Luther, Calvin, Melanc-Dutch, De Origine et Progressu thon, Oecolampadius, Urbain Re-Sectarum inter Anabaptistas. Mr. gius, Justus Menius, Bullinger, Ottius, professor at Zurich, compil- John Lascus, Guy De Bres, Taffied the Annals of this Sect, down nus, Hunnius, Osiander, Clopper-Spanheim, and are taken notice of, either by Horn-others, whom it would be tedious beck (in Summa Controversiarum), to recount. (Hornbeck Summa or by Micraelius (in Syntagmate Controv. p. 394, and John Vaget Histor. Eccles,) or by Spanheim(in in the Thesis which he maintained Elencho Controversarium.) I do at Wittemburg in 1688, de Secta not find that they mention a book, Mennoritarum.) But I must not which Cassander describes after forget a book called Babel, published in the year 1621, by Herman Faukelius, minister of Middlebourg, and one of the fathers of the pite monstra quam varia et ab- Synod of Dort. He shows in this work, the prodigious variety of opinions which prevails among the The latter appealed Blesdick, qui, quod aliquando hu- from him to a Confession of Faith jusmodi errore per imperitiam aeta- which they published in 1624, at They made reprisals, or & vehementior est in iis errori- for they published a Babel of (Those who hold Augustino est. (G. Cassander, Epist. Infant Baptism.) The Author of

tist teacher and physician at Am- tists, p. 289. they wrote but few books, at length zealously opposed this sect in the they produced several authors, and United Provinces, and have obtained published many books, some didac- several edicts to restrain it." tic, or historical, others polemical. it be observed here, that neither confirmed by passages of Scripture, baptists, or, as Bullinger first calland other authorities. At the end ed them, Baptists, either as Proof twelve years, they published TESTANTS or Reformers. They reanother (at Dort) to show the garded the Papists, and Anabapitis Adspersit. Mennonites. maculas; and the Probatio Lixivii vocare. agendi Solicitatur. (Biblioth. Theo- toris Theod. Sonnoyi auctoritatelog.)—Bayle's Dictionary Histori- decernit provocandum &c.

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it was Antony Jacob, (an Anabap- | Lond. 1734, Vol. 1, Art. Anabap-On page 288 he says: Observe that, at first, " The Protestant Divines have They printed at *Horn*, in 1624, A | BAYLE nor any before him (1697) Confession of Faith, which they ever thought of regarding the Anaagreement of their sentiments. tists, and Pagans, as three sides of There have appeared Apologies for a triangle, within the lines of which their Confessions; likewise Cate- no Protestant, Reformer or Christchisms and Manuals of Religion. ian could find any thing whatever They refute the Declaration of that was not inimical to the Pro-Zurich, 1644. Abraham de David, testant Reformation, and hoped (he prefixes three initial letters, that Luther and his cotemporary G. V. V. i.e. Gerard Vryburg, Hot- reformers would, in removing Potingeri. Biblioth. Theolog.) One pery, do so fully and not stop halfof them published a book, the same way between Popery and Anabaptyear, against a minister of *Haer*-lism, or Baptist Apostolical ground. lem named Bontemps, entituled In this they were sadly disappoint-"Smegna Holandicum contra mas- ed, nor were the Protestant Reculas quas P. Bontemps Mennon-formers less chagrined when their The Dutch soap vain hope of bringing the Anabapagainst the Aspersions which Peter tists half way from Apostolical Bontemps has thrown upon the Christianity towards Rome, under The same minister the leadership of Luther and Zuingwas attacked in other works; in lius, Calvin, Bullinger, Oecolampithe Absterio Accusationum gravium dius, and their confederates failed. Petri Bontemps, facta per P. V. K. Bayle says ("Note H," vol. 1. p. 1643; the Confutatio argumento- 288,) "They have often challenged rum quibus P. Bontemps probare the Anabaptists to disputation. conatur, Anabaptistas injuriosos The Synod of Horn passed an Act esse in Deum et Homines, 1643. hereupon, and even had recourse The Sporgia ad abluendas Macu- to the authority of the Governor. las Petri Bontemps contra certam "Ecclesiae nostrae semper bonum Anabaptistarum Sectam; The Jodici ac utile censuerunt, Adversarios ad Henrici Lixivium contra ejusdem Disputationem & Colloquare pro-Synodus Hornana, a. D. Bontemps ubi per G. V. V. fidei CIO IO LXXX, & a. CIO IO LXXXVI, impotissimum Authoris & Methodus plorata eum in finem Gubernacal & Critical Des Maizeauz edition places the Synod of 1576 after

that of 1580.) Three or four Syn-has ventured to set up. ods passed the like Acts before the farther, that it being discovered end of the XVIth century. The that the Synod of the Anabaptists Churches thought proper, in the held at Haerlem, in the month of year 1599, to compose a work com-July, 1649, had set up several new prehending a body of Anabaptist Congregations, it behaved the or-Controversies. of Amsterdam, undertook it and measure or other, these innovations, began it; but laid it aside when and the rather as they were authorhe was made Professor of Divinity ized to do so by an Edict of the at Leyden, and alleged the reasons year 1651, by which their High in the Synod of Alcmaer in 1605, Mightinesses decree, that the sects why he could not go on with such should be restrained, and not sufa work. The Synod of Enchuyse, fered to spread. in the year 1624, employed two daset in Ordinem religendas neque ministers to examine the confes-permittendum ut in plura loca quam sions of the Mennonites. One of nodie sunt diffudantur.—(Hornthem being left alone in 1826, de-bekius in Summa Controversia, p. manded a new partner; the Synod 392.) After the same manner, the of Amsterdam, in 1628, appointed Protestants, in France, were forbid Dorestaar to be his assistant. They all places of Religious Worship, applied themselves diligently to which they could not prove they their commission, and published a were in possession of, at the time very good book in Dutch, in the year of the Edicts. See Voetius's Poli-1637. It is a body of Anabaptist Con-tica Ecclesiastica, Book 4, part 1, p. troversies, in which the variations 538,) in of this sect are exactly distinguish- whether this sect ought to be tolered. The author who tells us these ated; he distinguishes upon it; particulars observes, that the Chur-but, generally speaking, he inclines ches, in conjunction with the secu- most to the negative." (Hornbeck, lar arm, took care that this sect Summa Controvers., is quoted as should not increase; they stand authority for the above, p. 394, sentinel, says he, to check it, if it 395, 396, 391, 392,) Bayle's Dic. produces new branches, or attempts vol. 1, p. 288. See Arts. Cassanto exceed its bounds. Pro coercendis aut noviter pullulantibus aut and references from them, in this sua pomaeria extendentibus juxta work, also Moreri & Prateolus. cum Politicis Ecclesiae vigilant. (Hornbeck, Summa p. 391.) He adds, that the Synod wards in Kentucky; died in 1814, of Friesland is perpetually solicit-aged about 75 years. ing the States of that Province to to preach in Brunswick County, revive the Edict, which was pub- Virginia, about 1771, and was paslished against the Anabaptists in tor successively of South Quay, the year 1598; and that they press Mill-swamp, and Black the execution of it, with regard to churches in Virginia, and over the new Assemblies, and new others in Kentucky, to which he

He adds Arminius, Minister thodox Pastors to restrain, by some Sectas Cohibenwhich he examines, DER, DE BRES, OTTIUS, BEUNING,

BARROW, DAVID, a Baptist Controvers. minister, first in Virginia, and after-He began Places of Worship, which this sect removed in 1797. He was in Keku-

kee, Portsmouth, and other Associ-|fol.-3. Historical ing by a company of enemies of complete list is given by Walter the Baptists, and after singing pro- Wilson, in his History of Dissentfane songs in mockery, they ducked ing Churches, vol. ii. p. 591, in a Mr. Barrow twice in water and note. "Works.—1. His Judgment mud, and nearly drowned, and for the Observation of the Jewish, otherwise inhumanly treated him or Seventh-day Sabbath; with his as was also his friend. The women Reasons, and Scriptures for the of the congregation were over-same. In a Letter to Mr. William whelmed with fright. consisted of about 18 Episcopalians. 1677. 8vo. After this indignity they forced 2. The Open Confessor and the Mr. Barrow and his fellow-laborer True Prisoner; a Sheet written in to depart, wet and muddy. The Salisbury Jail. 1675. providential judgment of God caused the death of several of these ces and profitable Arts, in one Book stout men in a few weeks, impre- of Jehovah-Aeloim, copied out, and cating God's vengeance upon them. commented on in created Beings, Mr. Barrow was favorable to the comprehended and discovered in cause of domestic missions, the Fullness of Perfection of Scripturesupport of the ministry by the knowledge. 1677. Folio. churches, and liberality and improvement among Christians. Kentucky he was identified with especially as to some eminent Pasthe Baptists, who styled themselves sages relating to his Call to the "Friends to Humanity or Emanci- Ministry. 1681. pators," which was unfortunate, and gave both him and his breth- House of the Sons of the Prophets, ren trouble on his account. His An House of exquisite inquiry, and varied gifts and talents were scarce- of deep research; where the mind ly excelled in Virginia or else-of Jehovah-Aeloim in the Holy where, and rendered him popular Scripture of Truth, in the Original and extensively useful, but above words and Phrases, and their proall his piety inspired his eloquence per by the power of a godly life. Tay-studied, faithfully compared, and lor's Lives, Va. Bap. Min's. p. 155, aptly put together for the further 157.

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All in One, all useful sciences and upon in created Beings. 1681. profitable Arts, in one book of Je- 6. The Free Prisoner: A Letter hovah Aelshim, 2 parts. Lond. 1677, written from Newgate. 1683.

Declaration In Nansemond river, near the Life of Spin Asher. Lond. 1681, the mouth of James river, he and fol.—4. Grammatical opening of one of his brethren in the ministry some Hebrew words in the Bible. were taken from the place of preach-BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA. A more The mob Ben, of Dorchester.

3. All in One: All useful Scien-

4. A Name and a New One: or In an Historical Declaration of Life.

5. The House of Wisdom: The Significancy, is diligently promoting and higher advancing of BAMPFIELD, Francis, author Scripture-Knowledge, of all useful of 1. His judgment for observation Arts, and profitable Sciences, in of the Jewish Sabbath, with Mr. the Book of Books, the Word of Ben's Answer. Lond. 1672.—2. Christ, copied out and commented

Courts on Earth, to the highest a prebend in the Cathedral of Exe-Court in Heaven. 1683.

8. A Continuation of the for- May, 1647.

mer just Appeal. 1783.

some Hebrew words and Phrases in doctrine, worship, and discipline, the beginning of the Bible. 1684, and as became a faithful minister,

Mr. Bampfield was a zealous loy-Restoration. alist; insomuch that he hesitated

7. A just Appeal from lower this his zeal, he was rewarded with ter, to which he was collated, 15th At length, however, he began to see that the Church of 9. A grammatical Opening of England needed reformation in "This pious confessor," says set about it heartily, making the Walter Wilson, "descended of an laws of Christ his only rule. But ancient and honourable family at he met with much trouble and op-Portimon, in Devonshire, and was position. Wood intimates that born about the year 1614. Being Mr. Baxter was the means of gaindesigned for the ministry from his ing him over to the parliament. In birth, in which his own inclination 1653, he took the engagement. concurred, he was sent at sixteen Soon afterwards, the living of Sheryears of age, to Wadham College, borne, in the same county, become Oxford, where he entered as com- vacant by the death of Mr. William moner, in 1631, and in 1638 took Lyford, he was earnestly solicited his degree in Arts. Upon leaving by the parishioners to remove the university, he received orders thither. This place was very popuin the Church of England, being lous, and consequently required more ordained deacon by Bishop Hall, labour, though the income was and presbyter by Bishop Skinner. smaller. But as there was a pros-Soon afterwards he was preferred pect of doing more good, and the to a living in Dorsetshire, of the people were very urgent, after yearly value of one hundred pounds. waiting two years, he accepted their There he took great pains in the call, and removed thither in 1655. instruction of his people, and in Here he continued with universal the promotion of true religion. acceptance, as well as great suc-Having a small annuity of his own, cess, till the Uniformity Act took what income he derived from his place; when being utterly dissatisliving, he spent in acts of charity, fied with the conditions it imposed, by giving Bibles and other good he took leave of his own sorrowbooks to his parishioners; setting ful congregation, on the Lord's-day the poor to work; and relieving previous to Bartholomew-day, 1662. the necessities of those who were He also quitted his prebend in disabled; not suffering a single Exeter cathedral, of which he had beggar in his whole parish. At been deprived by the parliament, the beginning of the civil wars but he became repossessed by the

Mr. Bampfield's former characabout the propriety of paying taxes ter for loyalty, his opposition to the imposed by the parliament. He parliament, and to Oliver Cromappears also to have been a zealous well, proved now no sort of protec-Conformist, and read publickly the tion to him; but he suffered more Common-prayer longer than any on account of non-conformity than other minister in Dorsetshire. For most other Dissenters. Soon after

his ejectment, he was apprehended Oxoniensis, vol. 2, p. 755.) This and imprisoned for worshipping railing caricature is in perfect keep-God in his own family. During ing with the spirit of Wood whenhis confinement he experienced selever he comes to notice any who veral instances of injustice and cru-dissented from his views, especially elty, of which a particular account Baptists. Mr. Bampfield, by the may be seen in the "Conformist's most natural process, on beginning Plea for the Nonconformists." (See to see the false foundation of Epis-Conformist's fourth Plea, p. 46.) copacy, went step by step from Mr. Bampfield afterwards suffered Presbytery to Independency, and eight years imprisonment in Dor- as necessarily became a Baptist; chester jail, which he bore with as to his Judaism, he was a 7th remakable patience and cour-day Baptist. almost every day, and success at- due allowances for the distorted tending his labors, he gathered a picture drawn of this good man, church there. Upon his discharge by the Oxford libeller. We see in 1675, he went about preaching so much of his abusive language the gospel in several counties; but that it becomes rather the object for this crime he was soon appre-of contempt than of serious confuhended again in Wiltshire, and tation. After his removal to Lonimprisoned at Salisbury; where don, Mr. Bampfield preached prion account of a fine, he continued vately several years with great eighteen weeks. During this time success; and gathered a congregahe wrote a letter, which was tion that met on the seventh day, printed, containing an account of first at Devonshire Square, and his imprisonment, and the joy he then at Pinner's Hall. experienced in his sufferings for persecution followed him. Christ. Wood,) "retiring to London, the ble and several men with halberts, common refuge of such people, he rushed into the meeting-house preached in conventicles there, while he was preaching, and orwas several times committed upon dered him in the King's name to that account, and continued a pri-come down. He answered that soner for about the last ten years he was discharging his office in of his life. He was always a per- the name of the King of kings. son strangely fickle and unsteady The constable telling him that he in his judgment, that he was first had a warrant from the Lord a Churchman, then a Presbyterian, Mayor, Mr. Bampfield replied, "I afterwards an Independent, or at have a warrant from Christ who is least a side with them, an Ana- Lord Maximus, to go on," and so baptist, and at length almost a proceeded in his discourse. complete Jew, and what not. He constable then desired one of the ing, that he did almost craze and he repeated his text. Isa ixiii. 4.

Mr. Wilson says, In the prison he preached "the candid reader will make all Here also "At length," (says Mr. 17th of February, 1682, a constawas also enthusiastical and cant-officers to pull him down; when distract many of his disciples by The day of vengeance is in his his amazing and frightful dis- heart, and the year of his redeemed (See Wood's Athenae ones is come; adding, "He will

pull down his enemies." They | cry, "Away with them, put them then seized him and took him with away from the bar, we will not six others, before the Lord Mayor, hear them." While they were thus who fined several of them ten thrusting them away, Mr. Bamppounds, and desired Mr. Bampfield field said, "The righteous Lord to be gone. In the afternoon they loveth righteousness, the Lord be met with a fresh disturbance in judge in this case." They were the same place. An officer, though then re-taken to Newgate, after not without trembling, seized Mr. being kept ten hours in the bail-Bampfield, and led him into the dock, a cold and loathsome place, street; but the constable having where they received great injury. no warrant dismissed him, and he Mr. Bampfield being of a tender finished the service in his own constitution, could not long endure house. On the 24th of the same the hardships to which he was exmonth, he was again taken from posed; but quickly fell a sacrifice his pulpit, Pinner's Hall, and led to the barbarities of those in power: through the streets with his Bible being as much a martyr for the in his hand; great multitudes fol- faith of Christ, as any of those conlowing him, and some saying: fessors who suffered under the hea-"See how he walks with the Bi- then emperors, in the early ages of ble in his hand like one of the old the Christian Church. Of what martyrs." The session then sitting, sort of materials must that church examination, committed to New-such proceedings? usual; and on the 17th of March, dously awful will be the retribuwas committed again to Newgate judges of those times, and how for refusing the oaths of allegiance will their "most religious and gratence, which the Recorder, after the blood of his Saints! aggravating their offence, and cast- Our faithful martyr was transing reflection upon scruples of con-lated to heaven on Saturday, 16th science, read as follows: "That day of February, 1683-4. His age they were out of the protection of was lengthened out to the full the King's Majesty; that all their period allotted to man; the days spoken, but there was a great out-Glass-house yard, Goswell-street.

he was put to the bar, and after be composed which could sanction Surely the After his liberation, Mr. blood of this righteous man will be Bampfield returned to his work as required of some one; and tremen-1683, with several other persons, tion! How will the bishops and and supremacy. At the ensuing cious King," (as saith the Liturgy Old Bailey session, they were all of the Church of England,) appear indicted, tried, and by direction of in that day, when the earth shall the judge found guilty. On the disclose her blood: when the Lord 28th of the same month, they were maketh inquisition for blood, he rebrought to the bar to receive sen-membereth them: He will avenge

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goods and chattels were forfeited of his pilgrimage being three-score during life; that they were to re- years and ten. His body was inmain in jail during their lives or terred amidst a vast concourse of during the King's pleasure." Upon spectators, in the burial ground this Mr. Bampfield would have behind the Baptist meeting-house,

of considerable abilities." BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA. ATHENAE OXON.

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1615; died 1691. work was published in 1638. His vers, p. 367. Benedict, p. 266. numerous works with a life have of twenty-six large 8vo. volumes. Proofs of Infants' Church Member-2. Treatise on the Sa-Lond. 1657, 4to. 3. More Proofs for Infants' Right to Baptism. Lond. 1675. 4. Review of the State of Christian (?) Inso frequent and severe, that he acquired the title of the great maul p. 47. of the Anabaptists. Tombes and D'Anvers were his principal oppo- (in the primitive times,) was by nents. The following passage in washing the whole body; and did reply to D'Anvers has often been not the differences of our cold quoted by succeeding paedobaptist country, as to that hot one, teach writers: "For my part, I cannot us to remember, I will have mercy

Mr. Bampfield was much lamented | find, in my small reading, that any by his fellow prisoners, as well as one divine, or party of men, did by his friends in general. All who certainly oppose or deny infant knew him were convinced that he baptism for many hundred years was a man of serious piety, and after Christ. And again; that the deserved a better treatment than he world may now see what a cause met with. He was a man of great you put such a face upon, when learning and judgment, and one of you cannot bring the least proof of the most celebrated preachers in so much as one man (much less of the West of England. After he societies, and least of all godly sobecame a Baptist, and a Sabbata-cieties,) that once oppose or deny rian, he lost much of his reputation infant baptism, from the Apostles' amongst his former friends, but days till about Luther's time. And preserved his integrity to the last further, I am fully satisfied, that His works discover him to be a you can not show me any society (I think not one man) that ever WALTER WILSON'S HISTORY OF DIS-lopened their mouths against the SENTING CHURCHES, vol. 2, p. 586- baptism of infants till about two hundred years ago or thereabouts; which confirms me much that it BAXTER, RICHARD, of Kidder- is from the Apostles' time, or else minster, an eminent Nonconfor-some one would have been found mist Divine, and most voluminous as an opposer of it." Baxter's author, was born in Shropshire, Plain Scripture Proof of Infant His earliest Baptism, pp. 157-261-266. D'An-

"In our baptism, we are dipped been recently reprinted in upwards under the water, as signifying our covenant profession, that as he was Those coming within the scope of buried for sin, we are dead and this article, are: 1. "Scripture buried to sin. They (your lusts) are dead and buried with him, for ship and Baptism, against Mr. so your baptism signifieth; in which you are put under the water, to signify and profess, that your old man is dead and buried. We are raised to holiness by his spirit, as we rise out of water in baptism." fants. Lond. 1676." "His works Paraphrase on New Test. at Rom. on Baptism," says Benedict, "were vi. 4., Col. ii. 12., 1 Pet. iii. 21. BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined,

"We grant that baptism then,

here. It is commonly confessed by lier than to encourage such preachus to the Anabaptists, as our com- ers, that they may get them all to mentators declare, that in the turn Anabaptists. Apostles' times the baptised were this device be not it that countendipped over head in the water, and anceth these men. that this signified their profession, obstructions, which are the two both of believing the burial and great fountains of most mortal disresurrection of Christ; and of their eases in man's body, could scarce own present renouncing the world have a more notable means to proand flesh, or dying to sin and living duce them, where they are not, or to Christ, or rising again to new- to increase them where they are. ness of life, or being buried and Apoplexies, lethargies, palsies, and risen again with Christ, as the all comatous diseases, would be Apostle expoundeth in the forecited promoted by it. So would cephaltexts of Col. iii (Col.ii.) and Rom. algies, hemicranies, phthises, devi. And though (as is before said) we have thought it lawful to disuse the manner of dipping and to use less water, yet we presume not to change the use and signification on. Paraphrase on the New of it." Test. at Matt. iii. 6. Disputations of Right to Sacram. p. 70. BOOTH Pædobaptism Examined. p. 91.

against the usual manner of their baptizing, as it is by dipping over murder be a sin, the dipping ordihead in a river, or other cold water. That which is a plain breach of the sixth commandment, Thou shalt would make it men's religion to not kill, is no ordinance of God, but murder themselves, and urge it on a most heinous sin. But the ordinary practice of baptizing over head in cold water—that which is a plain wealth, any more than highway breach of the sixth commandment, murderers; then judge how these therefore it is no ordinance of God. but an henious sin. And as Mr. CRADOCK in his book of Gospel Liberty shews, the magistrate ought against another wickedness in their to restrain it, to save the lives of manner of baptising, which is their his subjects—that this is flat murder, and no better, being ordinarily usual with many of them, or next and generally used, is undeniable to naked, as is usual with the moto any understanding man. And destest that I have heard of.

and not sacrifices, it should be so have new fines and heriots, like-I wish that Catarrhs and bility of the stomach, crudities, and almost all fevers, dysenteries, diarrheas, colics, iliac passions, convulsions, spasms, tremors, and so All hepatic, splenetic, pulmoniac persons, and hypocondriacs would soon have enough of it. In a word, it is good for nothing but to dispatch men out of the world "My sixth argument shall be that are burthensome, and to ranken church yards. I conclude, if narily in cold water over head in England is a sin: and if those who their consciences as their duty, are not to be suffered in a common-Anabaptists, that teach the necessity of such dipping, are to be suffered. My seventh argument is also dipping persons naked, as is very I know not what trick a covetuous the minister must go into the water landlord can find out to get his with the party, it will certainly tenants to die apace that he may tend to his death: though they may escape that go in but once—would Proof of Infant Church member. not vain young men come to a bap- ship and baptism, p. 301. tizing to see the nakedness of in Padobaptism Examined, p. 182. maids, and make a mere jest and sport of it." PLAIN SCRIPTURE Proof, p. 134-137. Booth in Pædobaptism Examined. p. 117 et

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"We grant that baptism then (in the primitive times) was by washing | Booth Pædobaptism Examined, the whole body; and did not the p. 312. difference of our cold country as to that hot one, teach us to remember, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, it but it's the very commission of SHOULD BE SO HERE." Paraphrase on the New Test. at Matt. iii. 6. Booth Paedobaptism Examined, p.

"If there can be no example Their first task is by teaching to given in Scripture, of any one that make disciples, which are by Mark was baptized without the profes-called believers. sion of a saving faith, nor any pre- is to baptize them, whereto is ancept for so doing; then must we nexed the promise of their salvation. not baptize any without it. the antecedent is true; that giveth all other things which are afterward us the least intimation that ever to be learned in the school of Christ man was baptized without the pro- To contemn this order, is to refession of a saving faith, or that nounce all rules of order; for giveth the least encouragement to baptize any upon another faith." Disputat. of Right to Sac. p. 149, is fully satisfied from this text, that 151. Booth Padobaptism Exa-it is one sort of faith, even saving mined. p. 169.

"What man dare go in a way which hath neither precept nor example to warrant it, from a way that hath full current of both?" Plain Scrip. Proof, p. 24. BOOTH Pædobaptism Examined. p. 174.

"If the very baptism of infants itself, be so dark in Scripture, that the controversy is thereby become so hard as we find it; then to prove not only their baptism, but a new distinct end of their baptism,—will most ungratefully deny, his book, entitled, Plain Scripture and made over to them."

Воотн "Some sober men, no way inclined to Anabaptism, do think that

we ought not to call the sacraments scals, as being a thing not to be proved by the word." Apology against Mr. Blake, S lxiv, p. 118.

"This is not like some occasional historical mention of baptism, Christ to his Apostles, for preaching and baptising, and purposely expresseth their several works, in their several places and order.

The second work But The third work is to teach them where can we expect to find it if not here? I profess, my conscience

> that must go before baptism, and the profession whereof the minister must expect." Disputations of Right

to Sac. p. 149, 150. BOOTH Pado-

baptism Examined, p. 315.

Lastly, "they (the Baptists) do plainly play the devil's part, in accusing their own children and disputing them out of the church and house of God, and out of his promises and covenant, and the privileges that accompany them; and be a hard task indeed." N.B.—This against the mercies that Christ, acknowledgment is contained in hath purchased for their children, Plain

dobaptism Examined, p. 375.

makes,) the condition of the child-|Thomas, intituled, Infants' Bapren's church-membership and of tisme freed from Antichristianism. their salvation. Proof, р. 315. Booth, Pædobaptism mas). Examined, p. 453.

go on the surer side of the hedge; of St. Matthew. Lond. 1659, 4to. and feeling where there is no law, (See Bibliotheca Britannica.) Bethere is no transgression, for being nedict, p. 145, in his Genl. Hist. &c. nothing else but a transgression of 1848, gives the title of the work the law, they should conclude, that on Apostolical Baptism in answer it is certainly no sin, and therefore to Mr. Blake, and 2. A Brief Cateno law enjoineth. But on the published at the end of his Storm-If, when his worship tist author. worship. was so much ceremonious, he yet he will be less jealous in this now." Plain Scripture Proof, p. 303. BOOTH in Pædobaptism, p. 475.

"Upon the review of my arguments, upon the controversy about Infant Baptism," says the famous Nonconformist, "I find that I have used too many provoking words, for his diciples, that is, such as do sinwhich I am heartily sorry, and desire pardon of God and him." i.e. Mr. Tombes, in Crosby's Hist. Bap.

Vol. iii. Pref. p. 55.

BLACKWOOD, CHRISTOPHER.-To him is ascribed by Robert Watt, works: 1. The Storming of Anti- 1722. Воотн in Pædobaptism Exchrist in his strongest Garrisons, amined. p. 61. of Compulsion of Conscience, and

Scripture Proof, p. 13. BOOTH, Pa-Infants' Baptisme, 1644. 2. Apostolical Baptisme; or a sober Re-The faith of the parent (he joinder to a Treatise written by Mr. Plain Scripture Lond. 1645. 4to. (See Blake, Tho-3. Some Pious Treatises on Sermons. Lond. 1654, 4to. 4. "Methinks men should desire to Sermons on the Ten first chapters safest, to let go those additions which chism concerning Baptism, first other side, that it may be a danger- ing of Antichrist; afterward for ous sin to use them; both as being the satisfaction and information of an accusation of Scripture as in- the people of God in Lancashire. sufficient and as adding to God's 1652. This was evidently a Bap-

BARROW, ISAAC, a native of layeth a charge to do whatever he Suffolk, and an eminent Mathemacommanded, and add nothing there-tician and Divine; Chancellor of to, nor take aught therefrom: (that the University of Cambridge, born is not to or from, the words com- 1630; died 1677. This voluminmanding only, but also the work ous and learned writer is quoted commanded) is it likely, then, that by Booth from only one of his works, which was first published in London, 1688, 4to. as follows:

"The action is baptizing, or immersing in water. The object thereof—those persons of any nation, whom his ministers can by their persuasion and instruction render cerely believe the truth of his doctrine, and seriously resolve to obey his commandments. The mersion also in water, and the emersion thence doth figure our death to the former (worldly defilements,) and receiving to a new Life." M.D., the authorship of the follow- Works, Vol. 1. p. 518, 520. Edit.

"What the action itself enjoined

of, is apparent by the words of our thor. Lord's institution: Going forth, saith he, teach, or disciple, all na- (circumcision and baptism) agree, tions, baptizing them, &c.. The or differ, we must look to the inaction is baptizing or immersing stitution, and neither stretch it in water; the object thereof, those wider, nor draw it narrower, than persons of any nation, whom his the Lord hath made it. For he is ministers can, by their instruction the institutor of the sacraments and persuasion, render disciples; according to his own good pleasure: that is, such as do sincerely be- and it is our part to learn of him, lieve the truth of his doctrine, and both to whom, how, and for what seriously resolve to obey his com-mandments." Works, Vol I. p. ministered; how they agree, and 518. Edit. 1722. Воотн, Pædobap- wherein they differ. In all which tism Examined. p. 317.

Pope in the first chapter of Genesis. hath taught us." In Mr. Tombes's For if we believe Pope Innocent Examén. of Marshall's Serm. III. he is one of the two great luminaries there; and he is as Stennett's Answ. to Mr. Addingplainly there, as any where else in ton, Part I, p. 34, as follows: "It the Bible." macy, p. 155. Booth, Pædobaptism ing as a part of diet, is left. With

Examined. p. 405.

of some eminence, was born in and so it is amongst the Turks at Oxfordshire, 1551, died 1640. One this day." Booth's Pædobaptism of his Theological works was trans- Examined p. 159. See also Articles lated into the Turkish language. ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica, and Ri-Previous to 1632, his first work CAUT, Paul in this vol. If the cold passed through fourteen editions. bath was so commonly used by Among other works he wrote "An Greeks and Romans as part Answer to Five Treatises of Mr. of diet, it could not be injuri-John Can," (author of the margi- ous to them to be immersed. nal references to the Bible, who BRADBUBY, Thomas, "a facewas a Baptist) the first entitled, A tious Preacher among the Dis-Necessity of Separation from the senters," says Watt, Church of England, proved by the in Yorkshire, 1677. Nonconformists' Principles; the from the catalogue of his works other, A stay against straying; only two as appropriate to be wherein, in opposition to Mr. John noticed in this place. 1. Sermon Robertson, he prove the unlawfulness of hear- 24. 1738, 8vo. 2. Three Sermons ing the ministers of the Church on the Duty and Doctrine of Bap-BIBLIOTHECA BRIT- tism. Booth in his Paedobap- BRITANNICA. tism Examined makes the fol- "I know it is said, that the Jews

is, what the manner and form there-lowing quotation from this au-

"In whatever circumstance they we must affirm nothing, but what "They have indeed found the God hath taught us, and as he

BACON, Lord, is quoted in Dr. On the Pope's Supre- is strange that the use of bath. the Romans and Grecians it was BALL, John, a Puritan Divine, as usual as eating or sleeping:

> "was born We select undertakes to on the Lord's Supper, 1 Cor. ix. 1749. 8vo.

had a method of baptizing among vices that obtained in their Church, them, and our Saviour only fixed is a wild imagination, a no better it with his disciples as he found it than seeking the living among the with his countrymen; but the dead. Bible itself will not allow me to and carnal ordinances, but our bapthink as other men do, whatever tism was not one of them; for they their learning is. Nothing can be were only imposed on the people more apparent, than that the Jews till the time of reformation, Heb. expected that the person who ix. 10. And therefore as they brought baptism amongst them, were all to be abolished, we canmust be either the Messiah him- not suppose that any of those self, or one of his forerunners. This worldly elements should be transwas the question of the priests planted into our religion, to leave and Levites, who came from Jeru- any remains of bondage upon the salem, to ask John whether he was glorious liberty of the sons of God. the Christ, or Elias, or that Prophet. Peter speaks to those that knew And they that were sent were of nothing of that ordinance, as if it the pharisees, a people diligent to were a thing entirely new among know the law, and zealous to ad-them; Repent and be baptized vance it. Therefore they ask him every one of you: and it's said we farther, why baptizest thou then, if are baptized into Christ. Acts ii. 38. thou be not the Christ, nor Elias, Rom. vi. 3. Both these solemninor that Prophet? And John in ties (baptism and the holy supper) he fulfilled his course, he said amined p. 243. in reference to a person who was amined says: (baptism) from the Jews, and es- with no less by others. pecially from those traditional ser-mony, as some think, prevailed first

They had divers washings, his answer shows us, that though are represented as no more than the Jews mistook a circumstance, fragments of Judaism. As if there yet they were right in their notion. was any propriety in our Lord tel-I knew him not, says he, but that ling the disciples, that all power he should be manifest to Israel, was given to him both in heaven therefore am I come baptizing with and in earth, only to recommend a water. The Apostle in his sermon scrap of an old religion: or, as if at Antioch (though he abounded the Apostle had any need to say, in Jewish learning) seems to say, he hath received that of the Lord, that they never heard of any bap- which he received by the tradition tizing before John, Acts xiii. 24, of his fathers." Duty and Doc. of John first preached before Bap. p. 55, 56, 57, 148. Necess. of Christ the baptism of repentance Contend. for Revealed Religion. to all the people of Israel; and as p. 50. Booth Pædobaptism Ex-

whom think ye that I am? I am BRANDT, MR., author of "His-From which things I con- tory of the Reformation," In Annoclude, that the first time that ever tat. on B. ii. p. 8, as quoted by Mr. the Church heard of baptism, was Booth in his Pædobaptism Ex-"That good and actually among them, and after a very ancient custom of baptizing few weeks was to be declared and infants, is advanced with too much shown forth to Israel. To fetch it violence by some, and opposed This cere-

a manner that some doctors of the age. He was the author of sevechurch openly declared, that they ral publications. could not consent to it.'

BA

muel, died 1809, in the 88th year and needful Word of Advice to of his age, says Watt. He was those who needlessly frequent Tapics of natural science. His only a letter to my Neighbor, and Counwork worthy of note in this article trymen. was entitled: "The Duty, Circumstance, and Benefit of Baptism and Happiness in Eternity: A Serdetermined by Evidence; with an mon occasioned by the death of Appendix showing the meaning of Mr. Humphrey Trend, preached at several Greek words in the New Devonshire-square, Dec. 19, 1736. Testament. Lond. 1771, 8vo. Bib-Psa. xvii. 15, 3. LIOTHECA BRITANNICA.

Knt. L.L.D., born in London 1723, victory and triumph over the died 1780. His Commentaries on world; a Sermon preached Aug. the Laws of England were first 30, 1741, on the Death of Mrs. published at Oxford, 1765, 4 vols. Mary Newsham. 1 John, v. 4. 4to. As the law of interpretation ANNICA.

we must a little deviate from the sent to the University. amined. p. 36.

in Africa and Greece; but in such July, 1748, in the 67th year of his

1. The Nation's Reproach, and BARKER, Thomas, son of Sa-the Church's grief; or a serious an able and most extensive writer verns, and Public-Houses, and upon Meteorology and kindred to-often spend the evening there. In

2. The Saints' Desire in time,

3. The Conflicts and Conquests BLACKSTONE, Sir William, of the born of God; or Faith's

His parents, and indeed the applies to holy Scripture as to hu- whole of his relations were zealous man laws and to all writings, members of the Church of Eng-Mr. Booth quotes Blackstone as land, and from his infancy devoted follows: See Bibliotheca Brit- him to the ministry in that Church, with a view to his succeeding an "The words of a law, are ge-uncle, who was a celebrated preachnerally to be understood in their er in that part of the country. He usual and most known signification; was accordingly sent to a gramnot so much regarding the proprie- mar-school near the place of his ty of grammar, as their general and nativity; whence after a while, popular use;" but, where words he removed to a more noted semibear either none, or a very absurd nary in Yorkshire, where he consignification, if literally understood, tinued till such time as he was received sense of them." Com- attended the several lectures, and mentaries, vol. i. p. 59, 60. Dublin the usual course of academical Edit. Booth, Pædobaptism Ex- exercises; and prosecuting his studies with diligence, took his de-BRAITHWAITE, Rev. George, gree of Master of Arts. Not long M.A., was an English Baptist after some domestic occurrences "This worthy and respectable mi-obliged him to leave this seat of nister," says Walter Wilson, "was learning. In consequence of the born in the year 1681, at Fornace-lillness of a near relation, who was falls, Lancashire; He died 19th supposed to be at the point of

after this, had no opportunity of try, he would devote the first fruits

returning.

people of that profession in the it was a very amicable one, Mr. he did not long remain uninformed himself with that amiable and near Cripplegate. twenty-five years of age. But to the congregation and their suc-Mr. Braithwaite's talents were not cessors for ever, the place of worhe consented to sit down a while upon his own estate. recommended to the great work of serve the best interests of his siderable offers from his relatives unnecessary frequenting being agreeable to his judgment, they recommended him to the con-

death, he was hastened home, and grace, and put him into the minisof his labours to the poor ignorant Mr. Braithwaite, in early life, people in his own native place. became the subject of divine grace, He accordingly went down into and was made to experience the Lancashire, where a divine blessvalue of those blessings, which it ing accompanying his preaching, was intended he should dispense to he soon gathered a church, and for others. It was while a youth also some time went on comfortably. that he embraced the distinguish- At length, a difference arising ing tenets of the Baptists, before about the terms of communion, a he knew that there were any separation became necessary. But But it is presumed, that Braithwaite being able to conduct as to this particular. Some time truly Christian spirit, which so after his leaving the University, he greatly distinguished him. Though came to London and joined a his longer continuance with his church of that persuasion under people was impracticable, yet he the care of the Rev. David Crossly, was resolved to leave them with This was in some mark of his affection. the year 1706, when he was about cordingly he generously confirmed long to be concealed in this state ship, the burial ground, and the of comparative obscurity. Though baptistery, which were all situated as a private church member, yet he settled with a congregation at the furniture he had acquired, fit- Bridlington in Yorkshire, where he ted him in no small degree to be an preached several years with repuinstructor of others. His abilities tation and success; and in all profor the ministry were first tried and bability had ended his days there, approved by the church with which had not his zeal against prevailing he communicated; and after so-intemperance rendered his situation lemn fasting and prayer, he was uneasy. It was with a view to preaching the everlasting gospel. people, that, on this occasion, he About this time he received con-published a small treatise against and friends, who were very desir-houses, which gave great offence. ous that he should settle in the His unsettled state being made Church of England. But this not known to his friends in London, he cheerfully sacrificed all outward gregation in Devonshire-square, advantages to the honor of Christ, which he found no difficulty in acand the peace of his own conscience. cepting. He accordingly removed He had formerly determined that to London, and was set apart in if God should call him by his that place, 28th March, 1734. Dr.

Gill gave the charge, and Mr. out pain or sickness. thanked God, a little before his dis- my conscience, as to any one truth solution.

dual; and, for the most part, with- any man." "Glorious mercy!"

His under-Wilson preached to the people standing was clear and unclouded, In this situation Mr. Braithwaite his conversation heavenly, and his continued to the time of his death. satisfaction as to a better world, In each of the above places his full and uninterrupted. He would ministry met with acceptance and say to the honour of sovereign success. His preaching was plain, grace, he had no fears, no doubts, serious, and affectionate; and he and longed to be at home, where had a remarkable gift in prayer. the wicked cease from troubling, In this exercise he was noted for a and where his weary soul would holy importunity; and expressed be at rest. At length it pleased himself with so much fervour, that God to grant him his desire; and it was thought to injure his consti- his death was so remarkably easy, tution. He was enabled to main-that, without a figure, he might tain a close communion with God; be said to fall asleep in Jesus. His and for two and thirty years to-funeral sermon was preached at gether kept an exact account of the Devonshire-square, July 24th, 1748, frame of his spirit, in the closet, by the Rev. Samuel Wilson, on the family, and the world. The 2 Tim. iv. 7. 8. I have fought a reflections with which his account good fight, &c., a text chosen by is interspersed, discover the breath- the deceased. In this discourse ings of a truly pious mind. In Mr. Wilson says, "I persuade myhis conversation he was friendly, self that every one who was acaffable, and courteous; and took quainted with the remarkable moevery opportunity of introducing desty and humility of the Rev. something that might tend to edi- Mr. George Braithwaite, deceased, fication. He possessed a natural will readily acquit him of the warmth of temper, of which he charge of vanity in the choice of was sensible, and would after these words as the subject of his fuwards acknowledge with regret neral discourse. I shall not easily His circumstances in the former forget the serious and very affectionpart of his life were easy and plen- ate manner in which, a little betiful; but as is often the case with fore his death, he spoke to me upon Dissenting ministers, a large family, this head: My dear brother, said and confined income, greatly re- he, (for that was the manner of the duced them. In the latter part of good man, always warm and pahis ministry, he met with some thetic,) I have nothing to boast of, sharp and unexpected troubles, far be it from me; but I bless God, which took great effect upon his he has, through his grace, enabled spirits, and tended in no small de- me, in a measure to be faithful, gree, to break a constitution naland I look upon it as a singular turally good. He lived however mercy, that I have not to charge to see the clouds in a good measure myself with a single instance, in disperse, for which he heartily which I have been left to baulk of the gospel, or ordinance of His decay was gentle and gra- Christ, out of fear, or in favour to Digitized by GOOGIG

view of eternity the testimony of a numerous rabble" (party rather) a good conscience, that in simpli- "alarming even to that intrepid city and godly sincerity, he had general, and presented a petition his conversation in the world, and to parliament against the regal inat the same time to see his obligaterest." Monk, who knew the potion to a higher hand, and thank-pularity of Barebone, was obliged fully to acknowledge that, by the to make a general muster of his grace of God he was what he army, and wrote a letter to the was." HISTORY DISSENTING CHURCH- parliament, expostulating with ES BY WALTER WILSON, VOL. 1. pp. them "for giving too much coun-441-445.

BAREBONE, PRAISE-GOD, his adherents." an English Baptist minister of however received the thanks of London, who in 1640 was pastor the house for the expression of their of "just half" of the original members of Mr. Henry Jessey's church, The same year he was concerned which now for convenience was in the publication of a book against divided into two churches, the one the Court of Charles the Second, under the pastorate of Mr. Jessey, entitled: "News from Brussels, in and the other of Mr. Barebone. a letter from a near attendant on Wilson says, Mr. Barebone, "was his Majesty's person, to a person of by occupation a leather seller honour here. Dated March 10, 1659, in Fleet-street, and, according to O.S." A reverend prelate styles Rapin, (Hist. Eng. vol. 2. p. 590) this "a rascally piece against the passed among his neighbors for a King to expose him to the hatred notable speaker, being used to en- of his people." It ought to be obupon the times. legislative body that succeeded the bookseller. about five months afterwards, Bare- ance.

adds Mr. Wilson, "to have in the Bareborne appeared at the head of tenance to that furious zealot and The petitioners tertain them with long harangues served, that the reputed author of This pointed him this book was Marchmont Needout to the notice of Cromwell, who ham, and Barebone only his agent nominated him a member of the in conveying it to the printer or On the thirtieth of long parliament in 1653. In this the foregoing month Mr. Barebone assembly, he greatly distinguished was summoned before the council himself for his activity; insomuch of state, to answer to some matters that the members, who were but objected against him; but on signlittle skilled in politics, received ing an engagement not to act in from him, in derision, the appella-opposition to the present governtion of Bareborne's Parliament. ment, or to disturb the same, he Upon the dissolution of this body, was discharged from further attend-After the Restoration he bone appears to have retired from was looked upon with a jealous any concern in the government; eye, and on 26th Nov., 1661, was and we hear nothing further of him apprehended, together with Major till 1659-60. Monk being then in John Wildman, and James Har-London with a view of restoring rington, Esq., and committed the king, and intent upon the real prisoner to the Tower, where he mission of the secluded members, was confined some time. On the

meeting of parliament, early in the dition of remarks apparently canspiracies, and is, that Mr. Barebone had now to disappointment and stamp."

BA

With great candor and ingen-wise to be accounted for." tailed in history, to form a just es- Cromwell and his party. somewhat into the wild enthusias- be observed, however, tic notions that disgraced some amusement of the reader. sects, never omit to seize any slan- into-the-world-to-save and fanaticism. ponents, interspersed for party only "Damned Barebone."

following year, the Lord Chancel- did and charitable, sometimes, but lor thought fit to alarm the house frequently with marked bitterness with the noise of plots and con-of spirit and language. The truth enumerated the seems evidently to be that Mr. names of several persons whom Barebone, in common with the he reported to be engaged in trait- mass of Baptists in his times, symorous designs against the govern-pathized with Cromwell so long Among these were Major as he flattered their hopes of his Wildman, Major Hains, Alderman republicanism, but so soon as he Ireton, Mr. Praise God Barebone, began to develope his dictatorship How far the charge against and tendencies to imperial usurthese persons was substantiated, or pation, and devotion to the sectawhether it was only a political en- rian and politico-religious partisangine of government to get rid of ism of Presbyterians, they abansuspected individuals, we will not doned him to his fate, and perhaps take upon us to say. Certain it in some instances manifested their opposition, contend with the strong arm of which may have been the praisethe civil power, which was directed worthy course of Mr. Barebone. with all the acrimony of party Wilson continues: "This might prejudice against persons of his lead him to certain extravagancies of conduct, which are not otherousness Mr. Wilson confesses extravagancies surely were only that: "The principles and conduct evidences of a fixed adherence to of this man are not sufficiently de- principle despite the changes of timate of their real nature and adds: "The time of Mr. Barebone's tendency. It seems probable, how-death is not mentioned by any ever, from the preceding facts, con- author we have met with, nor are nected with the history of the times we acquainted with any further in which he lived, that he drank particulars of his history. It may for prevailing sects in his day." It there were three brothers of this may be remarked that most pious family, each of whom had a senand otherwise charitable historians tence for his Christian name, viz. and divines of all Paedobaptist | Praise-God Barebone; Christ-camederous pretext to brand Baptists, And-if-Christ-had-not-come-intoas a sect, with wild enthusiasm the-world-thou-hadst-been-damned They seek out Barebone: Some are said to have all the vituperations and calumny omitted the former part of the senof their political and sectarian op- tence, and to have called him purposes in their writings, and stile of naming individuals was weave them together with the ad- exceedingly common in the time of

the civil wars. It was said that the was returned in the county of Sus- Benedict, p. 142. sex of the following names: Accepted Trevor, of Norrham; Re-English Baptist, who entered the deemed Compto, of Bath; Faint- ministry at eighteen years of age, not Hewet, of Heathfield; Make- while a member of Grafton-street peace Heaton, of Hare; God-re- Baptist Church, Westminster, and ward Smart, of Fivehurst; Stand- in 1805, Feb. 28th, was ordained fast-on-high Stringer, of Crowhurst; Pastor of Edward-street, Earth Adams, of Warbleton; Kill-Particular Baptist Church, as sucsin Pimple, of Whitham; Return cessor of Rev. Richard Burnham. Spellman, of Watling; Be-faithful The ministers officiating at his in-Joiner, of Britling; Fight-the-good-stallation were Rev. Messrs. Ivimey, fight-of-faith White, of Emer; Keeble, Coxhead, Burnham, Hens-More-fruit Fowler, of East-Hadley; ton, and Sylvester. "Mr. Bateman," Hope-for Bending, of East-Hadley; says Walter Wilson, "went on suc-Graceful Harding, of Lewes; cessfully for about a year and a Weed-not Billings, of Lewes: Meek half, when he was seized with a Brewer, of Okeham." The bio-disorder which put a period to his graphy of Mr. Barebones, inter-life, October 3, 1806, when he was spersed with additional strictures, only 22 years of age. Mr. Burnis taken from History of Dissenting Churches, at Grafton-street, from Zach. xiv. vol. 1. p. 47-49., who quotes Ra- 6, and pronounced a warm eulopin's Hist. of England. vol. ii. p. gium upon the deceased." Wilson's land, vol. iii. p. 68. Kennet's p. 30. Chronicle. p. 52. Lord Clarendon,&c.

and the Lord Christ exalted, &c. in 1656; died 1730. Infant Baptism against Anabap-short discourse theca Britannica; also Benedict. p. Lond. 1697,

267.

BARBER, EDWARD. Of this digenealogy of our Saviour might vine nothing is known except that be learnt from the names in Crom- to him is ascribed the authorship well's regiments, and that the of-"A Treatise of Baptism or muster-master used no other list Dipping, wherein is clearly shown, than the first chapter of Matthew. that our Lord Christ ordained dip-It should be observed, however, ping, and that sprinkling of childthat the absurdity of naming ren is not according to Christ's inchildren after this manner, was stitution; and also the invalidity not peculiar to that period; but of the arguments which are comwas in use long before, and the monly brought to justify that pracpractice continues, in some measure, tice." Lond. 1641, fol. See Biblioeven to the present day. A jury THECA BRITTANICA, and Ivimev and

BATEMAN, Rev. John P., an Walter Wilson's ham preached his funeral sermon Granger's Biog. Hist. Eng. Hist. Dissent. Churches. Vol. iv.

BRAY, Thomas, "An eminent, BAKEWELL, Thomas, author learned, and pious divine," says of 1. Antinomians Confounded, Watt, "was born in Shropshire, Amongst Lond. 1644, 4to. 2. Defence of his numerous works was: "A the on tists. Lond. 1646, fol. See Biblio-trine of our Baptismal Covenant. 8vo. BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA.

BACKUS, REV. ISAAC. This distinguished Baptist author and di-|vation examined and refuted, 1782. vine was born in Norwich, Connecticut, 9th January, 1724; died Liberty, 1783. 20th November, 1806. The following is a complete list of the books vol. ii. 1784. and pamphlets which he published in regular order:

1. A Discourse on the internal Call to preach the Gospel, 1754.

2. A Sermon on Gal. iv. 31,

- 3. A Sermon on Acts xiii. 27, 1763.
  - 4. A Letter to Mr. Lord, 1764.
  - 5. A Sermon on Prayer, 1766.
  - 6 Discourse on Faith, 1767.
- 7. An Answer to Mr. Fish, 1768. 8. A Sermon on his Mother's Death, 1769.
- 9. A Second edition of his Sermon on Gal. iv. 31, with an answer to Mr. Frothingham, 1770.

10. A Plea for Liberty of Conscience, 1770.

- 11. Sovereign Grace Vindicated, 1771.
- 12. A Letter concerning Taxes to Support Religious Worship, 1771.
- 13. A Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Hunt, 1772.
  - 14. A Reply to Mr. Holly, 1772. 15. A Reply to Mr. Fish, 1773.
- 16. An Appeal to the public in defence of Religious Liberty, 1773.
  - 17. A Letter on the Decrees, 1773.
- 18. A History of the Baptists, vol. 1, 1777.
- 19. Government and Liberty described, 1778.
- 20. A Piece upon Baptism, 1779.
- 21. True Policy requires equal Religious Liberty, 1779.
- 22. An Appeal to the people of arbitrary Massachusetts against power, 1780.
- 23. Truth is Great and will Prevail, 1781.

- 24. The Doctrine of Universal Sal-
- 25. A Door opened for Christian
- 26. A History of the Baptists,
- 27. Godliness excludes Slavery, answer to John Cleveland, 1785.
- 28. The Testimony of the Two Witnesses, 1786.
- 29. An Address to New England, 1787.
- 30. An Answer to Remmele on the Atonement, 1787.
- 31. A Piece on Discipline, 1787.
- 32. An Answer to Wesley on Election and Perseverance, 1789.
- 33. On the support of Gospel Ministers, 1790.
- 34. An Essay on the Kingdom of God, 1792.
- 35. A History of the Baptists, vol. iii. 1796.
- 36. A second edition of the Sermon on the death of his mother, to which was added a short account of his wife who died in 1800. Published 1803.
- 37. An Abridgement Church History of New England, 1804.
- 38. A Great Faith described. 1805.

The reader will be naturally curious to know something of the personal history and character of such an author.

"Mr. Backus's personal appearance was very grave and venerable," says Dr. Baldwin, his friend "He was not and cotemporary. far from six feet in stature, and in the latter part of his life considerably corpulent. He was naturally modest and diffident, which probably led him into a habit, which he continued to the day of his death,





LSAAO BAOKUS.

Engraved expressly for Haynes Baptist Cyclopadia.

F. Michelon's Lith. III Nassau &! N.Y.

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hands of a holy God, who had a mind of Mr. Backus, their former

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right to do with me as seemed good minister. Read his own humble



of shutting his eyes when convers-in his sight; which I then yielded ing or preaching on important sub- to, and all my objections were jects. His voice was clear and dis-silenced. tinct, but rather sharp than pleasant. In both preaching and praying he lief was opened to my soul which often appeared to be favoured with I had never any true idea of such a degree of divine unction, as before, wherein truth and justice interesting to the pious.

"My being born of religious parents, and having a religious years he united with the Pædo-(though not what is called a liberal) baptist Separate church, but after education, I have ever esteemed an two years withdrew from it. unspeakable favour. Yet I neglect- 1746, in September, he entered ed the great salvation for more the ministry, and about a year than seventeen years, because of subsequently, he was led by the the secret imagination that it would openings of Providence to preach abridge my present liberty and in Titicut, between the rivers comfort; and also that when I Bridgewater and Middleborough, should in good earnest set about Plymouth county, Massachussetts, the work, God would be moved to where he dispensed the word of help, pardon, and save me. But life sixty years. In February after ed to see that time was not at my Pædobaptist Separate church arose command, and that eternity was under his ministry, which was conmoment.

"And soon upon this a way of reto render it manifest to all that God shine with lustre in the bestowwas with him. Few men have ment of free mercy and salvation more uniformly lived and acted up upon objects who have nothing in to their profession than Mr. Back-themselves but badness. And while It may be truly said of him this divine glory engaged all my that he was a burning and shining attention, my burden of guilt and light; and, though dead, he left evil dispositions was gone, and behind him the good name which such ideas and inclinations were is better than precious ointment." implanted in my heart as were Mr. Backus' own account of his never there before, but which have early religious life will not be un-never been rooted out since, though often overclouded."

At about the age of eighteen in May, 1741, my eyes were open- he began to preach in Titicut, a directly before me, into which I siderably successful. In the Aumight justly be called the next gust following, under the preach-Then I knew what it ing of the Rev. Mr. Moulton, a was to work for my life, for three Baptist, the members of Mr. Backmonths, until on August 24, as I us church were stimulated to inwas alone in the field, it was de-vestigate the subject of baptism, monstrated to my mind and con-which resulted in the baptism of science, that I had done my ut- ten of them by Mr. Moulton. This most to make myself better, with-circumstance awakened a spirit of out obtaining any such thing; and research into the teachings of scripthat I was a guilty sinner in the ture upon this ordinance in the hands of a holy God, who had a mind of Mr. Backus, their former right to do with me as seemed good minister. Read his own humble

confession: "About three months each of these were extraordinary after," he says, "when the heat of cases, which were not repeated, controversy was abated, the question was put to my conscience, in for dispensing with a rule at ordinmy retired hours, Where is it, and in what relation to the church, do those stand who are baptized but not converted? I could see that all the circumcised were obliged to keep the passover; and I had seen but as far as it is imitable, it is althat there was no half-way in the ways in the truth. Hence truth is Christian Church, nor any warrant to admit any to communion no, not to save natural life, which therein, without a credible profession of saving faith. No tongue preserve. And truth so clearly recan tell the distress I now felt quires baptism before the Supper, Could I have discovered any foundation in Scripture for my former to the table with any but such as practice, I should most certainly have continued therein; but all my efforts failing, I was at last brought to the old standard, so as til we were convinced that what to leave good men and bad out of the question, and simply inquire what saith the Scripture?" might naturally be expected, as the result of adopting such a principle of investigation, on the 22nd August, 1751, Mr. Backus became a Baptist, but retained his pastoral relation to hischurch upon the open communion plan four years, upon Foundation which he has penned the following Church," allows this argument to acknowledgment. "The arguments be just, though many still wrangle of the beloved Bunyan for a free communion with all saints had before appeared conclusive to me and author and historian that Mr. Backothers; but a review of them dis- us was distinguished, although he covered his mistake. ment is, that plain laws of old, minister. To no man perhaps are were sometimes dispensed with; the American Baptists, and all as circumcision was omitted in denominations of Christians more the wilderness; David ate of the deeply indebted, under God, than shew-bread, that was not lawful to Mr. Backus for their enjoyment for him, and the people in Heze- of equal religious liberty, under the kiah's time ate of the Passover, constitution of the United States, otherwise than it was written; but by the final adoption of Art. 2. of it was proved upon search, that the amendments to that constitu-

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and therefore could afford no plea ary times. And as to Bunyan's capital argument, which is, God hath received them, therefore we ought to; it was observed, his example is often inimitable by us, never to be violated for any one. all lawful means should be used to that Paedobaptists do never come are baptized in their Neither could we understandingly act in being buried in baptism, unwas done to us in infancy was not gospel baptism; therefore, to commune at the Lord's table with any who were only sprinkled in infancy, is parting with truth, by practically saying they are baptized, when we do not believe they are. since find that the learned and pious Dr. Watts, in his "Rational of the against it."

It was chiefly as the Baptist One argu- was an able, good, and successful

tion by Congress, which is clearly he on the 30th of the same month. traceable to the efforts of this great He maintained family man and his coadjutors, in his car-seven years after his marriage, pacity of agent of the Baptists of reading his prayers, and attending Massachusetts. as is embraced in the period from ignorant, deeply excited, administration. gious Knowledge,—Baptist Library kept the commandments. Backus' Abridged Church History, Mr. B. deranged. &c. Ed. Philadelphia, 1844.

a great man is, in his intimacy with previous to his death, which is inmoir may here be added an illus-hood and youth I often promised tration of Mr. Backus' power both God I would serve him, if spared distressing difficulty, the par- in my twentieth, until my twentyties had been detained all night seventh year, I attended scrupuspirit depressed, Mr. B. rose up, myself a guilty and undone sinner; kneeling down he prayed." The at midnight, on my bended knees, Backus above quoted, Encyclope mind was turned to the wordsnedict.

But as this sub- the Episcopal Church, and partook ject will be treated more fully and of the communion of the body and methodically in that department blood of Christ while yet unregeof this work devoted to a Chrono-nerate. About this time he and logical Compendium and Review his wife first heard Baptist preachof Baptist History, it is here omit- ing by the Rev. Mr. Corbley, on a ted with the simple reference to so tour of evangelism, and were much of that portion of this work awakened. Mr. Baskett being 1638 to the close of Washington's scarcely able to attend to his ordin-The reader is re-lary business, sought advice from ferred also to Memoirs of Mr. his rector, who said that he always Backus in Encyclopedia of Reli- felt assured of heaven when he vol. 2—and a memoir prefixed to formalists of the church thought He furnished an account of his early religious The most pleasing portraiture of life, in a letter to a friend, shortly From the last quoted me-teresting. He says: "In my childwith God and man. In settling a to be a man. From my marriage, until the dawn of day, when, after lously to secret and public prayer having long sat in silence with and worship, and to the ordinance his head bowed down and his of the Supper. But now I saw saying,—Let us look to the throne and during eight months was withof grace once more; and then out comfort. At length, one night effect was electrical. The parties imploring divine mercy through relented and were reconciled. See Christ, and throwing myself at Baptist Library, Memoir of Mr. the disposal of sovereign grace, my dia Religious Knowledge, and Be- "He that trusts in the Lord shall never be confounded." I saw that BASKETT, WILLIAM, a Baptist "God was in Christ reconciling minister, was born in Goochland the world unto himself, not imputcounty, Virginia, October 1741; at ing their trespasses unto them." about 20, married Miss Mary Pace, For several days my heart was a native of the same county; on filled with joy, Since, my life has the 21st April, 1815, she died, and been a constant warfare; I am

sensible of much remaining imperfection, but cannot fear death author of the following works: or judgment. The judge is himself my friend; nor do I appre- 1789. hend destruction by my spiritual foes or my trials. It is God who only, and the Particular Comworketh in us, both to will and to munion of the Baptist Churches do. In six troubles he is with us, and doth not forsake us in the 8vo. pp. 105. 1794. seventh. If we pass through waters. they can not overflow us; if through Communion. 8vo. pp. 180. 1806. fires they cannot burn us. I believe all this in my heart. If my 1795. conduct does not agree with this, place no confidence in me or what My desire is to glorify God 1799. through the remainder of my life. The tree is best known by its fruits. Please to send an account of your own religious experience."

In 1789 Mr. Baskett was ordained to the ministry, having from 1774 been active and zealous in the church formed that year, called Liles. He had been successively under the pastorship of Elijah Craig, and Webber. He was sub-lum. 1806. sequently a pastor, and his fidelity and piety were crowned with hap-Stillman. 1807. piness in his family, prosperity in his affairs, and usefulness in the 1807. ministry. He preached the funeral discourse upon the death of his wife, and Rev. Messrs. Purrington and Hiter both delivered discourses upon the death of Mr. Baskett and his wife. See Robert Lilly's piece in Taylor's Lives Virginia Baptist Ministers, p. 89-92.

BATES, J. A British Baptist mentioned by Benedict in his Gen. Hist. Baptists, edition of 1848, p. 207, as author of "What Baptists BELIEVE, AND OTHER TRACTS."

BANE, John, a British Baptist. author of "STRICT COMMUNION VIN-DICATED," Benedict, as quoted in preceding article, p. 207.

BALDWIN, THOMAS, D.D., the

1. Open Communion Examined.

2. The Baptism of Believers Explained and Vindicated. Boston,

3. Appendix on Baptism and

4. Discourse at the Thanksgiving.

5. Quarterly Sermon, 1799.

6. At the Concert of Prayer.

7. Account of a Revival Religion. 1799.

8. Sermon on the Death Lieutenant Governor Phillips. 1802.

9. Election Sermon. 1802.

10. Thanksgiving Sermon. 1804.

11. Missionary Sermon. 1804.

12. Ordination Sermon at ordination of D. Merrill. 1805.

13. Sermon before Female Asy-

14. Sermon on the Death of Dr.

15. Sermon on Artillery Election.

For a synopsis of the plan of of Dr. Baldwin's works on Baptism and Communion, the reader is referred to Benedict's work, (1848) p. 210-212.

Mr. Brown has applied to him the following beautiful verse:

" He was a good man. And amid our tears, Sweet, grateful thoughts within our bosoms

We trace his spirit up to brighter spheres, And think with what pure rapturous surprise

He found himself translated to the skies: From night at once awoke to endless noon! Oh! with what transport did his eager eyes Behold his Lord in glory! 'Twas the boon

His heart had longed for! Why deem we it came too soon ?"

He was born 23rd Dec. 1753, at to 1776, he travelled chiefly in a Pædobaptist, but in 1781 was Gloucester. died. He was the most eminent errors of Baptists. his piety, talents, and KNOWLEDGE.

BAKER, REV. ELIJAH, a Bapafter was ordained pastor of Ma- disturber of the peace. lone's Church in

Norwich, Connecticut, died at the counties of Henrico, New Kent. Waterville, Maine, 29th August, &c., down to Warwick, and ex-1825, aged 71. He was educated tending his indefatigable labors to He finally located baptized and joined the Baptist on the eastern shore, through the Church at Canaan, New Hamp-influence of a Mr. Elliot, who had shire. He preached his first ser- been converted through his preachmon August, 1782, was ordained ing. He was the first Baptist an evangelist 11th June, 1783, and minister who preached in that in 1790 became pastor of the se-portion of Virginia, and on his cond Baptist Church, Boston, first visit the failure of the Episcowhich relation he sustained to the pal clergyman to attend his apclose of life. He was a member pointment, resulted in his being of the Convention for revising the permitted to address the people in Constitution of Massachusetts, and the open air, which caused the was nominated to the office of rector to announce at his next Elector for President just before he meeting his intention to show the Mr. Baker atamong his brethren, not only in tended, and for a week afterwards New England, but more than once preached to the people daily, bapaddress tizing not a few of his hearers, and quelled the excitement in the here he settled and married Miss Baptist Triennial Convention for Sarah Copeland, and became pasthe United States, as if by a magi-tor of. Northampton Church, in charm. Encyclopedia Rel. Northampton county, in 1778. He was afterwards imprisoned in Accommac jail. "The atrocious attist minister of Virginia, was born tempt to prosecute," says Mr. in Lunenburg county, in 1742; died Semple, "was that of seizing him 6 November, 1798, in his 56th year. by a lawless power, and carrying He was baptized in 1769 by Rev. him on board a vessel in the ad-Mr. Harriss, and became a member jacent waters, where they left him, of Meherrin Church, in his native having contracted with the captain county, and immediately began to to make him work his passage over preach Christ crucified, and soon the seas, alleging, that he was a This took Mecklenburgh place on Saturday night. He was county, which office he sustained immediately put to work, and a year, and then resigned his pas-kept at it until late at night. The toral charge, and devoted himself next day being Sunday, he asked to the work of an evangelist, in and obtained leave of the captain which his labors were eminently to sing and pray among the crew. successful, resulting in the planta- The captain attended, and was tion of churches on the eastern convinced that he was a good man. shore of Virginia, and, in fact, Without delay he set him on shore. about all between the city of Rich-In the mean time, his friends had mond and Hampton. From 1773 despatched a messenger to the

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governor, to obtain authority to did the like in a part of Gloucesprevent his being carried off forcibly. ter, called Guinea; thence over This they obtained, but Mr. B. was the bay to the eastern shore of discharged before his return." "In Virginia and Maryland, where he Mr. Baker," says Dr. Lemon, (at constituted the first ten Baptist whose house he died,) "I found churches in those parts. the Israelite indeed, the humble a man of humble parentage, small Christian, the preacher of the gos- learning, and confined pel in the simplicity of it, and the but with one talent he did more than triumphant saint in his last mo-many do with five. very plain, and generally experi-tail would make a rich page in mental; always very express on your history. At the last Salisthe doctrine of regeneration; never | bury Association, which he attendentering upon the doctrines by ed when nearly worn out with diswhich he conceived he would give ease, at the close of the meeting offence to one or another. In his he addressed the audience in a last illness, I attended his bed-side, manner as if heaven and earth day and night, for three weeks, were coming together, and then reand had many most agreeable con-turning to Mr. Lemon's, soon died." versations with him, on the glorious things of the kingdom of Christ. He retained his senses to the last 113. minute, and seemed rather translated than to suffer pain in his dis- Puritan Divine, was solution. Death was to him as familiar in his conversation as if he talked of an absent friend whom he expected to visit."

of a letter of inquiry into the history of the life of one, a part of Living Truths in Dying Times. whose biography is known, and 1665, 12mo. the remainder sought by a biograph- bably, the same author noticed uner or historian, Mr. Leland writing der the Art. BLACKWOOD, to Mr. Semple may be quoted. He says: "Is it possible for you to get quoted by Booth (see Bibliothethe biography of Elijah Baker? He began his career in Mecklen- TISM EXAMINED, p. 338, 370, as folburgh, or near that place: was co-lows: "I shall conclude in the temporary with John Williams, words of Mr. Rivet. If a parent and was first ordained in a church wants true faith, yet makes profesof that county; then came to Boar-sion of it, and in the external soswamp, and, with J. Anthony, plant-ciety of the church is accounted a he crossed the Mockjack bay, and in covenant with them, and par-

abilities; If justice In his preaching he was could be done his memory, the de-See LIVES OF VIRGINIA BAPTIST MINISTERS, BY J. B. TAYLOR, p. 108-

BLAKE, Thomas, an English born Staffordshire, 1597, died 1657, wrote, 1. Treatise of the Covenant God with mankind. Lond. 1643, 2. The Covenant sealed, or 4to. As a good specimen of the style concerning the Sacraments of both Covenants. Lond. 1655, 4to. This is, most pro-Christopher, in this volume, and CA BRITANNICA,) in his PÆDOBAPed that church; then to Charles believer, or hath been accounted city, James city, and York, where heretofore under the Old Testament, he also planted churches; thence the infants born of such parents are

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behalf of the posterity that should United States of America. parent." xLvII, sec. iii. p. 446, 447. of the baptizing of whole house-|Somersetshire, (England). hold. Pædobaptism Examined, p. 370, bert, the Admiral. 338, as above cited. Such a pas- "The History of South Carolina," new devices rather than to admit in his stead. the truth.

BLAKE, DANIEL. Carolina, but of the whole south- than Somersetshire.

takers of the promise, even upon on account of its connection with this account, because the promise the beginning of Baptist history, was received of the ancestors in south of the River Potomac, in the issue from them; which the unbe- "Lives of the British Admirals, lief or the hypocrisy of the imme-by Dr. John Campbell. Lond. 1817. diate parent cannot make invalid, in 8 vols. 8vo," it is said (vol. 2. as long as the infant cannot imitate p. 298, 299) of Admiral Blake: the unbelief or hypocrisy of the "His descent was very honorable, Vindicia Fæderis, chap. the family from which he sprung "We having been long settled at Planehave examples not to be contemned field, in the parish of Spaxton, in holds; and whether infants were Humphrey Blake, his father, was there or no, as it is not certain, a Spanish merchant, and having though probable, so it is not malacquired a considerable fortune for The precedent is an house-the times in which he lived, bought He that followeth the pre- a small estate in the neighborhood cedent must baptize households, of Bridgewater, where his family It appears not that any wife was had been long settled. He had there; yet he that followeth the several children, the eldest of whom precedent must baptize wives; and was Robert." Robert had a brother, so I may say servants, if they be of Captain Benjamin, mentioned by the household." Quoted in Mr. Campbell, vol. 2. p. 311. Daniel Tombes's Examen, p. 141. Booth's Blake was another brother of Ro-Oldmixon. in sage is worthy of quotation for its London, 1708, as found in "Hissingularity and sophistry. If all torical Collections of South Carothe various and conflicting grounds lina, by B. R. Carroll," vol. 2, p. upon which Pædobaptists have in 407, 408, 409, speaking of the close different ages and by their various of Gov. West's administration in the writers attempted to prop up infant province of South Carolina, in baptism should be collected under 1683, has this passage: "Mr. West heads and set down separately in is charged with dealing with the order, it might show how very Indians, for which, and opposing ridiculous and absurd is a system the Proprietaries' party, he was rewhich needs such defence, and moved in the year 1683, and Joseph which is so bigoted as to invent Moreton, Esq., appointed Governor Twas about this time, that the persecution raised Some refer- by the Popish party in England ence was made to him under Arr. against the Protestant Dissenters, AXTELL, Lady, which see. To was at its height, and no part of the Baptists not only of South this kingdom suffered more by it The author ern and south-western States, the of this history lived at the time history of this family is interesting, with Mr Blake, brother to the

being educated by his son-in-law, there may be many good Christians who taught school in Bridgewater, of the same principles, I should and remembers, though then very esteem them more if they would young, the reasons old Mr. Blake be convinced and conform; that used to give for leaving England: the union, so often recommended one of which was, that the mise-by our glorious and gracious Queen ries they endured, meaning the Anne, may be universal. I say Dissenters, then, were nothing to the more of Mr. Blake, because his what he foresaw would attend the family is one of the most considerreign of a Popish successor; where-lable in this province," (South fore he resolved to remove to Caro- Carolina) " where he arrived in the lina; and he had so great an inter- year 1683, with several other faest among persons of his principles, milies, the followers of his fortune. I mean Dissenters, that many hon- What estate he sold in England, est, substantial persons engaged to he sold to carry the effects along go over with him. I must prevent with him; and tho' the sum was all prejudice to what I have said, not many thousands, if it did at all by declaring that this book was deserve the plural number, yet written by one who is not himself 'twas all his great brother left him, a Dissenter, but verily believes the for several years he commandthe true Church of England is the ed the British fleet; and in a time most orthodox and the most pure when our naval arms were victo-Church in the world. true Church of England he under- Spain seldom reached home. stands all those who live up to the Mr. Blake's presence in Carolina, doctrine it professes; who, by their the Sober Party, we call them so, piety, charity, and moderation, are in opposition to Mr. Archdale's Ill ornaments of our holy religion, and Livers, began to take heart, and do not blindly espouse a name out the other to be discouraged in their of interest, or from the impressions irregular courses. of education; who pity and not I just mentioned" (Gov. Archdale) hate, such as dissent from them; "in his Description of South Cawho are loyal to their prince, sub- rolina writes thus: "In Gov. Moremissive to their superiors, true to ton's time, General Blake's brother, their country, and charitable to all. with many dissenters, came to Ca-Of such a temper is every true rolina, which Blake, being a wise churchman; and may their num- and prudent person, of an heroick bers daily increase, till we are all temper of spirit, strengthened the of one mind and one religion, as hands of sober inclined people, and we have but one God and one kept under the first loose and ex-If the reader will pardon travagant spirits, &c. this digression, he shall have no we are told, married Mrs." (Miss) more, and so much 'twas necessary | "Elizabeth Blake, his daughter, to say, that he may not think, and by this alliance, the strength whatever is said of Mr. Blake and of their party was so increased, his brethren, is out of respect to his that we hear nothing of the other profession," (Baptists) "but as a till Mr. Colliton's government."

famous General of that name, | Christian; for the I doubt not that And by the rious, and the treasures of New The gentleman The Gov..

Dr. Manly and others, seem to have her mother, Mrs. Axtell, were Bapcriminating between Daniel and Baptist Church under Mr. Screven's Joseph Blake. Oldmixon, from his care, which is now the first Bappersonal acquaintance with the tist Church of Charleston. Lady Blake family, is, therefore, of all Axtell presented the glass chanothers, the best authority in such delier to that church. matters. He says Mr. Archdale, to use his own phrase, "Returned the Governor and Deputies of the for England, being not sent home." Province of South Carolina, 4th before (Daniel) "became a Proprietary, ship in this Province according to person to succeed in his govern-erecting of Churches for the pubment, in which office he behaved lic worship of God, and also for with equal prudence and caution." them." They established a High Histor. Collec. South Car. vol. 2, p | Commission Court, of which one 416. Rev. Mr. Hewitt makes Daniel James Serurier, alias Smith, Esq., successor to Landgrave Smith un-commissioner. Oldmixon, writing til the arrival of Gov. Archdale upon the subject, says: "It will 117 and note, and Joseph Blake, this James Serurier, who has been his son, to have been appointed mightily employed by the present Governor by Archdale on his re-government in Carolina; and we turn to England. and afterwards can not do it better than in using So. Car. vol. 1, p. 124. Thus it ap-oof the Proprietary, Joseph Blake. Elizabeth, and sister of Joseph, taries. She says: "Towards the son Joseph Blake, each had the value of 6000l. These bills were honour of being Governor of the declared current in all payments, Car. vol. 1, p. 316.

(Histor. Coll. So. Car. vol. 2. p. | Backus, Furman, and Benedict, 407-409.) Hewitt, and after him, Mrs. Blake, wife of Daniel, and confounded father and son, not dis- tists, and united in 1683 with the

An act was passed and signed by And Joseph Blake, Esq, son of the November, 1704, entitled "An Act mentioned Mr. Blake" for the establishing Religious Worand was looked upon as the fittest the Church of England; and for himself to the satisfaction of the the maintainance of Ministers, and whole country, which he governed the building convenient houses for Blake to have been Governor as was a prominent and obnoxious Histor. Collec. So. Car. vol. I, p. now be proper to give a character of made Governor again. Histor. Coll. the same words Mrs. Blake, mother pears that Daniel Blake's daughter Esq., writes to the Lords Propriewas married to Gov. Joseph More-satisfaction of the Augustine debt, ton, so that Moreton, Daniel Blake's an act was contrived for forcing the son-in-law, Daniel Blake, and his currency of bills of credit to the Province at different periods from and the refuser of them sueable in 1685 to 1700. Joseph Blake was double the value of the sum refused; a Presbyterian. Histor. Collec. So. whereby the boldest stroke has Daniel Blake been given to the property of the was a Baptist adherent, if he was settlers in this Province that ever not a communicant, says Dr. Man- was known in any country not ley, upon the authority of Hewitt. governed by arbitrary power. And According to Morgan Edwards, the bad consequences of this forced

your Lordships' Deputies here, or by tism Examined, p. 26. the packed members of our Commany bills are truly sent abroad; according to Robert Watt, the able and the great concern Mr. James and voluminous author of nearly Smith, alias Serurier (who cheated twoscore learned works. He was the Scots' company out of a consi- a zealous Protestant, and powerful derable sum of money, and with his and vindictive against the Papa! keeper made his escape from Lon-Hierarchy. don hither) had in this contrivance, published books enumerated in the tices." Histor. Collec. South Car. name is entitled "A Brefe Comedy, vol. 2, p. 433. This extract, and or Enterlude, of John Baptyste's the very fact of such a letter hav- Preachyng in the Wyldernesse, ing been written to the Lords Pro-openynge the Craftye Assaultes of prietors of the Province of Caro-Hypocrites; with the Glorious Baplina, and quoted by Oldmixon, is tistyme of our Lord Jesus Christ. the very highest evidence of Mrs. 1584, 1588, 8vo." Of the curious Blake's high character, and shows titles of his multifarious writings her wisdom and power of mind, one other only will be here cited and it is creditable to the first -"The Pageant of Popes, con-Baptist Church of Charleston that taining the Lives of all the Bishops its earlist members, especially the of Rome, from the beginning of sisterhood, were such persons. It them to the year 1555. Translated has never been wanting in the or- from the Latin by John Studley. nament of not a few such for 166 Lond. 1584. 8vo. years. See Art. SCREVEN, WIL-LIAM, in this volume, and Art. minister, then of Virginia, now re-CHARLESTON, BAPTIST CHURCH, siding in Alabama, known as the in our Historical Gazetteer, where author of: "A Series of Letters a full history will be given of the addressed to the Pamphleteer, in early membership of this Church. reply to an Essay on Baptism. By

ness of speech is that kind of ab- Va., 8vo. pp. 74. 1830." lution or washing which consists pamphlet was first published over in dipping, and when applied to the the signature of "Wickliffe," in re-Christian institution, so called, it ply to Dr. Rice, a Presbyterian was used by the primitive Christian Divine of the Old Dominion. in no other sense than that of dip-is in our possession. Dr. Rice arping, as the learned Grorius and gued that the term household ne-Casaubon well observe. new customs introduce new signi- Baptist retorted that there were no

currency, in relation to trade with time it admitted the idea of sprinkstrangers are so great, that they can ling, as in the case of clinical bapscarcely be exprest. But there has tism." Dictionary, Dr. Scott's nothing of this been weighed by edition. 1772. Booth in Pædobap-

BALE, or Baleus, John, Bishop mons House of Assembly. Besides of Ossory, in Ireland, was born in all this, we are not satisfied how Suffolk, 1494, died 1563. He was, The earliest of his gives a jealousy of indirect prac-Bibliotheca Britannica under his

BAPTIST, EDWARD, a Baptist BAILEY: "Baptism in strict- Rev. Edward Baptist. Richmond, But as cessarily implied infants, when Mr. fications of words, in process of infants in Dr R's household, which

literally foiled him, as the fact was | being low, and the salary small, notable. book (ed 1848) p. 218, 219.

author of "A Review of Mr. Beck- near the meeting-house, granted by with's Sermon—a dissuasive from the lord of the manor for that purcontroversy on the mode of Bap-pose, in collecting for which, his tism,"—a tract. Dr. Babcock is appeal to the churches was very yet living in the prime of life, and successful. He was likewise, about therefore will not be further noticed the same time, successfully emexcept under Art. BIBLE SOCIE-ployed to collect for several buildteer.

Notes on Rom. vi. 4. says: "There-Opie Smith, Esq., of Bath, whose fore we are buried, &c. It is alto-praise was in all the Churches. gether probable that the Apostle, Though Mr. Baine possessed none in this place, had allusion to the of those talents which command custom of baptizing by immersion. public admiration, nor literary ad-This can not indeed be proved, so vantages with which many are as to be liable to no objection; but, favored, he was nevertheless a good I presume, this is the idea that minister of Jesus Christ. would strike the mass of unpreju-views of truth were decidedly diced readers." mitted that the allusion here was ing plain, experimental, and affecprobably to the custom of immer-tionate. His piety was uniform sion in baptism, &c, he elsewhere and fervent, and his tone of consays that the Hebrew word taval versation serious and devotional. always signifies to dip or immerse, His concern for the salvation of but adds—dip in order to sprinkle souls, and the prosperity of the Reunder the Mosaic institution. His deemer's Kingdom at home and words are not quoted but his abroad, produced a steady course meaning is as stated.

nister of England, was a native of tenance the exertions of others. Downshire, in Scotland, but having To his ministering brethren of all he became the subject of decided spirit of Christian charity. Whatpiety, and was called to the minis-ever predilections he might have terial office about the year 1800, for his own views, and the denotwenty-seven years.

Benedict notices this Mr. Baine was encouraged to erect a neat house for the minister. BABCOCK, Rev. Rufus, D.D., which was built on a spot of land Am. And For., in our Gazet-ing cases in Cornwall, where considerable exertions had been made BARNES, Rev. Albert. In his in behalf of the Baptist cause, by While it is ad-evangelical, and his style of preachof exertion in his own sphere, and BAINE, Joseph. A Baptist mi-disposed him to approve and counremoved to England in early life, persuasions he evinced the true at Portsmouth, in Hampshire. Af- mination with which he stood conter preaching a short time at Daven-nected, there was nothing in his port, in the same county, he was conversation of manners in the invited to the pastoral office of the least obtrusive, sectarian, bigoted, church at Potter-street, Harlow, unsocial, or unbecoming the meekthe duties of which he discharged ness and benevolence of a Christwith considerable acceptance for ian. Free from family cares, as The interest well as literary and secular pur-

Br

suits, he devoted his time with the old man, are buried with Christ, great diligence and affection to the and with him arise to newness of duties of his ministry, and was life. We are buried with him, encouraged by many pleasing to- through baptism, into death, that kens of usefulness, and the steady like as Christ was raised from the attachment of his people to the dead, to the glory of the father, so last. And while he laboured much we also should walk in newness of for their spiritual and temporal life. Rom. vi. 4-5." Doc. Fæd. Pars interests, the consistency and irre- IV. cap. xxi. Sii. Воотн in Рæproachableness of his conduct at dobaptism Examined, p. 75. tested the sincerity of his principles, and received those marks of esteem baptized in the cloud and in the from persons of all persuasions, which every minister of Christ a resurrection, 1 Pet. iii. 21, Rom. should be most anxious to obtain. vi. 3, 4. Doctrina Fæd. Lec. xviii. Indeed, the tribute of respect paid cx. § 7. Booth in Pædobaptism to his memory, on the occasion of Examined, p. 75. his death, was a cheering instance of the spontaneous and unbought to be baptized by John, Matt. iii. affection which his sterling piety. spirituality, and holy conversation inspired. He died 3rd Feb. 1830, aged seventy-seven. London New Bap. Miscel.

BRAIDWOOD, WILLIAM, a Scot- xxi. § 8. Booth, Pædobaptism tish Baptist minister, who was Examined, p. 92. fifty years pastor of the church in Pleasance, Edinburgh, and associate of M'Lean, Inglis, Peddie, biography of this great and good and other Scotch Baptist Ministers. He died at an advanced age, 13th Baptists and to the Christian Re-

Miscel.

orum. Ludg. Bat. 1670, 4to. Amst. was a Review of Milman's History quinque. Amst. 1700. Fæderum, Sive Systema Theologiæ. Amst. 1702, 2 vols. This last work is quoted below:

under the water, and, as it were, enemy of the Baptists, and wrote: buried; but we do not continue Three Disputations against the in a state of death, for we imme- Anabaptists. diately rise again from thence: to Catechism of more than 300 pages, signify, that we, through the merits in which he asperses the opposers of of Christ, and with Christ mortify infant baptism.

"The Israelites are said to be sea, and it represented a death and

"Christ went down into Jordan, The same thing seems to be intimated by the Apostle when he speaks of being buried by baptism, Col. ii. 12; Rom. vi. 3, 4; Gal. iii. 27." Doctrina Fad. Pars iv. cap.

BRANTLY, W. T., D.D. present the reader is referred for a man to the History of Georgia October, 1830. Lond. New Bap. view. He was the author of two tracts which will be noticed under BRAUNUS, JOHANNES, author Art. Am. Bap. Pub. Soc. in our of De Vestatu Sacerdom Hebrae- Gazetteer. His best production 1701, 4to. Selecta Sacra, libri of Christianity in the Southern Doctrina | Quarterly Review, shortly previous to his decease.

BECON, THOMAS. In the reign of Edward VI. he was chaplain to "By baptism we are plunged Cranmer. He was a most bitter He wrote also a Benedict, p. 265.

modern Baptist author. His work him for many years, during which is entitled the 16th century, containing a lar, and enjoyed the respect, not chronological account of the origin, only of his own countrymen, but principles, and practice of the lat- of many of the surrounding counter: and showing, that the first ties. British Christians, for five hundred years, were Baptists; that infant he lived without God. How strangebaptism originated at the same ly does the perverseness of the time as many other corruptions in human heart exhibit itself, by a the Romish Church; that immer-proud neglect of the Bible and its sion was the mode of baptism im- requirements, in proportion to the mediately during and for more than number and variety of earthly 1300 years subsequent to the Apos- blessings enjoyed. Especially when tles' times, and always has been, elevation in official dignity is atand is still, the prescribed manner tained, are men prone to look down of administering the ordinance in with contempt on these obligations the Protestant Established Church imposed by the God of heaven. nedict, p. 202.

in Sussex county, Va. in 1745. His But God, who is rich in mercy, sketch continued his adherence un- ber of the Baptist church. til his conversion to God.

tion of all.

BEEBY, W. T. Esq. This is a The county was represented by "The Anabaptists of time he became increasingly popu-

In the midst of this prosperity of England. By W. T. Beeby, Esq. It is esteemed a meanness to em-3rd ed. Lond. 12mo., pp 48. Be- brace the doctrines and obey the precepts of Him who died on the BELL, Elder James, was born cross. Thus it was with Mr. Bell. parents were connected with the subdued the enmity of his heart, Episcopal Church, and conformed and led him into the path of life. to all its externals, while it seems Thoughtfulness on divine things they did not make any pretensions was at first occasioned by a visit of to renewal of heart. Their children his brother Benjamin, who, for being educated to regard the forms some years, had resided at the of Episcopacy, the subject of this south, and who had become a memrelation his brother gave of the Of his earlier years but little is change he had experienced, and known, excepting, that in child-the affectionate concern which was hood he gave indications of a mind manifested for his welfare, affected highly gifted by nature. When him deeply. His eyes were opened he arrived at manhood, and a full to discover his own miserable condevelopement of his talents was dition, and in the anguish of his made, he became the subject of soul, he began to inquire for the much admiration and esteem. He way of salvation. He was brought was invited to several important into a new world. Christ became offices, in Sussex county, which he the foundation of his hopes, and accepted and filled, to the satisfac- exceedingly precious to his heart. Having been urged The whole current of his desires to become a candidate for the Ge- and habits now received a new dineral Assembly of Virginia, he rection. He renounced his worldly was elected by a large majority, honors; not because he esteemed

the occupancy of honorable stations | tinct terms he referred to his own in civil life inconsistent with his prospects, declaring that Christ, relation to Christ, but because he and Christ alone, was the foundafelt it his duty to spend his days in tion of his hope. Elder Burkitt preaching the gospel. According-being present, was requested to ly having been baptized by Elder preach his funeral sermon from John Meglamare, he began to re- the words of Paul: "It is a faithcommend the service of his new ful saying," &c. master to all around him.

curred in 1770. He attached him- of her beloved pastor, and the self to the church called Raccoon cause at large of an efficient helper. Swamp, and continued among them "How unsearchable are his judguntil within a short time previous ments and his ways past finding to his death, when he joined Sap- out." TAYLOR'S Virg. Bap. Minis. pony church. After laboring some time as an itinerant, he was called native of Scotland, whence he emito take the pastoral care of Sap-grated to this country in 1817, and pony church. tal in winning many souls to God been a resident of Pattonsburg. and building up the churches. He He was for some years a minister was zealous in the performance of of an Independent Paedobaptist his work, and his zeal was accord-church in Scotland, having separing to knowledge. The unblemish- ated from the Presbyterian, the ed character which he sustained established church, on account of did much to render his ministry errors in doctrine and in church useful. All respected him as a con-government. sistent follower of the Redeemer. word of God as the only rule of The ministerial career of this ser- his faith and practice, he, in searchvant of God was short. His death ing the scriptures, found that he occurred, September, 1778, about had been in error, both as regarded eight years after his connection the subject and mode of baptism. with the church, and in his 43rd Deeply affected with a sense of his ture, he desired that all his family error, and directed the attention of might be collected together, that his brethren to their duty as believhe might give his dying advice ers; the result was, that he, to-It was an affecting scene. The gether with the members of his man of God just on the verge of church, were solemnly immersed heaven, and leaving behind him in the name of the Father, Son, and many who would be exposed to Holy Ghost. But in consequence the corrupting influence of this of the want of an evangelical world, could not be satisfied with- Baptist minister, to administer the out giving once more the voice of ordinance, the series of baptisms affectionate warning. He exhorted was commenced by one of the elhis children and all who were ders of the church, who had been present to make preparation for set apart for that purpose, but who another world. In the most dis- was not himself immersed until

Thus was God pleased in his inscrutable wisdom, The baptism of Elder Bell oc- to deprive the church at Sappony

BELL, ELDER WILLIAM, was a He was instrumen- for the last seventeen years had Having taken the Some time before his depar-situation, he publicly confessed his

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after he had first immersed the this is acquainted in this country. subject of this notice. Under his Taylor's Virg. Bap. Minis. ministry others received the truth, and he had the pleasure of seeing, Professor of Divinity, and master some hundreds obeying the Lord, scholar and critic, was born 1661, by following him into the watery died 1772. grave, and by continuing steadfast-Booth quotes below was entitled ly in the Apostles' doctrine, and "Remarks upon Mr. Collin's Disin fellowship, and in breaking of course of Freethinking, in two bread. After his migration to this parts, by Philelentherus Lipsicountry, the wants of a large fa- ensis. his employments, confined him con- 1731. stantly to the place of his residence, limited, and his usefulness circumscribed to a small sphere. Nevertheless, from his settlement in this Ed. 6. Booth. p. 17. country, to the Sabbath before his death, (upon which day he walked 1735, died 1803, an eminent Scotch a mile into the country, and critic, poet, philosopher, and logipreached for the last time from Acts xv. 9,) he ceased not to preach that gospel which had been the power of God in his own salvation, as opportunity offered, both in the town in which he resided, and in the adjacent country. He ministers of the gospel, professors dicting themselves." and endeavored, affectionately and 1. Apen. forcibly, to point out their errors, Examined, p. 459. and to expound unto them the way | BENGEL or BENGELIUS, JOHN more perspicuous and forcible me- 1759. others, than that of any public this author appropriately. minister with whom the writer of "He that is baptized puts on

BENTLEY, RICHARD, Regius previous to his leaving Scotland, of Trinity College, a most eminent The work from which Lond. 1723. 8vo.; also, mily, and the peculiar nature of 1719, and Camb. 1725, 8vo. Lond. This learned testimony is:

"Baptismous baptisms, consequently his acquaintance was pings—baptison seauton eis thalason, dip yourself in the sea. on Free Thinking, part 2. p. 56, 57.

BEATTIE, James, L.L.D., born cian, and learned writer, says most truly what is applicable to Paedobaptist writers and aspersers of the true origin of the Baptists, that:

"They who allow themselves to contradict matter of fact, either in conversation or writing, will find also sought the acquaintance of it no easy matter to avoid contra-Essay on of religion, and serious persons, Truth, part II. p. 170. Note, Edit. Pædobaptism Воотн,

of God more perfectly. Although Albert, a learned German Divine, not blessed with more than an or-born at Winneder, in the duchy of dinary English education, he had, Wirtemberg, 1687, died 1782. His by close study, particularly of the work best known is his excellent scriptures, acquired a more thorough edition of the Greek Testament; knowledge of the word of God, also Gnomon Nov. Test. in quo ex and clearer views of the plan of nativa Verborum vi. Simplicitas, salvation by grace, through faith profunditas, concinnatas sensuum in the Lord Jesus Christ, and a Coelestium indicatur. Stet. 1742, The best edition was printthod of carrying knowledge to ed at Ulm, 1763, 4to. Booth quotes

Christ, the second Adam; he is such a right. baptized, I say, into a whole Christ, baptism Examined, p. 390. and therefore, also into his death: and it is like as if, in that very moment, Christ suffered, died, and was buried for such a man; and such a man suffered, died, and was buried with Christ." Gnomon. Ad. Rom. vi. 3. Booth, Pædobap-

tism Examined, p. 67.

"They were baptized in the cloud inasmuch as they were under it; and in the sea, seeing they passed through it; but neither the cloud nor the sea wetted, much less immersed them, (though some conjecture from Psalms lxviii., and cv. 39, that a miraculous rain fell from the cloud,) nor is the appellation of baptism extant in the narrative of Moses. Nevertheless, Paul very agreeably denominates it thus, because a cloud and the sea are both of a watery nature, therefore, Paul says nothing of a fiery pillar: and because the cloud and the sea withdrew the fathers from sight, and returned them almost in a similar manner, as the waters do those that are baptized." Gnomon in loc. Воотн, Pædobaptism Examined, p. 76.

the parents of these children had requested baptism for them it would not have been denied." BOOTH, in Pædobaptism Examined,

p. 349.

children, and of the unbelieving ing passesses, in Matthew." parent, as the same; because present. made holy differs from to be holy. ing can not invest his children with Mentz, 1672, died 1749.

BOOTH, in Paedo-

BECKMANUS. Whether BOOTH quotes John Beckman, of the University of Goettingen, or Christianus Bornensis Beckmanus, or Jo. Chr. Becmanus, we cannot now determine, since the title of the work quoted is found under neither name in the catalogue of their All of the three were writings. learned authors, and either is good authority.

"Baptism, according to the force of its etymology, is immersion, and washing or dipping." Exercit. xvii. p. 257. Exercit.

"That the word passesses, according to its etymology, signifies to make disciples, is readily allowed by all. But this is not effected without instruction. For he who as masure, learns from another, is rationally taught something by him. They, therefore, are disciples who are taught and learn. Hence, masure, is to teach and instruct Masuriorari, therefore, can not gain any thing thence, in defence of their cause. For how are people made the disciples of Christ? Certainly by teaching. He says, ad Matt. xiv. 13, "that if Hence the Syriac interpreter; teach all people. Yea, Mark plainly intimates that the gospel was to be preached, or instruction communicated, to the nations; saying, go into all the world, preach the gos-He considers the holiness of the pel to every creature: thus explainercitat Theolog. Exercitat. xxii. p. and dylater differ only as to be 260. Booth in Pædobaptism Examined, p. 317.

(Gnomon, in loc.) If, then, that BESSEL, Godfrey De, a learnsanctification of the unbelieving ed Abbe of the convent of Benehusband, gives him no claim to dictines of Gotturich, was born at baptism; the holiness thence aris- Buchleim, in the Electorate of He pub-

lished St. Augustine's Letters to yond sea. Optatus de Pœnis Parvulorum qui and Latine, by R. Jugge, 1568, sine baptismate decederunt. Vien- 4to.

na, 1733. Bib. Brit.

in Kent, 1667; died 1743, was an que est de Sacramentis. Lond. 1577. eminent divine and a great contro- 8vo. versial writer. Among his writings were,—A Letter to the author of these words: This is my body, &c., Lay-Baptism invalid, wherein the by Tho. Erastas. doctrine of Lay-baptism taught in Treatise on the Sacraments in gea sermon, said to have been preached neral, translated by John Shutt. by B— of S—, Nov. 1700, is cen- Lond. 1578. 16mo. sured and condemned by all Reformed Churches. Lond. 1711. techism. 1578. Mr. Bingham's Scholastical History 5. The Pope's Canons; wherein considered, concerning baptism by the venerable and great Masters Laymen. Lond. 1713, 8vo. Five of the Romish Church are confut-Sermons, on the honor of Christian ed in these ten discourses following, Priesthood; The extent of Christ's with divers other matters, as ap-Commission to baptize; The Christ-peareth in the page next ensuing. portant works. Bib. Brit.

one of the chief promoters of the of 31 sermons, there is also Reformation, was born in 1519, 5. Two very learned Sermons, the titles of his works would occu- Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, py three or more pages of this &c., whereunto is added, A Treatise work, should it include a notice of of the Lord's Supper, and two the various editions and transla-Prayers at the end. Lond. 1588. tions. Those most pertinent to 8vo.

our purpose are:

1. Propositions or Articles drawn

Printed in English

2. Quaestionym et responsio-BRETT, Thomas, L.L.D., born num Christianarym, pars altera,

3. The True Understanding of Also Beza's

4. Theodore Beza, his little Ca-

ian Altar and Sacrifice; The Dan-Of the Holy Supper; of the one gers of a Relapse, and True Mo-only Mediator; of Purgatory; of deration. 1715. The Divine Right the Council of Follete; of the conof Episcopacy, &c. The Answer fession vnto God; of the Church; to a Plain Account of the Sacra- of Free-will; of Marriage and Vows; ment, and various other more im- of Fasting and Meats; of Images. Translated out of the French into BEZA, THEODORE, a native of English, by T. S. Gentleman. France, an eminent scholar, and Lond. 1587, 16mo. under a volume

> The enumeration of together with a short Sum of the Booth quotes from this

> > author as follows:

"Christ commanded us to be out of Holy Scripture, shewing the baptized, by which word, it is cercause of continual variance in tain, immersion is signified Barrigietai, the Dutch Church in London, and in this place, is more than zignizin; thought meet to be published for for the former seems to respect the staying of other congregations whole body, the latter only the which in these days do spring up. hands. Nor does baptizein signify to Subscribed vnto by Theod. Beza, wash, only on the hands, except by and divers other preachers be-consequence; for it properly signi-

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tism Examined, pp. 17, 18.

" Ye have put on Christ. This custom seems to proceed from the English divine, born at Salisbury ancient custom of plunging the 1673, died 1728. Among his nuadult in baptism." Annotat. ad merous works were—"A Discourse Gal. iii. 27. Воотн,

Examined, p. 86.

BRES, GUY DE. the innumerable authors to whom Confutation, &c. Camb. 1707, 12mo. Bayle refers, as writers against the This was part of a work entitled Anabaptists, and one which he "A Confutation of Quakerism," omitted to name. His work was &c. against Mr. Barclay. Another entitled, "La Racine, Source, et of his works worthy of notice was, Fondement des Anabaptistes de nostre temps, avec refutation des Christian Church, or a Discourse leurs arguments. 1595, 8vo. Biblio.

BEAUCAIRE, DE Peguilon Francis, in Latin, Belcarius Pegui- Lond. 1711, 8vo. Bib. Brit. lio, bishop of Metz, a man of some Infants, alluded to by Beza, may &c. dans la sein de leurs Meres. 1567, 1741. answer in the negative. Brit.

BEHMEN. or JAMES, founder of the sect of Beh- the Scriptures, &c. manists, born near Gorlitz, Upper from the French of M. B. & M.

fies to immerse for the sake of dip-|Lusatia, 1575; died 1624. Among ping." Epistola II. ad Thom. Til- his writings and publications was IUM, apend. Spanheim. Dub. Evang. - "Christ's Sacraments, viz.: Bap-Pars. iii. Dub. 24. Annotat. in tism and the Supper, by J. Sparrow. Marc. vii. 4. Booth, in Pædobap- Lond. 1652, 4to. See Sparrow and Bib. Brit.

> BENNET, Thomas, an eminent Pædobaptism on the necessity of being baptized with water, and receiving the This is one of Lord's Supper, taken out of the "The Rights of the Clergy of the showing that God hath given and appropriated to the clergy, authority to ordain, preach, baptize, &c.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC, born at note in the 16th century, was Niort, in Upper Poiton, 1657, died born 1514, died 1591. His history, 1738, an eminent divine and ecsays Robert Watt, which extends clesiastical writer. The Prussian from 1461 to 1580, or, according Court having denied Mr. Beausobre, to Mr. Bayle, from 1462 to 1567, and his friend, Mr. Lenfant, to is not very properly called a history prepare a translation of the New of his own times. The title of the Testament, they shared the labours publication, however, is, Rerum between them, the epistles of St. Gallicarum Commentaria, ab A. Paul falling to Mr. B. The whole 1462, usque ad A. 1566. Lyons, 1625, was published at Amsterdam, 1718, His tract on the baptism of 2 vols. 4to. with prefaces and notes, A second edition with conperhaps be, Traite des Enfans morts siderable additions and corrections, Their introduction The question being, whether translated into English, and pubchildren dying in the womb, and lished at Cambridge, 1779, 8vo. consequently without baptism, are A New Version of the Gospel acsaved, which he was disposed to cording to St. Matthew, with a Bib. literal commentary on all the difficult passages; to which is prefixed. BEOHMAN, An Introduction to the reading of

Lenfant. 1816. this author.

"In the water—in the Holy express the ceremony of baptism, or persons being washed by another. which was at first performed by I do not absolutely deny, that the plunging the whole body in water, Jews initiated proselytes by bapas also the copious effusion of the tism; but I mention these difficul-Holy Ghost on the day of Pente-Note on Matt. iii. 2, Eng. cost. Trans. Booth, p. 78.

BENSON, George, D.D., a learned and eminent Dissenter, born in Cumberland, Eng., 1699, died 1763, "A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to Philemon, the Thessalonians, Timothy, and Titus, with critical dissertations. Lond. 1734, 4to," is the work tion and answer, 1752." This we quoted by Booth, pp. 253, 254, as follows:

"As I am not fully satisfied of initiating heathen proselytes by ed from his Mss. 1805. Bib. Brit. baptism) I would propose my diffi-Testament, found any instance of parents in that place. that go over to them; though 1817. they are said to make them wash Lord? clear testimony of that kind from conduct. of great moment.

Mr. Booth quotes times, proselytes, coming over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, used to wash themselves, which is These words do very well a very different thing from baptism, ties and objections with regard to that fact. Paraphrase and Notes on Epist. of Paul, pp. 641, 642, 2nd Ed.

BEDDOME, BENJAMIN, M.A. Of this English Baptist author we have not at hand a biography, but will not omit to notice his works— "A Scriptural Exposition of the Baptist Catechism, by way of Queshave seen and wish it were reprinted. Twenty short Discourses. adapted to Village Worship, or the about that fact (the Jewish custom Devotions of the family. Publish-

BENEDICT, Rev. George, was culties, with a view to excite others born at Southeast, Dutchess Counto a further inquiry into that par- ty, New-York, April 15th, 1795, 1. I have not, in the Old during a transient sojourn of his At the age one person's washing another, by of three weeks he was removed to way of consecration, purification, the residence of his parents in Danor sanctification, except that of bury, Conn., where he spent the Moses, his washing Aaron and his days of his childhood and youth. sons, when he set them apart unto At the age of twenty-two he exthe office of priests. Lev. viii. 6. perienced the grace of God, was 2. I can not find that the Jews do baptized by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, and at present practice any such thing, united with the Second Baptist as that of baptizing the proselytes Church of Danbury, Sept. 21st,

This last step was one of severe themselves. 3. Where is any in-trial, and evinced at the outset of timation of such a practice among a useful life that conscientious rethe Jews before the coming of our gard for truth and duty which If any could produce any ever afterwards characterized his His friends were conthe Old Testament, the Apochrypha, nected with a denomination hav-Josephus, or Philo, that would be ing but little sympathy with Bap-4. In former tists, and manifested the most de-

oided opposition of feeling, and and of faith; and much people expression to the course which was added to the Lord." his Saviour more.

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gospel; and on the 7th of August, the city of New-York and there Sabbath in March, 1834. Baptist Church.

and in addition to the discourage-street Baptist Church.

ments generally incident to the among them. great insufficiency which Mr. Be-|baptized over six hundred. attributed to himself, that led him deliberation, consultation course on his life and death that stitute a new church. beautiful confession of the Apostle: accordingly effected "I was with you in weakness, and on the most amicable

Mr. Benedict felt bound in duty to place of meeting was soon crowded God and his own conscience to with attentive listeners; a heavenly pursue. But Mr. B. was a Baptist unction attended the preaching of in sentiment and could not honest-the Word, souls were convicted. ly be any thing different in prac- and many precious converts having tice: not for that he loved his been buried in the likeness of the friends less, but because he loved Saviour's death, were brought into this fold of the good Shepherd. On the 12th of May, 1822, at Such was the success which crownthe age of twenty-seven years, Mr. ed the labors of their beloved pas-Benedict was licenced by the tor at this time, that in less than Church in Danbury to preach the three years the little church increased to the number of two hun-1823, he was ordained and installed dred and thirty-three members: pastor of the same church, in which and they were enabled to erect a relation he continued his "labors very neat and commodious house of love," with great faithfulness of worship on Stanton-street, which and a good degree of success, un-they opened and dedicated to the til May, 1831, when he removed to worship of Almighty God the first took the pastoral charge of what of weakness they were made strong." was then known as the Union The name of the church was then changed, and thenceforth to this This church was a little flock, time it has been called Stanton-

Here Mr. Benedict continued early history of a religious society, his labors with enlarged success the loss of their meeting house by until 1841, when the church numfire, had well nigh disheartened the bered seven hundred and fifty-eight most hopeful and persevering members, more than enough of It was this weak-themselves to fill their meeting ness of the church, as well as the house. Up to this time he had nedict with characteristic modesty large body determined after much to select for the foundation of a dis-|prayer, to send out a colony to conin fear, and in much trembling." on the 27th of January, 1841, and But the day of their prosperity had in February following, the colony, Their new pastor gained consisting of three hundred and the confidence of all who knew sixty-four members, was organized him, and was soon embosomed in as the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, the affections of the church, as "a of which Mr. Benedict was called good man, full of the Holy Ghost to take the pastoral charge.

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God who had brought them through He whose "judgments are a great unparalleled trying scene, gave them grace to finding out," turned but a single accomplish the separation in har-leaf in the book of his inscrutable mony and brotherly love. The providence, and the scene was sadfollowing extract from Mr. B.'s re- ly changed. That good minister of signation exhibits something of the Jesus Christ was taken from the views and feelings which charac-midst of a useful life, in the full terized the movement: "Since the vigor of manhood, and made to existence of our relation as pastor pass through scenes of sickness and and people, our heavenly Father extreme bodily sufferings for the has vouchsafed to bless us, and to space of two long years, when the increase us with men as a flock, light of his mortal existence was insomuch that our place of worlost in the more glorious effulgence ship has become too strait for us. of a higher life; as sink the stars The providence of God seems evil in ethereal depths before the opendently to say, 'enlarge the borders ing eyelids of the morning. of thy tent; lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes;' with parture Mr. Benedict urged his rea view, therefore, to extend the signation against the remonstrances cause of truth in this city, I have of the Church, which was acceptthought it best, painful as it is, to ed on the first of July, 1848, only tender my resignation as the pastor with the hope that a more perfect of this church, for the purpose of relief from the cares and anxieties uniting in the organization of a of his pastoral charge might conregular Baptist Church at the cor-tribute something towards his ulner of Broome and Norfolk streets." timate restoration. But God had This resignation was reluctantly, otherwise determined. people, under the same sense of and his work was about to be obligation to the divine will which finished. had influenced their pastor to take had been quickly and mightily the self-denying step.

Mr. Benedict having accepted time. the place above mentioned, where officiated in the services of more a large congregation was soon col-than eleven hundred funerals. Here also the abundant

This was a painful parting, but such as should be saved." prosperity to this deep," and whose "ways are past

A few months previous to his de-The days cordially accepted by the of his years were well nigh ended, That work, however, done. He had lived much in little During a ministry of sixthe call of the Norfolk-street Church, teen years he had baptized more a meeting house was purchased in than twelve hundred souls, and

But he left the field of his labor blessings of God's grace continued and the flock of his love without to crown the labors of his faithful a murmur. He endured the pains servant. Multitudes were gathered of extreme bodily suffering and into the sanctuary, and many who the breaking of those tender ties, heard the Word believed and were which bound him with no combrought to a knowledge of the mon endearments to his beloved truth, as it is in Jesus. "The family and friends, with the meek-Lord added to the church daily ness of a Christian, and a cheerful

Thus he fell asleep in Jesus on the the wisdom of men, but in the 28th of October, 1848. "His fu-power of God," 1 Cor. ii. 3-5. The neral services were attended in the sermon of Mr. Armitage was re-First Baptist Church, Oct. 31, in peated by request in the Oliverpresence of an immense audience. street Baptist Church; and to his Scriptures were read by Rev. E. discourse, together with that of Lathrop, and prayer was offered by Dr. Cone, we are mostly indebted Rev. T. Armitage, the successor of for the facts of this narrative, though Mr. Benedict in the pastorate of some use has been made of the Norfolk-street Church. mon was preached by Rev. Dr. York." Cone, from Acts xi. 24. "For he was a good man and full of the most faithful delineation. Holy Ghost and of faith: and much | man he was," in the language of people was added unto the Lord." one who knew him well, "kind, The concluding prayer was offered forgiving, compassionate, and just." by Rev. L. Covell. Dr. Cone ad- He possessed the power of quick verted briefly to the application of and clear perceptions, accurate disthe passage to Barnabas as a son crimination, and a sound judgof 'exhortation,' and then to our ment. departed brother, as a man eminently gifted in prayer; an earnest, lowing influences of divine grace, affectionate, experimental, and prac- he was an "example to the flock, tical preacher, and adverted parti- a "burning and a shining light." cularly to those departments of In him there was no guile, no egotministerial labor in which he spe-lism, no conceit. He was humble cially excelled. was a worthy tribute to the character of an honored, beloved, and will to men," were the ruling affecuseful brother."

children, who mourn the irreparable husband and father.

This solemn bereavement was afterwards improved in a discourse by Rev. Mr. Armitage, addressed to the Norfolk-street Church, and I was with you in weakness, and

acquiescence in the will of God. | that your faith should not stand in The ser- "History of the Churches of New-

Of his character his life is the

As a Christian, under the hal-The discourse before God, and charitable towards all men. "Love to God and goodtions of his heart, the crowning He has left a widow and two virtues of his Christian character.

As a preacher, he was simple loss of an almost incomparable but solemn, earnest and affectionate; wise in a knowledge of human nature, and mighty in the Scriptures. And if it be true that "he is the best physician who cures the most patients, and he the best founded upon a passage which had preacher who saves the most souls," been selected for the purpose by then surely Mr. Benedict was one Mr. Benedict, himself, viz: "And of the very best ministers of Christ.

In doctrine he was purely evanin fear, and in much trembling gelical, holding and teaching the and my speech and my preaching essential doctrines of the Trinity, was not with enticing words of of human depravity, of regeneman's wisdom, but in demonstra- ration by the Spirit, and justification of the spirit, and of power; tion by faith, of the resurrection of

the dead and the general judg-|should be false to our own nature ment, and of future rewards and if we did not indulge in the sponpunishments. More than this, in taneous effusion of our gratitude his views of Christian ordinances and admiration." and gospel order, he was, from his membrance of such a man cannot own convictions of truth, and a perish. Minds, moulded by his conscientious conformity to his influence and instruction, constitute sense of the divine will, a decided the imperishable memorials of his Baptist.

patient, affectionate and faithful seal of his ministry, and the crown business," was the favorite motto of his pastoral life. In his daily The living Baptists are noticed in walk he went about doing good, this work only as they are authors, he went every where preaching on whatever subject they may the Word, admonishing the care-have written, and this plan includes less, entreating the wayward, en-lalso baptist publishers of books, couraging the weak, and comfort-when we shall reach that departing the afflicted. of the rich, the homes of the poor, gan his researches and preparations

Surely, the reworth: and souls, redeemed through As a pastor he was prudent, his instrumentality, shall be the must be about my Father's of his rejoicing. N. Y. Chronicle.

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BENEDICT, REV. DAVID, A.M. The mansions ment. In 1802, Mr. Benedict bethe chambers of the sick, and the for a history of the Baptists, which hearts of the bereaved, all found in he published in 1813, entitled—A him a meek and unpretending General History of the Baptist disciple of the lowly and compas- Denomination in America, and sionate Jesus, bearing in his bosom other parts of the world. By David the spirit of his Lord and Master. Benedict, A.M., Pastor of the Bap-It is painful to part so soon with tist Church in Pawtucket, R. I. one so well qualified for usefulness. (Mark xvi. 15, 16. Acts viii. 36, 39, But the Lord knows best how to are here inserted in the title page) employ his servants in this world, In two volumes. Boston: Printed and when to call them home. The by Lincoln and Edmonds, No. 53, usefulness of Mr. Benedict, how-Cornhill, for the author. 1813. 8vo. ever, is not to be measured by his pp. 602 in each volume. He pubyears; rather let his years be esti-lished an Abridgment of this hismated by his usefulness. For he tory in one volume, by the same accomplished the work of a long publishers. Boston, 1820. pp. 446. life in a little time; and although small 8vo. or 12mo. He published he departed this life in the meridian also a History of all Religions, and of manhood, yet in the example edited an edition of Robinson's of a well-spent life he has left for History of Baptism by the same the living the best legacy of a good publishers in 1817. Lewis Colby And we must not be un- & Co., N. Y. 1848, published by mindful of the precious boon. For the same author in one large 8vo. "when sublime virtues cease to volume of 970 pages, a work with be abstractions, when they become the same title with his first history embodied in human character, and of the Baptists brought down to exemplified in human conduct, we the period of its publication, en-

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titled—A General History of the three Letters. 1795." Baptist Denomination in America Britannica. Benedict, p. 139, 140, and other parts of the world. By gives the titles of three other David Benedict. New York, Lewis works of late date. Colby & Co., 122, Nassau-street, 1848, with a portrait of the author. vation of all who die in infancy In this history the author says: maintained; in Strictures on a Ser-"I pay no attention whatever to mon entitled, the Right of Infants Chronology but only to geographical to baptism, by Rev. H. F. Burder. connection." most ample storehouse of facts pp. 46. 1821. which affords material for other arrangements still better adapted in relation to Christian baptism. to uses of reference.

BRENIUS, DANIEL, a Dutch Baptist, author of—Danielis Bre-tent, nature, and effects of infant nii Harlemo-Batavi, Opera Theo-baptism. London, 8vo.pp. 24. 1835. logica, Quorum Catalogum versa These works are baptist most cer-Pagina post commotionem, de tainly. tractatu D. Brenii, Operam Episcopii Secundae parti inserto, exhi- ter Principal King at Arms, was Francisci Cuperi Bibliopolae, pro-tions on Marriages, Baptisms, and pe Portum Harlemensem, in vico Burials, as preserved in Parochial vulgo dicta de Braak. Anno 1666. Registers; with sundry specimens This work is before us, and a note of the entries Marriages, Baptisms, on the title of the copy which was &c., in foreign countries. Lond. originally in the library of Dr. 1764, 4to., and other works. Bib. Homer, of Boston. Dr. H. says: Brit. "Brenius, the learned Dutch Baptist. After frequent examination cestershire, Eng., 1600, died 1665. I pronounce this commentary one He was a Nonconformist divine, of the most judicious I have ever and among his works was one en-

authority of Cassander and Horn-1645, 4to. Bib. Brit. beck, this man is mentioned as See Art. Bayle, p. A.M. 1816. don ed. 1734. 47, of Baptist Cyclopædia, the

Vindication of the Baptists in was "Scholastical History of the

Bibliotheca

1. "Adult baptism and the sal-His history is a By Rev. Isaiah Birt. London. 8vo.

2. Personal Religion Vindicated Lond. 8vo. pp. 67. 1833.

3. Reflections on the origin, ex-

BIGLAND, Ralph, Esq., Gar-Amstelraedamis, Sumptibus born 1734. Author of-"Observa-

BRINSLEY, JOHN, born in Lietitled, "The Doctrine and Practice BLESDICK, Nicolas; Upon the of Pædobaptism asserted. Lond.

BIDDULPH, REV. THOMAS, of having been trained up an Ana-Bristol, Eng. Of his works, the baptist, and turning afterwards title of one will be given. "Bapwriter against them, by Peter tism, a Seal of the Christian Co-Bayle, in his Historical and Criti- venant, or an answer on the foral Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 291. Lon- mer Two Tracts, by Richard Mant,

BINGHAM, Joseph, an eminent title of Blesdick's works which are and laborious Theological writer, not necessary to be repeated here. was born in Yorkshire, England, BIRT, Isaiah. Author of "A 1668, died 1723. Among his works

by Laymen, in two parts. Lond. with CLEMENT) words it, that they 1712. 2 vols. 8vo. His most cele- were regenerate, or born again in-Ecclesiasticæ; or the Antiquities could not be saved but by continuof the Christian Church. 1720, 2 vols. fol. translated into Latin by Henricus the initial letters of our Saviour's Griscovius, with a Preface by Jo. names and titles in Greek, Invol. Fr. Buddaeus, at Hull, May 1724. Xpicol, Show Yies Every, Jesus Christ, The This work is seldom found com-|Son of God, our Saviour, techniplete. The same, abridged, under cally put together make up the the title of, Ecclesiae primitivae name ixers; which signifies fish, notitia, or a Summary of Chris- and is alluded to both by Terrultian Antiquities, by A. Blackmore, LIAN and OPTATUS." Origines Ec-1722. 2 vols. 8vo. This learned cles. B. 1. chap. 1. \$2. Воотн, Ресand pious author is quoted by dobaptism Examined, p. 205. Booth as follows:

mersion, or burying under water, some others have declared intirely did more lively represent the death, for it;" i.e. for Infant Communion. and burial, and resurrection of Origines Eccles. B. xii. chap. 1. Christ; as well as our own death | \& 3. B. xv. chap. iv. \& 7. Booth, unto sin, and rising again unto Pædobaptism Examined, p. 437. righteousness: and the divesting or uncloathing of the person to be than forty different works, which baptized, did also represent the will be enumerated at the close of putting off the body of sin, in or-this article, was a divine of consider to put on the new man, which derable celebrity among the Calis created in righteousness and true vinistical Baptists in England; born holiness—persons thus divested, or in Kettering, 1703; died 21st Febuncloathed, were usually baptized ruary, 1765. His parents were in tice of the Church for many ages, Gill, who was some years his setism Examined. p. 86, 87.

please themselves with the artifi-ledge; and having in early life,

Practice of the Church in Reform cial name Pisciculi, fishes, to denote, to the administration of baptism as Tertullian (who was cotemporary brated work is entitled, "Origines to Christ's religion by water, and Lond. ing therein. And this name was This work was the rather chosen by them, because

In reference to infant commu-"The antients thought that im- nion, he says: "Bishop Bedle and

BRINE, John, author of more by immersion, or dipping of their very poor circumstances, so that he whole bodies under water. There possessed scarcely any advantages are many passages in the Epistles in respect to education. When a of St. Paul, which plainly refer to lad, he was placed in the staple this custom; and as this was the manufactory of his native town, at original apostolical practice so it which he worked for some consicontinued to be the universal prac-derable time, as did his friend Dr. upon the same symbolical reasons nior; and under whose ministry as it was first used by the Apostles. he received his first serious impres-Origin. Eccles. Vol. 1. p. 521, 522. sions. Being of a studious turn of Fol. Apend. Booth in Pædobap-mind, and giving himself to reading at his leisure hours, he acquired "The Christians were wont to no inconsiderable stock of know-

ousness, he was admitted a mem- tion, as it afforded him an opporber of the Baptist Church in his tunity of being near to his friend native place, under the pastoral Dr. Gill, with whom he cultivated care of Mr. Wallis. Though the a particular friendship. straightness of his circumstances strengthened by a perfect congenicompelled him to have recourse to ality of views upon religious subhis daily labor for a subsistence, jects. When the Doctor retired yet he was careful to improve all from his Wednesday evening lecopportunities for the cultivation of ture in Great Eastcheap, it was his mind; and he must have taken carried on for some years by Mr. prodigous pains at this period, to Brine, in connexion with other acquire so respectable an ac-ministers. quaintance with the learned lan- his turn at the Lord's-day evening branches of useful knowledge as ing the period of thirty-five years he possessed. Here he married a that he resided in London, he took daughter of the Rev. John Moore, a principal lead in all the public a respectable minister of the Par- acts that concerned his own denoticular Baptist denomination, at mination. The weight that he ac-Northampton, from whom he in-quired with his own brethren, ocherited Butler's Hebrew Bible, casioned his frequently being called which was to him, at this time, a upon to preach at the ordination of treasure of no small value. With | younger ministers, and to improve this lady he lived in a state of con- the deaths of ministers and private jugal happiness for many years, Christians. Many of his discourses till she was removed by death, on on the occasion are printed. the 6th of August, 1745; upon which occasion Dr. Gill preached, in Bridgewater Square, but during and afterwards published a funeral his last illness he took lodgings at Mr. Brine again entered into the long before his death, he expressed marriage state; and his second his sentiments in the following wife survived him.

Coventry. In that station he con- the 63d year of his age.

addicted himself to habits of seri-metropolis gave him great satisfac-He also preached in and with such other lecture in Devonshire-square. Dur-

Mr. Brine resided for many years After some interval, Kingsland, where he died. Not words: "I think I am of sinners Mr. Brine was called into the the chief, of saints the least; I ministry by the church at Ketter-know that I am nothing. But by ing, to which he stood related; and the grace of God, I am what I after preaching for some time in am;" which latter words he oran occasional way, received a call dered to be inscribed upon his to undertake the pastoral charge tombstone. His death took place of a Particular Baptist Church at on the 24th of February, 1765, in tinued a few years, till he was in- positive orders that no funeral servited to London, to succeed Mr. mon should be preached for him; Morton, as Pastor of the Baptist which strange injunction could not Congregation at Curriers' Hall, proceed from any dislike to such Cripplegate-street. This was about services, seeing he preached so the year 1730. His removal to the many himself. His request as to this

particular was complied with, but sessed good ministerial abilities. not entirely. His intimate friend, and was very faithful in the dis-Dr. Gill, preached a sermon upon charge of the pastoral duties. the occasion to his own people, sermons, however, if one may from 2 Cor. xv. 10. By the grace judge from the printed specimens, of God I am what I am. In the were not so well adapted to the following May, the Doctor preached conversion of sinners, as to the inthe same discourse at St. Albans, struction and edification of those and then thought himself at liberty who were brought to the knowledge to publish it. The only notice that of the truth. More doctrinal than he takes of Mr. Brine, is in a note practical, he abounds rather in the to the following purpose: "I am discussion of religious subjects acdebarred from saying so much of cording to his own practical apprehim as I otherwise could do, we hensions, than in their application both being born in the same place, to the conscience. and myself some older than he, to sinners he would consider as and from his being among the first legal. This resulted from the fruits of my ministry. I might view he took of the doctrines of take notice of his natural and ac- revelation. He was generally required abilities, his great under-puted a high Calvinist; but he standing, clear light, and sound went into all the unintelligible judgment in the doctrines of the depths of the gospel, and the great and deep scheme, such as Calvin himself things of God. Of his zeal, skill, never allowed. and courage in vindicating impor- him to be called by persons an tant truths, published by him to Antinomian. But it must have the world, by which he being dead been only in a doctrinal sense; for yet speaketh. In fine, I might he was himself a man of exemplary observe to you that his walk and life and conversation. He culticonversation in the world was vated the Christian tempers and honorable and ornamental to the graces with assiduity, and was an profession which he made, and ornament to the religion he prosuitable to the character he sus-fessed. His amiable character protained as minister of Jesus Christ, cured him general respect; and it all which endeared him to his should be remarked, that he would any more." Gill's Sermons and tendency which others apprehend-Tracts, vol. 1, p. 591-2, note.

and thick, and he had rather a them of such importance, that he strange countenance, that was not was their zealous defender, both calculated to possess strangers from the pulpit and from the press. greatly in his favor; but his man- His publications are very numeners were very much those of a rous; but they consist chiefly of considerable attainments in learn-treatises, designed to vindicate his ing, and excelled in his knowledge peculiar tenets. As most of them

Supralapsarian This occasioned But I am forbid to speak by no means admit the dangerous ed from the doctrines he inculcated. Mr. Brine was in person short On the contrary, he considered He was a man of sermons, besides a few distinct of the learned languages. He pos- have passed through but one edi-

Though his writings are not now amined with candour, 1743. pian school. some pains to procure a complete ly Exercise, April 20, 1749. inserted below, as follows:—1. A Subjects, 8vo. 1750. Defence of the Doctrine of Eternal solemn charge of a Christian Min-3d, 1734. Church: a Sermon at Devonshire-Account of the choice experience square, Nov. 5, 1734, to the Society of Mrs. Anne Brine, as written by that supports the Lord's-day even- herself, and collected out of her ing Lecture there. Zach. ii. 5. 4. Letters, 1750. The Believer's triumph over death: against a spreading of Antinomian a funeral Sermon for Mr. Hugh principles, 1750. 18. The Causes Lloyd, who died Feb. 11, 1735. 1. of Salvation and Vocation con-Tim. iii. 8, 9. 5. A Sermon at the sidered: preached at Crispin-street, ordination of Deacons, March 5, Dec. 22, 1751. 1735. 1. Tim. iii. 8, 9. 6. A Dis- The true sense of the Atonement course on the Prayer of Jahez; be-|for Sin, by the Death of Christ: in ing the substance of several Ser- answer to Mr. Taylor of Norwich. mons, preached at Cripplegate. 1752. 20. Motives to Love and 1. Chron. iv. 10, 1736. marks upon a Pamphlet, entitled, in some points: in answer to Mr. Some Doctrines in the Supra-lap-Alvery Jackson, 1753. sarian Scheme, impartially examin-proper Eternity of the Divine Deed by the word of God, 1736. 8. crees, and of the Mediatorial Office covery of Mankind, by Isaac Watts, 22. A vindication of Divine Jus-D. D., 1743. 9. The Christian Re-tice in the infliction of endless ligion not destitute of arguments punishment for Sin: in answer to sufficient to support it, in answer a pamphlet, the Scripture account ity not founded on argument, 1743. 23. Job's Epitaph Explained: a 10. A Refutation of Arminian Sermon on the death of Mrs. Eliza-

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tion, they are now become scarce; Principles, delivered in a pamphlet. insomuch, that it is difficut to pro- entitled, the modern question concure a complete set of his works, cerning Repentance and Faith, exmuch sought after, they are, never- A Vindication of some Truths of theless, greatly esteemed by some Natural and Revealed Religion: in persons, and are in request by the answer to Mr. James Foster, 1746. admirers of Gill, and of the Cris- 12. The Nature of true Holiness We have been at explained: a Sermon at the Monthlist of his writings, which will be xii. 14. 13. A Treatise on Various Justification from some exceptions ister considered: a Sermon at the made to it by Mr. Bragge, 1732. Ordination of the Rev. John Ry-2. The Covenant of Grace opened; land, July 26, 1750. 2. Tim. iv. a Sermon on the Death of Mrs. 1, 2. 15. The Christian's Duty, Margaret Busfield, who died May and Divine Efficacy represented: 2. Sam. xxiii. 5. 3. preached at Cripplegate, Nov. 11, God the Defence and glory of his 1750. Phil. ii. 12, 13. 16. Some 17. An Antidote 2. Tim. i. 9. 7. Re- Unity among Calvinists, who differ The certain efficacy of the death of Christ, asserted and proved: in of Christ asserted, in answer to a a Sermon at the Monthly Exercise, book, entitled, the Ruin and Re- Sept. 12, 1754. Prov. viii. 22, 23. to a pamphlet, entitled, Christian- of the future state considered, 1754.

beth Turner, who died Oct. 14, 1762. Job xix. 25. of Liverpool, entitled, The Faith ercise, April 20, 1764. of God's Elect. &c., noted and rec- 14. tified, 1755. 25. Diligence in from a Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. tringham, 1766. Dec. 15, 1756. 1. Tim. iv. 15, 16, 580. 28. The 1756. 2. Cor. v. 21. Justice, nor licentious: preached at Great Eastcheap, April 12, 1757. 2. Tim. ii. 25. 29. Animadverand Aspasio; in an address to that 22. ingenious author, 1758. 30. The support of the saints in the present 1756." troubles: preached at Hemelhempof Christ's active obedience to his tion: people, and the merit of it demonstrated: preached at Great Eastcheap, Dec. 27, 1758. Rom. iv. 6. 32. Grace proved to be at the Sovereign disposal of God: a Discourse at the Monthly Meeting in Goodman's Fields, July 19, 1760. Deut. xxix. 4. 33. Christ the object of God's everlasting delight: preached at Great Eastcheap, Dec. 31, 1760. Prov. viii. 30, 31. 34. A right to eternal glory through the meritorious obedience of Christ, proved to be consistent with absolute freedom and sovereignty of divine grace, as the origin of it. Titus iii. 7. 1762. 35.

1. Tim. i. 11. 24. Some reigns not, nor shall reign in the Mistakes in a book of Mr. Johnson Saints: preached at a monthly ex-37. The Baptists vindicated some groundless charges Study recommended to Ministers: brought against them by Mr. El-Wilson's Hist. Richard Rist, at Harlow, in Essex. Dissenting Churches, vol. 2, p. 574-Vol. 3, p. 304. We add the 27. Doctrines of the Imputation of following from Benedict, p. 172, Sin to Christ, and the Imputation ed. 1848. "Rev. John Brine. 1. of Righteousness to his people: Vindication of the Baptists from preached at Eastcheap, Dec. 29, some groundless charges brought against them by Mr. Eltringham, Gospel not absurd, nor contrary to in a pamphlet, entitled, the Baptist against the Baptists, &c., wherein he represents them as erroneous, persecuting, diabolical, sions upon the Letters on Theron and guilty of deism, pp. 79, 1756. (41.) Answer to a Welsh clergyman's twenty arguments in Knowledge of future glory, the favor of infant baptism, p. 35,

Mr. Brine was buried in Bunhill stead, on the death of the Rev. Fields, where, upon his tombstone, Clendon Hawkes, Dec. 15, 1758. which had been lately repaired, 2. Cor. v. 1. 31. The imputation may be seen the following inscrip-

> Here lie interred, the remains of THE REVEREND JOHN BRINE, Who departed this life Feb. the 21st, 1765,

In the 63rd year of his age. His ministerial abilities were very extraordinary, And his seal and faithfulness In asserting and defending the important principles of religion,

Equally conspicuous. Not long before his decease, He expressed his sentiments in the following words; "I think I am of sinners the chief, of saints the least:

"I know that I am nothing, " But by the grace of God I am what I am."

Also, MARY BRINE, Widow of the above John Brine.

Obiit, 81st January, 1784; Atat, 86 years. Wilson, ut Supra

BLISS, Rev. John F., author of The Letters on Christian Baptism, as glory of the Gospel considered: the initiating ordinance into the preached at Kettering, May 23, Real Kingdom of Christ.

tian world. p. 223, 1841. Benedict, p. 241.

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Anabaptists.

lingsley; his mother's maiden ers of God's people. volved a compromise of honor.

would sometimes be forced upon them all into his hands. attention; but by mighty From this moment he had imhis

the Contrast between the Kingdom efforts to resist the monitions of as organized by Christ, and the conscience, he lived in pleasure, present sectarian state of the Chris- (falsely so called,) till about the By Rev. John F. 24th year of his age, when an inci-Bliss, Lexington, New-York, 12mo. dent occurred in the providence of God, that completely dissolved the BICROFT, Josiah, author of charm of sinful indulgence by A Looking-glass for the Anabap- which he had been held. He haptists and the rest of the Separatists. pened to be present at a Baptist By Josiah Bicroft. London, 4to. meeting, held by Elder Jeremiah Benedict, p. 276, and Art. Chandler, at Mine road meetinghouse: after the services were over, BILLINGSLY, JOHN ASHCUM, Mr. Henry Pendleton, an aged was born in St. Mary's county, member of the church, presented Maryland, April 24th, 1770. He himself before the congregation, was the only son of Zachary Bil- and begged an interest in the pray-He had alname was Ashcum. He removed ways looked upon Mr. P. as one of to Virginia when about fourteen the best men in the world, and years old, and at an early age mar-concluded, if he needed the sumpliried Sally Duerson, daughter of cations of God's people, that his Joseph Duerson, of Spotsylvania. own situation must be deplorable He commenced the world in good indeed. He was brought down an circumstances, and, though liberal humble penitent at the foot of the to a fault, continued quite inde-pendent through life. In his youth- where he was sitting, he fearlessly ful days, he was a devotee to all came up to the minister, and pubthe vain amusements of a giddy licly besought the pious to remem-world. He was a very witty and ber him also in prayer. His disagreeable young man, and uncom- tress of mind was sore indeed! monly active; having a fine ear Looking upon himself as a poor for music, and being an excellent lost sinner, justly condemned by performer on the violin, he was the law of God, he said, he saw always a welcome visitor in the not how God could be just, and ball room, and seldom lost an op-save such a rebel; and so strong portunity to gratify his fondness was his regard for the character of for the amusement. Horse racing God, that he could not desire his and card playing also were with own salvation at the expense of him favorite indulgences. Not- the divine honor. His anguish withstanding his zeal in his old of heart continued until the Lord's master's service, (as he frequently day, when he was enabled to becalled the devil,) he was never lieve in the Lord Jesus Christ. and charged with any action that in- so clear were his views of the character and offices of the Saviour. In this round of folly and indis-that, he exclaimed, if he had ten cretion, thoughts of a future state thousand souls, he would resign

ness, and the fear of assuming a the errors of the times, among work for which he was not quali- which he classed "the views of and zealous member. He began hearing that a few of the members death of Elder A. Waller, he was "the (miscalled) reformation." chosen pastor of Waller's and Elk creek churches, and after the re-the social duties incumbent upon moval of Elder A. M. Lewis to the him as husband, father, master, churches at Countyline and Beth- exemplary. pale, and his head covered with a out. cap. His words were regarded by that would be the last time he sequent reading and study.

pressions to preach the unsearch-discourse, the letters to the seven able riches of Christ to a dying churches in Asia, as contained in world, but was prevented for a long the 2nd and 3rd chapters of Revetime by a sense of his unworthi-lations, warning the church against fied. He was baptized in October, Mr. Alexander Campbell;" and ex-1794, by Elder Absalom Waller; horted them to continue in "the united himself with the church at faith once delivered to the saints." Waller's, and became a very active Even after he was unable to travel. to exercise his gift in exhortation, of this church were rather inclined on the 4th July, 1808. In 1810, to subscribe to the views of Mr. C. he was called to take the pastoral he wrote a long pastoral letter to care of the church at Zoar, Orange the church, urging them to the county, and was ordained in Octo- prompt discharge of duty, and bearber of the same year. After the ing his marked disapprobation to

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Elder Billingsly discharged all west, he became pastor of the neighbor, &c. in a manner truly He was a man of any, having resigned his charge at God; a firm believer in the effica-Zoar and Elk creek. It was also cy of prayer, and oft engaged at through his efficiency that the the mercy seat, in behalf of himchurch at Mount Hermon, in the self and others. His father, who upper part of Spotsylvania, was was an Episcopalian by profession, planted, and by his ministrations was brought under conviction for it was watered as long as he was sin, by overhearing him at prayer able to travel. The last time he in secret for him. He was a popuvisited this church, which was in lar, successful, and indefatigable the winter previous to his death, preacher. Dr. Scott once told him, he was in very feeble health, but if he continued to travel and preach his physical energies appeared not so much, it would certainly kill to give way under a very long dis-him. He replied, he could not die He was much emaciated in a better cause, and that he had by disease; his visage thin and much rather wear out, than rust

Elder B. did not enjoy the beneall who heard him, as the testimo- fits of classical learning, but posny of a dying man. He declared sessed a good English education, it to be his solemn conviction, that which he greatly improved by subshould ever be permitted to address was devoted to books; had a good that church, and if he ever felt library, and when not engaged in anxious to be faithful, he did then. his duties from home, was generally He took, as the foundation of his found with a book in his hand.

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Among uninspired writers, Fuller and said, "glory! glory! I shall and Newton were favorite authors soon be at home." On another occharacter of his preaching may be company with some of his scholars, known. His labors were greatly paid him a visit, he said, "I shall blessed at various periods of his soon sing louder than any of you. ministerial career — few men in I hope the Lord has a harp laid modern times have been instrumental in the conversion of more sinners, or baptized more believing he observed to a daughter, who subjects. His praise was in all the was watching by his bedside, "Oh, churches in this region of country, my child, I have been assaulted by as an evangelical preacher; a man some fiery darts from the enemy of great humility, of deep toned he has been trying to tempt me to piety, and of considerable research believe that if I were a child of in scriptural knowledge. Notwith-God, he would not permit me to standing, he always had a very lie here and suffer so long. But it humble opinion of his own perfor- is the enemy—for it is written mances, particularly those of a reli- yes, it is written, man shall not gious character, often saying, his live by bread alone, but by every best services had need to be wash- word that proceedeth out of the ed in the blood of Christ, to cleanse mouth of God; and whom the them from sin. Elder Billingsly Lord loveth he chasteneth, and suffered with ill health for many scourgeth every son whom he reyears previous to his death, but ceiveth. No wonder the enemy continued to preach till a few should follow me down to months before his departure. His grave, for he contended for the bodily strength at length failing body of Moses. But I shall yet him, he was compelled to take his come off conqueror. I believe my bed. But after disease had wasted Saviour is now walking with me his body to a mere skeleton, his through the furnace, although I mental faculties existed in all their cannot see him." He often said vigor, and his faith in the atoning he was a poor unworthy sinner, but blood of Christ, produced joy inex-trusted he had a kind intercessor pressible and full of glory. Christ and advocate with the Father, and and his cross were all his theme. through him he could be accepted. A few days previous to his death, All this truth was in him. on perceiving his friends weeping morning he died, he said, "I feel around his bedside, he reached out very strange! Can this be death? his withered arms, and put them Can I be dying?" One of his around the neck of one of his daughters said, "Father, you are daughters, clasped her to his breast, not afraid to die?" and said, "My dear, do not weep he replied. He requested that all for me! do not grieve after me!" his children should be called to his She replied, "we weep to see you bed—then, looking up, he said, "O suffer so much;" he said, "Jesus death, where is thy sting? suffered much more for me; it will death-" Here his voice failed soon be over;" he clasped his hands him, but he clasped his hands, and

From this fact, the casion, when a singing master, in aside for me."

A day or two before his death,

was heard to articulate faintly, Rom. vi. 4. The coming out of though distinctly, "rest! rest! the water figured our spiritual rest!" and closed his eyes on all resurrection and vivification earthly objects on the 1st day of newness of life, by the power of August, 1837, in the sixty-eighth Christ's resurrection, Rom. vi. 4, year of his age, leaving a wife Col. ii. 12." Works, p. 294. Edit. and nine children, all married and 1629. Booth, Padobaptism Excomfortably settled in life, and all amined, p. 50. members of the Baptist church | BROOKE, ROBERT, author ofsave one. When he died he was Nature of Truth in union and living at his plantation called Sa- unity with the soul. Lond. 1641. lem, in Spotsylvania, near Frede-8vo. rickburgh. Taylor's Virginia Baptist Ministers.

BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNI-Since this work is so copiously quoted, some account of it the author, --- Art. WATT, ROBERT, M. D., which see.

BOYS, DR. name of Boyes, and of John Boys's The analogy which baptism now

Paul, Rom. vi. 3. Know ye not that qualification that, with all we which have been baptized in- est search, I find the Scripture reman is crucified with him? The in all such persons.

Discourse, opening the Nature of that Episcopacy which is exercised in England. Lond. 1641. 4to. Bib. Brit. This last work is

quoted by Booth as follows:

"To those that hold we may go will be given under the name of no farther than Scripture, for doctrine or discipline, it may be very easy to err in this point now on Ten authors of hand (i. e. Infant baptism,) since this name are noticed in Bibliothe- the Scripture seems not clearly to ca Britannica, and several by the have determined this particular. three or more, as Booth only quotes hath with circumcision in the old from Boys' works, we incline to law, is a fine rhetorical argument, think that Rev. John Boyes who was to illustrate a point well proved beborn at Yorkshire, 1660, died 1728, fore; but I somewhat doubt a Protestant dissenting minister of whether it be proof enough for that England, whose works were print- which some would prove by it: ed, Lond. 1728, 2 vols. fol. is the Since, besides the vast difference in one intended. He thus testifies: the ordinances, the persons to be "The dipping in holy baptism circumcised are stated by positive has three parts; the putting into law, so express that it leaves no the water, the continuance in the place for scruple. But it is far water, and the coming out of the otherwise in baptism; where all water. The putting into the water the designations of persons fit to be doth ratify the mortification of sin partakers, for aught I know, is only by the power of Christ's death, as such as believe. For this is the to Jesus Christ have been baptized quires in persons to be baptized; into his death, and that our old and this, it seems to require Now, how continuance in the water notes the infants can be said properly to burial of sin; to wit, a continual believe, I am not yet fully reincrease of mortification by the solved." Discourse of Episcopower of Christ's death and burial, pacy, Sect. II. Chap. vii. p. 97.

Pædobaptism . ad Воотн. amined, p. 296.

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"Else were your children unclean, of water could not be had. ful for a believer to live in wed-but in no other. long time in unlawful marriage; baptism Examined, p. 83. cast off as base born; but this is not cited concession. so; for your children are holy, that Apostle means by that phrase holy, quoted by Booth as follows: especially when I reflect on the is here meant, but rather that rela-amined, p. 22. tive church-holiness, which makes holy ordinances, and so to baptism, him eat." Discourse on Episcopacy, 380.

A very able, learned, and rituals, 7 vols. 4to. Bib. Brit. Booth quotes Examined. p. 93. this work, vol. II. p. 110. Note, p. 121. Note as follows:

Ex- the church, except in case of sickness, or when a sufficient quantity but now are they holy. I know both these cases, baptism by aspersome interpret it thus: If it belaw-sion, or sprinkling, was allowed, Hist. of the lock with one that believeth not, Popes, vol. II. p. 110. Note. See then have many of you lived a also p. 121 Note. Booth, Pædoand so your very children must be thing more can here be added resillegitimate, and these all must be pecting Mr. Bower, except the bare

BOSSUET, JAMES BENIGNE, biis, legitimate. I confess this seems a shop of Meaux, born at Dygon, in very fair interpretation; yet I must France, 1627, died at Paris, 1704. question whether this be all the an eminent writer and preacher, is

"To BAPTIZE signifies to plunge, preceding words, The unbeliever is as is granted by all the world." In sanctified by the believer. Nor yet Mr. Stennett against Mr. Russen, can I believe any inherent holiness p. 174. Воотн, Padobaptism Ex-

"The baptism of St. John the a man capable of admission to Baptist, which served for a preparative to that of Jesus Christ, YEA AND TO THE LORD'S SUPPER ALSO WAS performed by PLUNGING. When FOR AUGHT I SEE: except, perhaps, Jesus Christ came to St. John, to infants be excluded from this sa- raise baptism to a more marvellous crament, by this text, Let him that efficacy in receiving it, the Scripeateth examine himself and so let ture says, That he went up out of the water of Jordan, Matt. iii. 16. Sect. ii. Chap. vii. p. 97, 98. Booth Mark i. 10. In fine, we read not in Paedobaptism Examined, p. in the Scripture that baptism was otherwise administered; and we BOWER, Archibald, Esq., born are able to make it appear, by the at Dundee, Scotland, 1686, died acts of councils, and by the ancient that FOR THIRTEEN extensive writer against popery. HUNDRED YEARS, baptism was Among other works, author of—thus administered throughout the The History of the Popes, from the whole church, as far as was possible." foundation of the See of Rome to In Mr. Stennet against Mr. Russen. the present time. Lond. 1750-1766. p. 175, 176. Booth, Pædobaptism

"It appears not that the three thousand and the five thousand, men-"Baptism by immersion was un-tioned in the Acts of the Apostles." DOUBTEDLY the apostolical practice, who were converted at the first serand was never dispensed with by mons of St. Peter, were baptized any

and the great numbers of those that the efficacy of the sacrament converts is no proof that they were was not annexed to the quantity baptized by sprinkling, as some of water; so that baptism by inhave conjectured. For, besides fusion, and sprinkling, or by merthat nothing obliges us to say, that sion, appearing in reality to have they were all baptized on the same the same efficacy, both the one day, 'tis certain that St. John the and the other mode is judged good. Baptist, who baptized no less num- Now seeing, as we have said, we bers, seeing all Judea flocked to can not find in the eucharist any him, baptized no other way than essential efficacy of the body disby dipping, and his example shows tinguished from that of the blood; us, that, to baptize a greater num- the grace of one and of the other, as ber of people, those places were the sum and substance of it, can chosen where there was abundance not but be the same. It signifies of water. Add to this, that the nothing to say, the representation baths and purifications of the ancients rendered this ceremony easy and familiar at that time." In Mr. it, and in like manner the new Stennett's Answer to Mr. Russen, birth of a believer, is more express p. 175, 176. Booth, Padobaptism in immersion, than in bare infusion.

Examined, p. 113.

truths, (namely, that baptism is immersion and immersion were prac- as the Apostle expresses it. Rom. ticed by the Apostles) yet neither vi. 4. Col. ii. 12. and coming out we, nor those of the pretended of the water quits the tomb with Reformed religion, hearken to the his Saviour, and more perfectly re-Anabaptists, who believe mersion presents the mystery of Jesus to be essential and indispensable; Christ, nor have either they or we feared Mersion in which water is applied to change this dipping, as I may to the whole body or to all its say, of the whole body, into a bare parts, also more perfectly signifies aspersion, or infusion on one part that a man is more fully and enof it. teration can be rendered, than that and yet, baptism performed by im-Christ, baptize, as has been said, being in substance found in it,

other way, (than by immersion;) signifies dip, it has been thought of the death of our Lord, is more express in the two kinds. I grant or aspersion. For the believer "Though these are incontestible being plunged in the water of baptism, is buried with Jesus Christ, who regenerates No other reason of this al- tirely washed from his defilements: this dipping is not of the *substance* mersion, or plunging, is not better of baptism; and those of the pre-than that which is administered tended Reformed religion agreeing by simple infusion, and on one with us in this, the first principle part only. 'Tis sufficient that the we have laid down is incontestible. expression of the mystery of Jesus The second principle is, that to Christ, and the efficacy of grace, distinguish in a sacrament what is found in substance in the sacradoes or does not belong to the sub-ment, and the utmost exactness of stance of it, we must consider the representation is not required in essential efficacy of the sacrament. it. Thus, in the eucharist, the ex-Thus, although the word of Jesus pression of the death of our Lord,

ed up for us, is given to us; and substance of the communion; they the expression of the grace of the ought to say, as they do of baptism, sacrament being also found in it, that the sign of it cannot without when the image of our spiritual injury be refused them." In Stennourishment is given us, under the NETT against Mr. Russen, pp. 180, species of bread; the blood, which 182, 183. BOOTH, only adds to it a more express signi- Examined, p. 190. fication, is not absolutely necessary. BOCHER, Joan, of Kent. This In Mr. Stennett against Mr. lady suffered martyrdom as a Bap-Russen, p. 176, 178. Apud. Booth, tist in the reign of Edward VI. of Pædobaptism Examined, p. 153.

consequences. 'Tis certain that all dispersed in the Court, and so betism, to compel men to allow it to to the Court." the children of believers are born remonstrance. generations. fants, it would be injurious to them Fox's Book of Martyrs. to deny them the sign, which is inferior to it. By a like reason they Divine, born in Northamptonshire, the communion together with bap- fence and Justification of Ministers'

when that body which was deliver-according to them, the virtue and Pædobaptism

England, brother of Mary, who "As for infants, those of the reluctantly signed her death warpretended Reformed religion in- rant, and remonstrated against the deed say, their baptism is founded cruelty of the act, with the relenton the scripture, but they produce less Cranmer. "She was a great no passage express to that purpose, dispenser of Tyndal's New Testabut argue from very remote, not to ment, and a great reader of scripsay doubtful, and even very false ture herself, which book also she proofs they bring from the scripture came known to certain women of on this subject have no force at quality, and was particularly acall; and those that might have quainted with Mrs. Ann Askew. some strength are destroyed by She used for greater secresy to tie themselves. The proofs that are the books with strings under her drawn from the necessity of bap-apparel, and so pass with them in-Strype's Ecc'l. infants, are destroyed by our re- Mem. vol. 2. p. 214. "If I do formed gentlemen; and these that wrong, since it is in submission to follow are substituted in their room, your authority, you shall answer as they are noted in their Cate- it before God," said the young chism, in their Confession of Faith, king Edward to Cranmer, who and in their prayers. Namely, that was deeply affected with the king's This reminds one in the covenant according to this of Pilate's washing his hands when promise, I will be thy God, and the he delivered Jesus to the Jews, and God of thy offspring to a thousand Cranmer's conduct resembles that From whence they of Jesus' murderers, who said. conclude, that since the virtue and "His blood be upon us and on our substance of baptism belongs to in-children." Let the reader consult

BOURN, IMMANUEL, an English will find themselves forced to give 1590, died 1672, author of "Detism: for they who are in the co-|maintainanceby Tithes, &c. against venant are incorporated with Jesus the Anabaptists and Quakers. Lond. Christ. And having by this means, 1659.4to, and other works. Bib. Bri.

BOHEMIUS, JOHANNES. former times it was the custom to 1778. 12mo. administer baptism only to those that were instructed in the faith, the Principles, Concessions, and and seven times, in the week be-Reasonings of the most learned fore Easter and Pentecost, catechised or asked questions, and then upon a confession of their faith they were baptized, it was ordained that new-born children should be baptized, and sponsors were appointed to make a confession of their faith, and renounce the devil Examined; or Animadversions on on their behalf. De Gentium Moribus, L. II. in A. R's. Vanity of Examined. 1792. 12ino. Infant Baptism. Part ii. p. 9. Booth, Padobaptism Examined, p. 196. This quotation is all that we can now record of this Paedobaptist author.

BOOTH, ABRAHAM, a pious and popular Baptist minister, who was born in Derbyshire, England, 1734, He was author of the died 1806.

following works:

1. The Reign of Grace, from its Rise to its Consummation; with a larged. 1805. Recommendatory Preface, by the Rev. Henry Vam, Vicar of Huddersfield. Lond. 1768, 8vo. 1790. 12mo.

- 2. The Death of Legal Hope, the Life of Evangelical Obedience, an Essay on Gal. iii. 19. showing ledge is the following article which that while a sinner is alive to the Law, as a covenant, he can not live to God in the performance of Duty, and that the Moral Law is immutable in its nature, and of perpetual use, as the Rule of a believer's Conduct. 1770. 8vo.
- 3. The Deity of Jesus Christ essential to the Christian Religion, a translation from Abaddie, and occasioned by the Subscription Controversy. 1770.
- in refusing Communion at the at the age of sixteen.

"In Lord's Table Pædobaptists. to

- 5. Pædobaptism Examined on Pædobaptists. 1784, 2 vols. 12 mo. and enlarged, 1787. 2 vols. A work which his sect consider unanswerable.
- 6. An Essay on the Kingdom of Christ. 1788. 12mo.
- 7. A Defence of Psedobaptism Dr. Williams' Antipædobaptism
- 8. Glad Tidings to Perishing Sinners; or the Genuine Gospel a complete warrant for the ungodly to believe in Jesus. 2d. edit. improved. 18mo.
- 9. The Amen to Social Prayer illustrated and improved, a Sermon. 1801. 8vo.
- 10. Pastoral Cautions, an Address at the Ordination of Mr. Thomas Hopkins, now published and en-

11. Sermon. 1801. 8vo.

12. Posthumous Essays, with his Confession of Faith. 1808. 12mo.

This catalogue is taken from the Bibliotheca Britannica. In the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowcan not be much improved, and is extracted notwithstanding the recapitulation of some particulars.

"Booth, Abraham, the known champion of Baptist principles, venerable for his learning, piety, and talents, was born at Blackwell, in Derbyshire, in the month of May, 1734. He was the eldest child of a large family, and his father being a farmer, he brought his son up to the business, in which 4. An Apology for the Baptists he assisted him till he had arrived His educa-

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tion therefore, in early years, was strongly impressed with their arguvery much neglected; he never ments, and, after mature, deliberwent even to a common day-school, ation, he consented to be baptized, and the only instruction he receive at Barton, by Mr. Francis Smith. ed was in the knowledge of the Mr. Booth gave very early marks English alphabet, which his father of piety; and was frequently, taught him after the toils and fa- when his parents thought he was tigues of the day. It has been devoting his time to recreation, frequently and justly observed, overheard in prayer. His friends, that many who have received the impressed with the idea that he least instruction, have, in the possessed talents for usefulness in course of a comparatively short the church of God, expressed their space of time, made the most rapid anxieties for him to enter the miimprovement both in mind and nistry; and, after many prayers heart, and have become blessings and much consideration on the imto their friends and ornaments to portance of the great work on society; while others have dis-which he was entering, he became graced both their preceptors and a preacher among the General Bapthemselves, and only left behind tists. He was an active minister them names dishonored and un-of the Gospel; preaching at Melworthy. To the former may be bourne, Barton, Loughborough, added Abraham Booth. His mind, Diseworth, and many other surever active and energetic, was at rounding places, where he labored length roused to exertion, and he with much success. In 1758 he determined to cultivate it himself. married Miss Elizabeth Bowman, This resolution, once adopted, never an amiable and intelligent young forsook him; and, in a short time, woman, by whom he had a large he perfected himself in arithmetic family. These increasing demands and writing: and while the other on his income induced him to open members of his family were enjoy- an academy at Sutton Ashfield, ing their nocturnal repose, he was for young gentlemen, in which studying and preparing himself for he was joined by his amiable partthat future usefulness for which he ner, who received a proportionate was subsequently so distinguished. | number of females. The bodily fatigues of farming not suiting his health, he learned to churches formed, in consequence neither was this application adapt-increased; and Mr. Booth was aced to him. till their attention was arrested by painful duty to leave a people to ral Baptists, they constantly at- many years. His doctrinal sentimind of young Abraham was change. Hitherto he had held the

In 1760 there were distinct work in the stocking-frame, but of the Baptist connexion having He was destined for cordingly set apart for the society a more responsible and important of Kirby Woodhouse, where he work. His parents were members labored for several years, till an of the Church of England, and, event occurred, which made it his the discourses of some zealous itin- whom he was much attached, and erant preachers, who were Gene-among whom he had labored for tended their parish church. The ments underwent an important

Arminian doctrine of the efficacy to overturn the principles of the of divine grace, and wrote a work on "Absolute Predestination," in tice of mixed communion; but which he opposed the doctrine of Mr. Booth has been most ably supwhich election. he afterwards warmly vindicated. He now published his "Reign of Grace," being have the fundamental principles of the substance of discourses preached in a room at Sutton Ashfield, after his secession from the General Baptists.

In 1768, he was called to the pastoral office of the church in Prescot-street, Goodman's fields. London, and was ordained over them. He now studied intensely, and a scholar. In 1770, he published a tract, entitled "The Death of Legal Hope the Life of Evangelical Obedience," which has been greatly praised. he publicly avowed his utter abtook an active part in forwarding themselves. and disgraceful traffic. brightest ornaments. nance of Baptism;" namely, when additional illustrations,

"Apology," and vindicate the pracported by Mr. Joseph Kinghorn. of Norwich, and still more recently his essay been vindicated by Mr. J. G. Fuller, of Bristol, son of the late secretary to the Baptist mission, in a small volume, which has yet received no reply from the advocates of mixed communion.

In 1784, in consequence of the appearance of a posthumous publication, on the subject of infant and soon shone as a theologian baptism, from the pen of the celebrated Matthew Henry, Mr. Booth gave to the world his "Pædobaptism Examined, on the Principles, Concessions, and Reasonings of In 1792, the the most learned Pædobaptists," in cries and tears of the persecuted which he meets his opponents on Africans arrested his attention, and their own ground, avails himself of their own weapons, and with singuhorrence of the slave trade; he lar dexterity turns them against The volume was repetitions to the English legislature viewed by Mr. Badcock, in the for its abolition; and he preached Monthly Review for September, an able and judicious discourse, in 1784, in which he takes occasion aid of the society formed for effect- to remark in the course of his criing the abolition of that horrid tique, that "sets his opponents to-Mr. Booth gether by the ears, and leaves them now became an author of first-rate to overthrow the very cause, in celebrity in the Baptist denomi-defence of which they professed to nation, and of which it may be take the field." The edition was truly said that he was one of its quickly disposed of, and in 1787, In 1778, he our author came forward with a published "An Apology for the second edition, now greatly enlarg-Baptists, in which they are Vindi-ed by additional quotations from cated from the imputation of lay- the writings of the most celebrating an undue stress on the ordi-led Pædobaptists, accompanied by they refuse communion at the and reasonings, comprised in two Lord's Table with unbaptized per-thick and closely printed volumes. sons. A powerful effort has indeed In this performance, the reader been lately made by an eloquent will be astonished at the extent of writer of their own denomination the author's reading and research,

patient perseverance in the prose-in 1800, was a publication of greatcution of his subject, nor less so er extent, and will abundantly reat his skill in the luminous ar-compense the cost and pains of rangement of his materials, which perusing it. His last publication are collected from ancient fathers, was a discourse, delivered at one from historians of every age and of the monthly meetings of the country, from the most eminent Baptist churches in the metropolis. professors and pious divines. In a entitled, "Divine Justice essential word, he seems to have exhausted to the Divine Character," with a the controversy on the side of the copious appendix; and in none of Baptists. was made to furnish a reply, by more solid proofs of an enlightened Dr. Williams, afterwards president mind, or of more cogent and powerof the Rotherdam dissenting aca- ful reasoning. Mr. Booth died on demy, which called up our author the 27th of January, 1806, in the again, in 1792, when he published seventy-second year of his age, "A Defence of Pædobaptism Examined; or, Animadversions on him. He possessed a powerful and Dr. Edward Williams's Anti-pædobaptism Examined." It was comprised in a volume of more than ed by reading and reflection, and five hundred pages, and displays enriched by a copious unction from equal ability with the former work. the Spirit of all grace. print, a new edition of the whole rity, great sancity of manners, and controversy has recently made its of the Christian minister. appearance (1828) in three volumes, octavo, handsomely printed.

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of our author's pen would be to extend this article to too great a Chris. Biog. length, since almost every year pure and undefiled religion; but Acts, viii. 36, 38, 1784, 8vo. his "Essay on the Kingdom of Brit. Christ," his "Pastoral Cautions,"

his indefatigable industry, and his was followed by a second edition An attempt, however, his writings did the author give deeply regretted by all who knew vigorous mind, cultivated by intense study, enlarged and expand-He was a After being many years out of man of the most inflexible integof these pieces on the baptismal exhibited to all around, a pattern works (excepting those on baptism) were published, in three octavo To enumerate all the productions volumes, in 1813, with an Essay on his Life and Writings.—Jones's

BROWN, John, an English aufurnished some new proof of his thor of-A Funeral Sermon on Rom. laborious exertions in the cause of viii. 28, 39, 8vo.—On Baptism,

BROWN, JOHN, an English and his "Amen to Social Prayer." stationer and bookseller, lived may be specified among his minor about the close of the 16th and productions; and they are all of commencement of the 17th centuthem pieces of uncommon excel-ries, and had printed for him, A But his "Glad Tidings to True Report of the most triumperishing Sinners; or, the Genuine phant and Ryall accomplishment Gospel a complete Warrant for the of the Baptisme of the most excel-Ungodly to believe in Jesus Christ," lent right high and mighty Prince which appeared in 1796, and which Henry Frederick, by the Grace of

God, Prince of Wales, as it was fastly adhered to the latest period solemnized August 30th, 1594, of his life. His first settlement Lond. without date. Not less than a dozen more whence he was called to succeed John Browns are mentioned by Mr. Fry, at Fair-street, Horsley-Robert Watt, as authors, in his down. Here he and his church Bib. Brit. with a score of other continued but a short period, and Browns, the principal of whom is after several removals, finally fixed John Brown of Haddington, au- at Deptford. thor of the Dictionary of the Bible. many years secretary to the Gene-He mentions as among his numer- ral Assembly of the Baptists. ous works—History of the Seced-last discourse at Deptford was from ers, 8th ed. 1802.

sent. Churches, vol. 4, p. 180.

BROWN, Joseph,—a baptist ral Baptist Meeting-house, Doctor committed to his care the 262-263. philosophical apparatus, and so For every thing belonging to that 8vo. p. 1275. department, he possessed an excellent genius, and his love of the original members of the first Bapmechanicarts he cherished through- tist church at Providence, R. I., in out life. Having finished the usual 1639, and Elder of this church, course of education at Northamp- jointly with William Wickenden, ton, seldom less than five years, he in 1642; he died 1665, and the embraced the doctrines of general town of Providence erected a moredemption and of baptism by im-nument to his memory. See artimersion; and to these he stead-cles following.

Bib Brit. was at Downton, in Wilts, from Mr. Brown Luke xxii. 15. "With desire I BROWN, WILLIAM, pastor of a have desired to eat this passover," General Baptist Church, Duke- &c., and he seemed to have a prestreet Park, Westminster, England, sentment of his speedy dissolution. successor to William Marner, who Some of his friends then present died July 16, 1691, and preceded thought it his farewell sermon, Mr. Taylor, who was pastor in and so it proved. His illness arose 1807. Mr. Brown was certainly from a gradual decay of nature; pastor here in 1698, when Captain but no root of pain either preceded Pierce Johns endowed the Baptist or accompanied his dissolution. A Churches in White's Alley, Glass- near relation who lived with him house-yard, Duke-street Park, Fair- for years, said, he scarcely knew street, Goodman's Fields,—Dun-what pain was. His remains were ning's Alley. Wilson's Hist. Dis-deposited at his request in the burial ground adjoining the Geneminister, born at Coventry, Eng- Church-street, Deptford, where his land, June 1730; died May 21, funeral Sermon was preached by Mr. 1803. He was a student of Dr. Moore, from Rev. xiv. 13. Wilson's Doddridge, at Northampton. The Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, pp.

BROWN, J. Newton, a Baptist pleased was he with his improve- minister, and poet, yet living and ment and parts that he engaged author of, Fessenden and Co.'s Mr. Brown to assist him in his lec- " Encyclopedia of Religious Knowtures on experimental philosophy. ledge," Brattleboro, Vermont, 1837,

BROWN, CHAD, one of the

liberal promoter of religion and in Providence, without having dence, Rhode Island. son of Rev. Chad Brown, the im- friend of the College, in which he mediate successor of Roger Wil- held the office of Professor of Exliams, as pastor of the Baptist perimental Philosophy. As a citichurch at Providence. of the Baptist Society, and laid the sophy and mechanics, combined as foundation stone of the College, in it was with taste, that he was conuntiring industry, and by a sound which pertained to improvement prises, he seems to have succeeded and Mrs. Rogers, youngest daughin all he undertook. He doubtless ter of Dr. Lane, are all who repossessed much of a public spirit, main of his posterity. Hague's the improvement of the town. In 184. his day, Main-street was a sandy and disagreeable walk; he might educated to business from his early be seen busily engaged in the youth, and was distinguished for work himself, to be sure that it the exhibition of all the social and was properly done. In view of his mercantile virtues as he was for great success as a merchant, it is his success in commerce. gratifying to be able to say of him was a brother of the two preceding, that "his liberality kept pace with another son of Chad Brown. his riches." Hague's Bap. Church, Though "diligent in business," his Translated, &c., Appendix p. 182- mind and heart were too enlarged 183.

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long an active member of the Bap- welfare of his country, and the tist Church at Providence. He progress of learning and religion. was another son of Rev. Chad i He was an early, persevering, was distinguished as a lover of and a most exemplary member of science, and especially for his at-the Baptist Society. The language tainments in natural philosophy. of his conduct was like that of the For this, his genius particularly patriarch of old, "as for me and disposed him, yet he seems to have my house, we will serve the Lord." been equally at home within the His religious zeal was the effect of realms of taste. which he planned, is a proof to us, truths of the Christian revelation; that he must have been devoted truths which had been his study for to, at least one of the fine arts, for many years, and in which his no one could have succeeded in knowledge was deep and extenproducing a structure of such nice sive. His awful reverence for the

BROWN, John, Esq., was a and fair proportions, as this house literature in the town of Provi-given much attention to the study He was of architecture. He was a warm He was zen he was peculiarly useful, for warmly attached to the interests such was his knowledge of philo-He was distinguished for sulted about almost every thing practical judgment, so that although in the arts. He died in December he was engaged in many enter-1785. Mrs. Ward, of Providence, which he evinced in his efforts for Church Transp. Append. p. 183---

BROWN, Nicholas, Esq., was to be engrossed by that alone; he BROWN, Joseph, LL.D., was cherished a lively interest in the Although a merchant, he and zealous patron of the College, This temple a rational conviction of the great

Deity impressed every one wholday," says Mr. Hague in 1839, tor and Governor of the world. "He was from sentiment a lover Esq." Hague's Church Transplantof mankind, especially of good He was not ashamed of the of his disciples. His manners were plain and sincere. He was a faithful friend and a good companion, and combining with his excellent social qualities a general knowledge of the world, of books, and of men, his conversation was always pleasing and instructive. Being generally regarded as a man of piety, and always expressing his religious sentiments with great decision, it seemed remarkable to many, that he should have doubted the propriety of his becoming a member of the Church. A high sense of the dignity of the Christian profession, connected with an humble estimation of himself, seem to have prevented his taking a step to which his principles and habits would naturally and constantly have led him. He died on edition. Sunday, 29th of May, 1791. Rev. Dr. Stillman preached his funeral A Dialogue between a Baptist and sermon Tuesday, at the church Pædobaptist, on Abraham's Cove-A numerous train of relatives Caleb Blood, Boston, 1815, a Bapand friends followed him to the tist. grave, in the north burying place, esteemed, so at his death he was essay in favor of Christian Comtomb, one of whom, Moses Brown, Ben. p. 218. died at the age of 16, just after he BRONSON, Rev. A., a Baptist life. "We are happy to say at this jects of Baptism.

heard him speak, or saw him write "that two children yet survive him, the sacred name of the great Crea-Nicholas Brown and Mrs. Hope Ives, widow of Thomas P. Ives, ed, Appendix p. 184---185.

BOTSACCUS, J. is mentioned gospel of Christ, nor of the poorest by Benedict, p. 926, from Dr. Sears, of Newton, as a writer against the Anabaptists in A.D. 1651; but what he wrote or the title of his book is not given. This may be given in our chronlogical arrangement of authors and books.

> BONTEMPS, J. is another author mentioned in the same way by Benedict, upon the authority of Dr. Sears, as a writer against the Anabaptists, without affixing the date. Ben. p. 926. See Baptist Cyclopædia, p. 48, in Art. Bayle, and Bayle's Dic. vol. 1, p. 288.

> BOIS, John Baptist, an eminent French writer and critic, born 1670; died 1742. Bib. Brit. This is probably the author named by Benedict from Dr. Sears, as a writer against Anabaptists, 1799, the work being a reprint of an earlier Ben. p. 92.

BLOOD, Rev. Caleb, author of whither his remains were convey- nant, the Olive-tree, &c. By Rev.

Ben. p. 218.

BROOKS, Rev. Charles, a Bapfor it was justly said of him, that tist author of—A Reply to Rev. "as in his life, he was universally Elisha Andrew's Strictures in his universally lamented." Mr. Brown munion. By Rev. Charles Brooks, had followed six childen to the Windsor, Vermont, 8vo, pp. 59. 1823.

had graduated at the College, and author of—Christian Baptism: An had awakened the warmest hopes Examination of the Rev. Mr. Fowrespecting his future character and ler's lectures on the mode and sub-By Rev. A.

Bronson, Providence, R. I., pp. 228,

1835. Ben. p. 223.

BROADDUS, REV. WILLIAM F., a Baptist author of Letters to Mr. Slicer, a Methodist Minister, in reply to his appeal on Christian Bap-By Rev. William F. Broad-123, 1836. Ben. p. 224.

BOSTWICK, REV. DAVID, a Pædobaptist author of A Fair and rainfants to the ordinance of baptism, New-York. about 1764.

Scotland, 1676; died 1732. was a popular and learned Pædobaptist divine and author of many valuable works. He is quoted below:

Acts, ii. 38,) requires their repentance antecedently to baptism, as ten, 1504; died 1577. It would necessary to qualify them for the right and due reception thereof. And there is no example of baptism recorded in the Scriptures, where any were baptized, but such as appeared to have a saving interest in Christ. Works, p. 384. Booth, p. 171.

"The Sacraments are not converting, but confirming ordinances; they are appointed for the use and new dipt." He was among the benefit of God's children, not of earliest, if he were not the very others; they are given to believers, first Pædobaptist writer who apas believers, as Rutherford expresseth it, so that none others are capa- nomen "Baptists," as he generally ble of the same before the Lord. does in most of his writings con-Ursin, upon that question, who cerning them. The name Baptist ought to come to the supper? tells was therefore in use during the us, the Sacraments are appointed for lifetimes of Luther, Calvin, Bucer, the faithful and converted only, to Beza, Henry the 8th of England, seal the promise of the Gospel to Menno, and Arminius and their them, and confirm their faith." cotemporaries, as may be proved Works, vol. 1, part 2, p. 200. Booth, by reference to Bullinger's works. p. 184. With the exception of The name Baptist is therefore as sealing this is Baptist doctrine.

BOWLER, Charles, one of a succession of pastors of the Baptist Church, Devonshire-square, London, who was pastor from 1722 to perhaps 1726. See Art. Devonshire-square, in our Gazetteer.

BLOCK, J. a Baptist martyr in dus, Washington, D. C., 8vo, pp. 1572. All his property, which was II considerable, was confiscated, and he burnt to death by the Roman Catholics. To an alderman who tional vindication of the rights of visited him while in prison to convert him to popery, he replied: "You A pos- ought to have converted me in thumous publication. Ben. p. 276. former times when we went toge-BOSTON, Thos., born at Dunse, ther in amusement and dissipation." He Some of the Lords who condemned him to the stake wept at his execution. Martyr's Mirror, p. 810.

Ben. p. 109. BULLINGER, HENRY, a Swiss "It is plain that he (Peter, in reformer, born near Zurich, Switzerland, in the village of Bremgarrequire more than two pages of this work to enumerate the titles of his various publications, the earliest of which is dated 1532. His second work was entitled, Contra Omnia Catabaptistarum parva dogmata, libri, iv. Zig. 1532, 8vo. This was levelled against the Anabaptists whom Bullinger styled "Donatists plied to the Anabaptists the cogold as the Protestant Reformation,



if it be no older,—nay, had it not been used by the Evangelists. We conformist clergyman; died 1665. give the title of the following Among his works was one entitled other works which it were well for Baptismal Regeneration of Elect Baptists to collect and preserve all Infants. Oxf. 1629, 4to. Bib. though inveighing against them: - Brit. Absolvata de Christi Domini et Catholicæ eius Ecclesiæ Sacra-lish Baptist divine, author of-1. mentis Tractatio. the seditious Libertine, or rebel 2. Total Eclipse of the Sun, on Anabaptist, and the true obedient Jerem. x. 2. 1715, 8vo. Christian, 1551, 8vo. An Halsome mon on 1. Tim. iii. 13. 1730, 8vo. against the pestilent heresye and John, xx. 21, 23. 1735, 8vo. 5. sect of Anabaptists; newly trans- View of Popery. Lond. 1735, 8vo. lated by John Vesin. Lond. 1554, 6. Sermon on New Year's day, 8vo. Adversus Anabaptistas libb. 1737. 7. Sermons, 1741, 8vo. 8. ii. e Germanico versi per Josiam Two discourses on private institu-Zig. 1560, 8vo. most sure and strong Defence of Lond. 1742, 8vo. 9. Funeral of the Baptism of Children against Rev. Mr. Weatherley; a Sermon the Anabaptists; in English by J. on 1. Cor. xx. 57. 1752, 8vo. 10. Vernon. Lond. 8vo. to Anabaptists and the Sacraments. M'Morris, 1. Thess. iv. 13, 18. rials, giving credit.

BURGESS, CORNELIUS, a Non-

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BURROUGHS, Joseph, an Eng-Lond. 1551. Thanksgiving for victory; a Ser-Three Dialogues between mon on Ps. xxxvii. 7. 1713, 4to. or counter poyson 4. Against Popery; a Sermon on A tions; concerning Baptism, &c., Some other Funeral of Rev. Mr. Isaac Himber, of his works contain also allusions 1754. 11. Funeral of Rev. Mr. Bibliotheca Britannica, also Bene- 1755, 8vo. 12. Life of Joseph dict, p. 264, which he credits on p. Burroughs. Watt in his Bibliothe-265 to the author of the Baptist ca Britannica does not indicate Cyclopædia, and indeed all of his whether this last work was an authors noticed in his work which autobiography, or written by anoare mentioned in Watt's Bibliothe- ther after his decease. Mr. Burca Britannica are entitled chiefly roughs was one of that noble sucto be credited to the same source cession of pastors of the General as Mr. Benedict's attention was, it Baptist Church in Paul's Alley, is certain, first directed to the Bib-London—Gosnold, Plant, Stennett, liotheca Britannica by the author Pitman, Allen, Foxwell, Gale, Burof the Baptist Cyclopædia in lieu roughs, Kimber, Foster, Burroughs of furnishing himself the matter for (James,) Webb, and Noble, &c. Mr. Benedict therein deposited, Of each of whom a biography will but Mr. Benedict's labors and re- be found in this Cyclopædia in searches added to the materials, their respective alphabetical places. made them his own, and entitle We copy from Walter Wilson, who him fully to the claim of originality. says: "Joseph Burroughs was a It is however only just and fair learned and respectable Antipæthat without trespass we in turn dobaptist (Baptist) divine in the be allowed to use his store of mate-last century, was born in London, on 1st of January, 1684—5.

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was a respectable weaver in Spital-the pastoral charge, to which he fields, and by the smiles of Provi- was ordained May 1, 1717. dence upon his industry, arrived service was conducted in the folat considerable affluence. He was lowing manner: Mr. Nathaniel many years a member and deacon Foxwell opened the work of the of the Baptist Church in Virginia day, by reading 1 Timothy, chap. street, and afterwards sustained the 3 and 4, and then .prayed; Mr. same office, in the General Baptist Benjamin Stinton explained the Society, Paul's Alley, Barbican. duties and office of an elder, in a This gentleman narrowly escaped discourse from Phil. i. 1. being ruined in his circumstances form of ordination was then exby the infamous Titus Oates; and plained and vindicated, in another his deliverance was annually com-discourse from Titus i. 5, by Mr. memorated in a day of thanksgiv-| Nathaniel Hodges. ing, by his descendants. A very particular account of the transaction here referred to, may be seen in Crosby's History of the English Baptists, vol. 3, p. 170-180. son, Mr. Joseph Burroughs, was early inclined to the work of the ministry, which was a proof of the seriousness of his disposition; as his circumstances were such as enabled him to pursue a more lucra-With a view to tive profession. this sacred employment, his father gave him a very liberal education, first in a private academy at Highgate, under Dr. Ker, and afterwards at Leyden. In that university he made such progress in many different branches of knowledge, especially such as had any real connexion with the ministerial profession, that he became entitled to great distinction in the literary After a few years occasional preaching, he was invited in May, 1713, to the co-pastorship ministers present laying their hands with the Rev. Richard Allen, pas- upon his head, Mr. Stinton in the tor of the General Baptist Church name of the whole, pronounced the in Paul's Alley, Barbican. This words of ordination as follows: offer his modesty induced him to "Brother Joseph Burroughs, we do, decline; he, however, continued in the name of our Lord Jesus his occasional labors in that church, Christ, and with the consent of this till the death of Mr. Allen, when church, ordain thee to be an elder.

father, Mr. Humphrey Burroughs, he was chosen to succeed him in After this. the members of the congregration being desired to assemble around the pulpit pew, and the rest of the assembly to withdraw into the galleries, Mr. Stinton, in a short address to the church, called upon those who approved the election of Mr. Burroughs to the pastoral office, to signify their concurrence, by holding up their hands, which was done nem. diss. Mr. Burroughs was then desired by him to signify his acceptance of the call, which he did, in a short speech, expressing the views with which he had undertaken the ministry, as well as the office of pastor in that church; declaring at the same time, his firm resolution to make the holy scriptures the only rule of his preaching and conduct, and his determination to watch for their souls, as one who must hereafter give an account. A short prayer was then offered up suited to the occasion; and the

diately after the ordination of Mr. human race. lical benedictions.

manner as might be expected from nation. one who made it his chief pleasure. explained them in his public min-of religion; but divine oracles. He was a steady

bishop, or overseer of this church a zealous advocate for the imporof Jesus Christ." And their hands tance of the Christian revelation, continuing on his head, Mr. Stin- which he justly considered the ton offered up a short prayer for highest blessing that the providence him and the congregation. Imme- of God has ever conferred upon the And he thought it Burroughs, the ministers present incumbent upon Christians, to exproceeded to the ordination of two ert all their power in maintaining deacons in a similar manner. Mr. the purity of the Gospel institu-Stinton proposed and accepted, the tions. As no particular terms of recognition of their call to the of-church communion are prescribed fice, and their acceptance of it; Mr. in the New Testament, he con-Mulliner put up a suitable prayer, cluded that every church must be which was accompanied by impo- at liberty to fix those terms, which sition of hands; he then went into it may judge to be conducive to the pulpit and treated of the duties the main end and design of the which a Christian church owe to gospel, provided no attempt was their officers, both elders and deal made to impose it upon others. And cons, in a discourse on 1. Thess. v. while he apprehended that churches 12, 13, after which he prayed; a formed upon the principle of the psalm was sung, and the assembly Baptists, should admit none to dismissed with one of the aposto-their communion but those who had been baptized at years of ma-After this ordination, Mr. Bur-turity, it was apparent from the roughs applied himself to the duties whole of his conduct, that this did of the pastoral office with great as- not arise from any narrow and siduity, and in the early part of contracted notions, or party attach-his life kept up a strict discipline ments; for he always showed an in his church. He delighted in the equal regard for all sincere Chriswork, and discharged it in such a tians of whatever sect or denomi-

He was a very strenuous pro-Careful to inform himself of the moter of every scheme that tended true sense of sacred Scriptures, he to advance the common interests the istrations with the greatest accu- Churches were in a very particular racy; for he justly thought that manner indebted to his exertions. every thing was of importance that Whenever he was called to baptize tended to illustrate any part of the any persons, it gave him real pleasure, even though they did not friend to liberty and free inquiry. propose to join themselves to his His zeal was not spent upon spec-particular Society. He had many ulative notions, but upon such agreeable occasions of this nature, points as are the most efficacious of which we shall mention one to rectify the hearts and lives of that gave him particular satisfacmankind. The practical duties of tion. A French Roman Catholic, piety, charity, and inward purity, and his wife, who being convinced was his favorite subjects. He was of the errors of Popery, had with

on their arrival upon the English Francis Webb was accordingly coast, joined themselves to a church chosen to this service, and in a litof French Upon further inquiry, they were this assistant he persevered a short led to embrace sentiments different time longer, but was at length tofrom those which they had before tally incapable for public work. held concerning baptism, and to entertain serious desires of follow-lity was very exemplary. ing their conviction into practice; but being wholly unacquainted with the English language, and mercy of God, only praying that no Baptist minister in that part of God would enable him to finish the country being able to adminis- well. ter baptism in the French tongue, vent. He often repeated with pethey were at a loss how to proceed. culiar emphasis, but under great Mr. Burroughs being applied to on the occasion, readily undertook Psalmist, "I will love the Lord two considerable journies, at his with all my strength," adding some own expense; and during a stay short remarks upon the vanity and of two or three weeks in their insufficiency of man, and upon his neighborhood, he did not fail to experience of the goodness of God. take some opportunity for religious At last being worn out with infirconversation with them every day. mities, after some hard struggles, At his second visit, he composed he expired in a manner uncoma discourse suitable to the occasion monly gentle and easy, on the in French, and administered the 23rd of November, 1761, in the ordinance much to the satisfaction of these worthy persons. Another visit had probably made them Baptists, and Mr. Burroughs had then 22, 25, a text chosen by the deacted more discreetly in baptizing them and receiving them into a Baptist Church.

many years afflicted with various worth, that he could not underbodily indispositions; but he per- take the service, without claiming severed in the ministerial work till a liberty to make mention of some his strength entirely forsook him. of his virtues. In October, 1757, he signified his desire of resigning the pastoral roughs classed with that denomicare of the church at Barbican, the nation of Baptists called General, ill state of his health rendering from their holding general redemphim incapable of performing the tion, and other tenets of Arminius. stated service any longer. His Upon some other topics of religious people, however, as a testimony of inquiry, it is probable that his sentheir respect, desired him to retain timents in the latter part of his

great difficulty, made their escape, choose him an assistant. Mr. Protestant refugees. the time ordained co-pastor.

In the close of his life his humicharged himself with many defects, and referred himself entirely to the His devotion was very ferpain of body, those words of the 77th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached and printed by Mr. Daniel Noble, on 1. Pet. i. ceased, who desired that little should be said concerning his personal character and conduct. Mr. Burroughs had been for Mr. Noble had such a sense of his

It is well known that Mr. Burhis pastoral relation and they would life were somewhat different to

in the ministry. We refer particulame, who died at Kingsland, in larly to the doctrine of the Trinity the year 1799, at the advanced and the person of Christ, upon age of eighty-six. which subjects he is generally son's Hist. Dissenting Churches, thought to have taken the Socinian vol. 3, pp. 249-250. He adduces side. It is but justice, however, his authorities for all that he has to observe, that in one part of his written concerning Mr. Burroughs, life, at least, he seems to have held except for his intimation the doctrine of an Atonement. In his Socinian tendencies at one support of this we refer to his ser-mon on "Auricular Confession," irreconcileable with the whole among those at Salter's Hall against tenor of his narrative and of Mr. "Come unto me all ye that labour by him. On review we find that and are heavy laden, and I will the list of Mr. Burroughs' works. give you rest: Him that cometh with which this article was introducto me I will in no wise cast out." ed, is incomplete, and whatever You want no other mediator to little repetition is involved will be appear before God in your behalf; compensated by the perfection of no priest to make or repeat that the catalogue which is here added atonement, which, he, himself has from Wilson, as follows: Workscompletely made already. "He is Mr. Burroughs printed a volume able to save to the uttermost all of Sermons, several Tracts, and a that come unto God by him; see-number of single Sermons, chiefly ing he ever liveth to make inter- on public occasions. Their subjects cession for them." Mr. Noble sums are as follow: Sermons. 1. Thanksup the character of Mr. Burroughs giving on Nov. 5, 1712. Ps. xxxvi. in these words: "The integrity 7. 2. On a total eclipse of the and purity of his heart were con- Sun, April 22d, 1715. Jer. x. 2. spicuous in every part of his life. 3. On the death of Rev. John He manifested the most habitual Gale; preached at Barbican, Dec. regard to the great objects of a 24, 1721. 2. Tim. iv. 7, 8. 4. At our of God, and of the blessed Re- 1731. his profession. It may be also ob-bury. Jude 3. ters at the Salter's Hall Synod, in Hall, March 13, 1734.

what they were when he set out 1719. He left a son of the same Thus far Wil-His words are these: Burroughs' character, as sketched future world. He was earnestly an ordination of deacons, July 15, desirous of doing good to all men. 1730. 1. Tim. iii. 13. 5. To the He was very zealous for the hon-Society of Reformation of manners, Prov. xiv. 34. deemer. He was unwearied in his Sermons; one against the tradiendeavours to recommend and entions of the Church of Rome; the force the doctrines and precepts of other about the right manner of rational and genuine religion. And contending for the Christian faith, the general course of his life was at Barbican, Oct. 15, and 22, 1732, so regularly and uniformly virtu-on occasion of collecting for the ous, as to render him an honour to persecuted Protestants, at Salts-7. On the Popish served, that Mr. Burroughs was doctrine of the auricular confession, one of the non-subscribing minis- and priestly absolution, at Salter's

21, 23. 7. The Sinfulness of neg-|for all those in every age, who Jan. 1, 1737, in White's Alley. fined to the Converts only. 9. The blessedness xxii. 16. James iv. 17. reward of a Christian pastor, at plea for infants. 1743. Pinner's Hall, March 22, 1753, at Thoughts, a Poem, in blank verse; death of the Rev. Isaac Kimber, Feb. 9, 1755. house yard, July 20, 1755. 1. writings by names of Thess. iv. 13, 18. Besides these titles is almost endless. he published in 1741, a volume of Sermons, 14 in number, and on HAGEN, John, one of the Gervarious subjects. nexed a Latin discourse on the native country, Pomeranus; born holiness of places, from Isaiah lxvi. 1485; died 1558. He wrote among 1, 3, delivered at the annual meet-other works a History of Pomering of the dissenting ministers, at ania and Psalmus xxix. explicatus. Dr. Williams' Library, Red Cross-litem de Pædobaptismo, contra Anastreet, 1734. In this library there baptistas. Hafniae. 1632, 8vo. He is a fine painting of Mr. Burroughs. aided Luther in translating the He also edited a volume of Ser-Bible into German. In this place. mons, by his brother, who died perhaps, as well as under any Popery, taken from the creed of propriate to say, that if to Pædobap-Pius IV., containing an answer to tists, Baptists are indebted for the profession of the Catholic faith, &c. | Pædobaptism and Pædobaptist be, now in use for the reception of in this age, regarded by some of concerning the fitness of obeying terms themselves, not certainly in every divine command. Matt. iii. an opprobrious sense, but for the 13, 15.

lecting acknowledged duties, on profess christianity; and not con-1742. Mr. (afterwards of a benevolent temper, at the Old Dr.) Caleb Fleming, animadverted Jewry, March 2, 1742, to the So- on this piece, in a pamphlet enticiety of relief of the Widows and tled, "An appendix to the plea for Orphans of Protestant Dissenting Infants." Mr. Burroughs replied Ministers. Acts xx. 35. 10. On to this tract in—3. A Defence to the death of Rev. John Weatherly, two discourses relative to positive at Pinner's Hall, May 31, 1742. 1 institutions, against the reflections Cor. xx. 57. 11. The duty and contained in the appendix to the the ordination of the Rev. Richard written by way of animadversion Baron. 1. Pet. v. 1, 4. 12. Stead-upon some gloomy passages in Dr. fastness in the service of Christ, Young's Night Thoughts, the earlier parts. The most captious 1 objector to the illiterateness of the Cor. xvi. 58. 13. On the death Baptists, will find on pursuing the of Rev. Joseph Morris, at Glass-inquiry that the catalogue of their 1. writings by names of authors and

BUGENHAGIUS, OR BUGEN-To these is an- man Reformers, called from his TRACTS: 1. A View of other article, it might not be inapthe most material things in the name Baptist, so also, if the terms converts into the Church of Rome. them invidious as applied by Bap-1735. Second edition, 1737. 2. tists to those who baptize or rhantize The Discourses relative to positive infants, that Roman Catholic and Institutions: 1. Christ's judgment | Protestant writers first used those Baptism designed sake of distinction; and probably

the tracing of the history of these the Israelites passed, and in their use of the terms seems to imply tism Examined, p. 76. the denial by some others of the See Bib. Brit. for this author.

BURKETT, WILLIAM, a cele-Testament, was born in Northampton, England, 1650; died 1703. course of Infant Baptism. Lond. 1695, 8vo. This author is quoted

as follows :--

"We are buried with him by alludes, no doubt, to the ancient baptism Examined, p. 229. manner and way of baptizing perburial of our old man, sin in us, Booth in Pædobaptism Examined, p. 51.

sea: that is, the cloud which over- Examined, p. 348. shadowed them; and the Red Sea its waters gathered into two heaps, logicæ. Genev. 1630, 8vo. other on the left, betwixt which Divinity.

terms in the writings of the so passage seemed to be buried in the called Protestant and Catholic Fa- waters; as persons in that age thers might tend to reflect some were put under the water, when light upon the date of the origin they were baptized; and thus were and the steps of the progress of this Israel baptized in the cloud and in innovation upon apostolic lan- the sea." Note on Rom. vi. 45; guage and practice. The very Col. ii. 12. BOOTH in Pædobap-

"Observe the manner of adminprefix pado to baptism. What istration of baptism to the Eunuch; a strong proof to their cause would he went down into the water, and it furnish could they trace this was baptized by Philip. In those compound term to the New Testa- hot countries it was usual so to do, ment? But it is not there, so nei- and we do not oppose the lawfulther is the thing which it signifies. ness of dipping in some cases, but the necessity of dipping in all cases." Expos. Note on Rom. vi. 4. brated commentator on the New BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined, p. 82.

"Speaking of infants under the Among other works he wrote, Dis-notion of lambs, calls baptism 'Christ's ear-mark, by Christ's sheep are distinguished from the devil's goats." Dis. of Inf. Bap. in Mr. Keach's Rector baptism into death. The Apostle Rectified, p. 98. Booth in Pædo-

"They (the little children) were sons in those hot countries, which brought unto Jesus Christ; but for was by immersion or putting them what end? Not to baptize them, under water for a time; and then but to bless them, nor to command raising them again out of the his disciples so to do. Answ. That water; which rite had also a mys- is not to be wondered at, if we contical signification, representing the sider, that they had already entered into covenant with God and our resurrection to newness of by circumcision, and Christian life." Expos. Notes, on Rom. vi. baptism was not yet instituted. John's baptism was the baptism of repentance, of which infants were "The Israelites are here said to incapable." Expos. Notes on Matt. be BAPTIZED in the cloud, and in the xix. 4. BOOTH in Padobaptism

BUCANUS, or BUCANOS, WILthrough which they passed, had LIAM, author of Institutiones Theoone on the right hand and the same in English, entitled Body of Translated by Robert

Hill, Lond. 1659. This is the author and work quoted Theologico felicitur instituendo. as follows :--

Ba

"Baptism, that is, immersion, reprinted and quoted below: dipping, and by consequence, washvessel of wood, or stone, in which nify immersion. And Jesus, when washing. Baptist, one that immerses, or dips." Institut. Theolog. in Pædobaptism Examined, p. 18. \ 2.

"Our Lord was baptized of John, to signify that he was sent that he might be baptized; that is, immersed in death, and that he might blood." Luke, xii. 50. Institut. Theolog. Loc. XLVII. Quæst. XXXVII. Booth in Pædobaptism

Examined, p. 47.

aspersion, plainly denotes, the justification and sanctification of sprinkling of the blood of Christ a sinner." Rom. vi. 4; 1. Pet. iii. for the remission of sins and the 20; Acts ii. 38; Tit. iii. 5. Synops. imputation of righteousness: and Theolog. Tom. II. Loc. XLIII. C. VIII. the continuance under water, how-| 2. ever short, the death and burial of amined, p. 55. our native corruption, (in virtue of our Lord's death and burial,) that is Jews, the Apostles, and the primithe mortification of the old Adam, tive church, especially in warm which is the first part of our rege-countries. To this, various forms neration; but immersion, the rising of speaking, used by the Apostles. of the new man, or quickening refer, Rom. vi. 3, 4; Col. ii. 12; and newness of life; as it were, Gal. iii. 27. But in the West and presented to view." Rom. vi. 3, colder parts of the world, sprink-4, and iv. 5, 13. Institut. Theolog. ling prevailed." Synops. Theolog. Loc. xlvii. Quæst. xxxiv. p. 621. Tom. ii. Loc. xliii. Booth in Pæ-BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined, dobaptism Examined, p. 86. p. 52.

BURMANUS, or BURMAN, Francis, Professor of Divinity at land, a most voluminous wri-Utrecht, was born at Leyden 1632; died 1679. theological works he wrote in La-1643; died 1714. tin an Abridgement of Divinity, works would fill four pages of this entitled, Synopsis Theologiæ, et work. Two only will be named, Speciatim

Robert Watt. Dei cui accessit concilium de studio. Utrecht, 1671, 2 vols, 4to.

"Barrious; and Barrious, if you con-Baptistry, a vat, or large sider their etymology, properly sigwe are immersed for the sake of he was baptized, went straightway up out of the water." Matt. iii. 16. Compare Acts viii. 38. Synops. Loc. XLVII. Quæst. 1, p. 605. Booth | Theolog. Tom. II. Loc. XLII. Cap. VI. BOOTH in Pædobaptism Ex. amined, p. 19.

"The external rite, in baptism, having the image, as well of overwhelming and suffocation, as of wash away our sins with his own washing, bears also a twofold figure, and signifies partly the death and burial of Christ, and our communion with him; -- partly, the washing away of sin, by the "Immersion into the water, or blood and spirit of Christ; or the

BOOTH in Padobaptism Ex-

"Immersion was used by the

BURNET, GILBERT, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury, Eng. ter. chiefly on ecclesiastical Among his learned subjects, was born at Edinburgh, A list of his economize feederum History of the Reformation of the

Digitized by CTOOSIC -

2 vols. fol. vol. 3 being a supple- ties of the Christian religion, and ment of the other two. Lond in all the rules of that life that 1683 and 1715, fol. He proves Christ had prescribed." by the laws in England, the exis- xxxix. tence and persecution of Baptists BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined. in 1549 and 1550, vol. ii. p. 143. p. 91. Lond. Ed. 1750, and p. 176 of the same volume and work, relieves climates, may be a very good reathe Baptists of the charge of iden-|son for changing the form of baptification with the Munster affair, tism to sprinkling." His other work which we shall of xxxix Articles, p. 436. BOOTH in notice, was entitled, Exposition of Pædobaptism Examined, p. 136. the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. lows:

"Sacraments are positive pre-Edit. 5. Examined, p. 3.

water, and with no other garments dobaptism Examined, p. 150. but what might cover nature, they

Church of England. Lond. 1679-81, ther instructed in all the speciali-Articles, 374---375. pp.

"The danger of dipping in cold Exposition

"All reasoning upon this head, Lond. 1699, is an arguing against the institufol., 1700, 1720, fol., which is tion, as if Christ and his Apostles quoted profusely by Booth as fol- had not well enough considered it, but that twelve hundred years after them, a consequence should be obcepts, which are to be measured served, that till then had not been only by the institution, in which thought of, which made it reasonable there is not room left for them to to alter the manner of it. He who carry us any further." Exposit. instituted it, knew best what was xxxix Articles, Art. xxvii., p. 279, most fitting and most reasonable; BOOTH in Padobaptism and we must choose rather to acquiesce in his commands, than in "They (the primitive ministers our own reasonings." Expos. XXXIX. of the gospel) led them into the Art. pp. 436---437. Booth's Pæ-

"To these instances another first laid them down in the water, may be added, that must needs as a man is laid in a grave, and press all that differ from us, one then they said those words; I bap-|body only excepted, very much. tize thee in the name of the Father, We know that the first ritual of Son, and Holy Ghost. Then they baptism, was by going into the raised them up again, and clean waters and being laid as dead, all garments were put on them; from along in them; and then the whence came the phrases of being persons baptized were raised up baptized into Christ's death, of our again, and so they came out of being buried with him by baptism them. This is not only mentioned into death, of our being risen with by St. Paul, but in two different Christ, and of our putting on the places he gives a mystical signifi-Lord Jesus Christ; of putting off cation of this rite; that it signified the old man and putting on the our being buried with Christ in new. Rom. xi. 3, 4, 5; Col. ii. 12; baptism, and our being raised up Col. iii. 1, 10; Rom. xiii. 14. Af- with him to a new life; so that ter baptism was thus performed, the phrases of rising with Christ, the baptized person was to be far- and of putting on Christ as often

as they occur, do plainly relate to 374. Booth in Pædobaptism Exthis; and yet partly out of modesty, amined, p. 318. partly in regard to the tenderness of infants, and the coldness of these early tradition might either vary, climates, since such a manner or misrepresent matters; let the might endanger their lives, and tradition not only in, but before we know that God loves mercy St. IRENÆUS's time, concerning the better than sacrifice, this form of observation of Easter, be considerbaptizing is as little used by those ed, which goes up as high as St. (Pædobaptists) who separate from Polycarp's time. If, then, tradius as by ourselves. From all these tion failed so near its fountain, we things this inference seems just, may easily judge what account that according to the practices of we ought to make of it at so great those who divide from us, the a distance." church must be supposed to have the Clergy, pp. 247-248. BOOTH an authority to adjust the forms in Pædobaptism Examined, p. 406. of our religion, in those parts of them that are merely ritual, to the very ancient, and that continued taste, to the exigencies and conveni- very long, which arose out of the ences of the several ages and cli-exposition of those words, John vi. Clergy, pp. 281---282. this with what he says, Expos. of Discourses to the Clergy, pp. 206---XXXIX Art. pp. 436-437, as quoted 207. Booth in Pædobaptism Ex-BOOTH in Pædo- amined, p. 419. before, No. 51. baptisın Examined, p. 155.

p. 168.

ing disciples that must go before it; but it is a very preposterous way baptism, is to be meant the con- to argue, that God must have done vincing the world that Jesus is such a thing, because we fancy anointed of God with a fullness of great evil, or to procure some very grace and of the Spirit without great good. For this is only to measure, and sent to be the Sa-pretend to prove, that God ought viour and Redeemer of the world. to have done somewhat that he has And when any were brought to not done; unless they can at the acknowledge this, then they were same time prove, that God has to baptize them, to initiate them done it. This is to conclude, that into his religion, by obliging them his ways must be as ours are, and to renounce all ungodliness, as that his thoughts must be as our lusts." Expos. xxxix. Articles, p. Clergy, Disc. iii. 174.

"To convince the world how Four Discourses to

"We see a practice that was Four Discourses to the 53, by which infants were made Compare partakers of the eucharist." Four

"It is a vain thing to prove that "There is no express precept or this (infallibility) must be in the rule given in the New Testament, church, because otherwise a great for baptism of infants." Expos. many absurdities must need follow, XXXIX. Articles, Art. XXVIII. p. 383. if it were not in it. When once it BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined, is proved that God has given it to his church, we shall very willingly "By the first preaching or mak- yield that he had good reasons for Christ, the true Messias, that it is necessary to prevent some well as all secular and carnal thoughts. Four Discourses to the

Pædobaptism Examined, p. 441. Substitute infant baptism for infallibility in the above quotation.

"Though lawful and unlawful are severe and rigorous things, and of a fixed and determinate nature: yet fit and unfit are of a more loose and unstable order." Four Discourses to the Clergy, p. 350. Bootн in Pædobaptism Ex. р. 460.

BUTLER, Joseph, a prelate of the most distinguished abilities, and bishop of Durham, born in Berkshire, 1692, died 1752. His principal work-Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature. Lond. 1736. 4to. 1736, 8vo., is thus

quoted:

"Moral precepts, are precepts the reasons of which we see; positive precepts, the reasons of which we do not see. out of the nature of the case itself. prior to external command; positive duties do not arise out of the nature of the case, but from external command, received from him whose creatures and subjects we are. But of the case, or the fact of the repositive or moral. positive institutions, in general, is not see the reason why such particular ones are pitched upon, rather than others. Whoever, appear. external worship of God, is a pp. 1, 2, 3.

moral duty, though no particular mode of it be so. Care, then, is to be taken, when a comparison is made between positive and moral duties, that they may be compared no farther than as they are different; no farther than as the former are positive, or arising out of mere external command, the reasons of which we are not acquainted with, and as the latter are moral or arising out of the apparent reason of the case, without such external command. Unless this caution be observed we shall run into endless confusion. Now this being premised, suppose two standing precedents enjoined by the same authority, that in certain conjunctures it is impossible to obey them both; that the former is moral, i.e. a precept of which we see the Moral duties arise reasons, it is indisputable that our obligations are to obey the former, because there is an apparent reason for this preference, and none As it is one of the against it. peculiar weaknesses of human nature, when upon a comparison the manner in which the nature of two things, one is found to be of greater importance than the lation, is made known, this doth other, to consider this as of scarce not denominate any duty either any importance at all; it is highly The reason of necessary that we remind ourselves how great presumption it is very obvious; though we should to make light of any institution of divine appointment; that our obligations to obey all God's commands whatever, are absolute and therefore, instead of cavilling at indispensable; and that commands words, will attend to the thing it merely positive, admitted to be self, may clearly see, that positive from him, lay us under a moral institutions in general, as distin- obligation to obey them, and obliguished for this or that particular gation, moral in the strictest and one, have the nature of moral com- most proper sense." Analogy of mands; since the reasons of them Relig. pp. 172, 178. Glasgow, 1764. Thus, for instance, the BOOTH in Pædobaptism Examined, JOOGIE

BULKLEY, or CHARLES, a Protestant dissenting have taken great delight in the minister, born in London, 1719, died vain amusements of plays, balls, variety of subject, among his published works were—principal part of his time. Two Discourses on Catholic Com- dence having cast his lot at High munion, on John iii. 5. 1754. 8vo. Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, Two Discourses on Baptism. Lond. he was led to attend the chapel of 1754.8vo. To these ought to have the Wesleyan Methodists in that been prefixed—On the Death of Dr. town. It was there that he is James Foster; a Sermon on John said to have received his first imv. 35. 1755. 8vo. For his other pressions of religion, under the works consult Bibliotheca Britan- ministry of a Mr. Williams, one of

Bu

BURNHAM, RICHARD. only mentions him as the author formed, and he is said to have of Pious Memorials; or the Power reaped much pleasure in the change. of Religion upon the mind, in sick- His happiness, however, was only ness and at death, exemplified in short-lived; for he was accustomthe experience of many divines, ed to relate a variety of mental and other eminent persons, inter-conflicts respecting the nature of spersed with what was most re- faith, which agitated him for a conmarkable in their lives. 1753. 8vo. siderable time afterwards. lievers are the only proper subjects gestions was a settlement in those of baptism. preached at the ordination of Mr. J. der the name of Antinomianism, Batterman, 1806. Bibliotheca Brit- and he felt a strong desire to comannica. two last works we learn that he not long, therefore, before he comwas a Baptist, and a minister, as menced a preacher, and the sucwas also Mr. Batterman. We find cess he met with was proportiona memoir of him in Wilson's His-late to his zeal and confidence. tory of Dissenting Churches, vol. After he had been a preacher for 4. pp. 25-29, under the head of some time, he embraced the senti-Grafton-street Particular Baptist ments of the Anti-pædobaptists Church, Westminster, England. (Baptists) and received baptism

born about the year 1749. life in gaiety and dissipation. When tist church in that town.

BULKELEY, cated. Mr. Burnham is said to wrote upon almost and concerts, which, as they were and his element, so they engrossed the the preachers in that connexion. Watt His external conduct was now re-Sermon, proving that be- result of his speculations and sug-Likewise a Sermon doctrines which usually pass un-From the titles of the municate them to others. It was He says, "Richard Burnham was by immersion from Mr. Thomas As his Davis, of Reading. Not long afterparents were in poor circumstances, wards he went to reside at Staines. his education became neglected, in Middlesex, and was instruand he spent the early part of his mental in planting a small Bapthe mind lies uncultivated it be- he met with considerable oppocomes easily susceptible of vicious sition from a prevailing dislike to principles, which gain strength by evangelical religion, which operage, and are with difficulty eradi- ated in the removal from the pa-

to solicit the assistance of his misconduct, to London brethren. would have been very difficult for Edward-street, Soho. from this visit, for the good people his advantage.

rochial church of an excellent preached, as we are informed, about clergyman, the Rev. W. J. Abdy, two years, at the end of which now rector of St. John's, Horsley-period he removed with a part of Mr. Burnham's congrega- his people, we believe, to Gatetion being poor, and unable to con-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. and tribute much to his support, he from thence, after a short interval. became embarrassed in his cir- in consequence of a division in cumstances, which induced him his church, occasioned by his own another place, Although it which he called Salem Chapel, in any person of a penetrating judg-removal of Mr. Martin's church to ment to discover the peculiar a new meeting house in Stone-attractions of Mr. Burnham's pul-street, Mr. Burnham's people took pit performances, yet we are assured a lease of the place in Graftonthat during this visit to London street, whither they removed in he attracted large crowds of people 1795. There, after a period of to hear him preach, so that it was fifteen years, he closed his minisnot long before he accomplished terial labors. Of Mr. Burnham's the object of his journey. Another character, we will say but little beneficial event, however, resulted because we can say very little to Popularity is an who crowded after him, did not acquisition of a very uncertain tefail to express the satisfaction they nure, and though it continued with received from his preaching, and him till the last, it was no criterion to represent the benefits that would either of the excellency of his result from his settlement in the preaching, or of the judgment of Mr. Burnham was his hearers. A teacher of Chrisnot blind to the force of this tianity, if a good man, although reasoning, for he easily foresaw destitute of the embellishments of that if he continued at Staines, his a liberal education, may be very difficulties would speedily recur; usefully employed in a variety of he therefore closed with the wishes situations, and is deserving of of his friends in London, and re- honour; but it is expected of a moved thither about the year 1780. public teacher, that he should be A suitable place of worship having endowed with a decent portion of been found on the Surry side of common sense, and not be ignorant Blackfriars-bridge, in Greenwalk, of the usual forms of language. a church was formed there upon No pretensions to spirituality can Anti-pædobaptist principles, that be a sufficient counterbalance to is, Baptist, and Mr. Burnham con- the effusions of nonsense. It is no tinued pastor. The success of his uncommon thing for people to preaching was soon apparent, in overrate their own talents, but the number of persons who pre- when they are forced incautiously sented themselves for church mem- upon the public, society suffers. bership, and both pastor and people Religious dispositions are absolutegrew into mutual attachment. At ly necessary to the formation of a the above place, Mr. Burnham Christian; but every religious man

is not called to be a public instructor, nor should he assume that office when destitute of those In worlds of light, where praises never die. qualifications that command respect and attention. Mr. Burnham possessed a very large portion of known as the author of -A New zeal, and if we add, an equal degree of familiarity, they constitut- the Holy Scriptures, with the vaed his principal attainments as a rious significations of the principal preacher sufficient congregation, who looked upon him 1785, 8vo. He was born in Lanas possessing extraordinary endow- cashire, England, 13 Dec., 1727, character we shall say nothing, be- he was ordained pastor cause we do not choose to make our Baptist Church at Coventry, which work a vehicle for scandal. writer of his funeral sermon re- of his life. counts a conflict which he had became Baptist ministers, and his with the enemy of souls, in his only other brother was a professed last moments, but says he died in Christian, as were their parents This event took place also devoted Christians. October 30, 1810, in the sixty-15, John Butterworth joined the second year of his age. Mr. Burn- Methodists, but when converted. at ham was interred in the burial about 19 years of age, he united with ground adjoining to Tottenham-the Baptists, and soon entered the court Chapel, where may be seen the following inscription upon his tomb-stone.

Beneath this stone Are deposited the remains of MR. RICHARD BURNHAM.

Near 30 years Pastor of the Baptist Church, Now meeting in Grafton-street, Soho; Endowed with an ardent seal for the Redeemer's interest,

An acute penetration and

Vigour of mind seldom equalled;

His Ministry Was remarkably owned

To the conversion of many Who will be his crown of rejoicing in the Great Day;

His humility And sympathetic tenderness To the afflicted, Endeared him to all who knew him best;

The Truths he had preached Were his support in his illness; With steady confidence

And serene peace He hailed the approach of death, And calmly entered into the joy of his Lord, October 80th, 1810, In the 62d year of his Age.

But now no more the honoured man of God Appears below to sound the Saviour's blood, He's dead! but lives! and shines and reigns on high, – Watt and Wilson, above quoted.

BUTTERWORTH, John, best Concordance and Dictionary of These, however, were words, by which the true meaning to attract a numerous of many passages is shown. 1767, Of the preacher's private died 1803, aged 76 years. In 1751 The office he filled 52 years, to the close Three of his brothers ministry. As a pastor, he engaged deeply the affections, and won the respect, admiration, and esteem of his He was eminently qualified with pastoral endowments. Three years previous to his death, in his epistolary correspondence he thus expressed the fervent piety of and devotional his sentiments, spirit and frame of mind: are thankful, and we have abundant cause to be so, having all the comforts of this life; (which multitudes have not;) the means of grace: the exercise of faith in Christ; and in general, comfort of mind and peace of conscience, reconciliation to God, both respecting the way of salvation, and providential dispen-I often think that I am sations. one of the richest men in Coventry; for he is not rich who wants more,

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have much to bless God for, his thereof. My sentiments began to comforts delight my soul." About change from Arminianism to Cala week previous to his decease he vinism. I searched the Bible all wrote to his grandson, "Nothing that day; and the evidence in in creation is so important as an favor of election shone like the interest in Christ; if you are favor- sun. infirmities of age, that I am going ever the Lord should show me the heart of every one, the wish life. to die the death of the righteous. sage—as if spoken to me. grace ye are saved, through faith, had found it hard before. my vilest neighbors, and leave me the whole Bible." in my moral duties without faith. This led me to think there was at Scholestadt, in Alsace; died some truth in the doctrine of elec- 1551. Was first Dominican monk. tion; and that it was not upon By the writings of Erasmus, Luforesight of faith and obedience, ther, Zuinglius,

but he who has enough, and, like but of pure sovereignty; and that Jacob and Paul, I have enough! faith and obedience were the efyea, I have all and abound. I fects of election and not causes As I saw it in the Bible, so ed herewith you are made for ever. I saw the doctrine exemplified in This is my consolation under the the world. I concluded that if home to a better country, and to a a favor and give me faith, it fairer and larger inheritance than would be of mere mercy. I was ever I had in England." How in | not left to neglect the worship of structive to mark the end of such God, but I sought him sorrowing. a man of God, for the end of that One evening I was reading in the man is peace! It might not be Bible and cast my eve on these uninteresting to contemplate the words of our Lord, John vi. 47. begining of a life which enjoyed Verily, verily, I say unto you, he an end so enviable, as to excite in that believeth in me hath everlasting I was struck with the pas-He has recorded his testimony to immediately believe that Jesus the scriptural doctrine of personal Christ was a suitable, precious, knowledge of Christ in the forgive-land almighty Saviour; I trusted ness of sins. He says, "one morn-in him alone for salvation; and ing I was deeply in thought on this therefore in him I had everlasting subject, reasoning with myself why life. I could not but believe and re-I was still in unbelief, when these joice. Isaid, who can help believing? words dropped into my mind, By For I thought it as easy then as I and that not of yourselves: it is the transported with the love of Christ. gift of God. This word gift, re-|The Bible was my delight and volved in my mind. A gift, thought meditation all the day. I attained I, is not merited; if it were it more knowledge of scripture in a would be a debt, and not a gift. I month after this, than I have done had leaned all along towards the in years since. I was not satisfied doctrine of merit, and of obtaining unless I knew every text that regrace by good works; but now I lated to doctrine or practice, and saw faith to be an undeserved gift, where it was; and thus I soon and that God might bestow it on attained a general knowledge of Memoir.

BUCER, MARTIN, born 1491, and intercourse

with Luther, he became a Protestant | tists, who have from the earliest Theology in Cambridge. He was the ordinances of the gospel. previously at Augsburgh when the this great and good man more full was held. of his works no title indicates the the period to which it belongs. fact. See Bib. Brit., and Dr. Sears, as quoted by Benedict, p. 924. Not London, and a Baptist-author of a Reformer of any eminence as a "Religion's Peace; or a Plea for leader and writer among the con- Liberty of Conscience, 1614; retemporaries of Luther, who did printed 1646, 4to. pp. 38, by H. B., not inveigh against the Anabap-doubtless by Henry Burton. Hamtists, and it would be strange if bury's Historical Memorials. vol. 1. Bucer had omitted this proof of p. 224. Note (f.) his orthodoxy with his party.

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BRUIS, PETER DE, founder of united to a Baptist church. one of the illustrious and almost darkness or, a Sermon of Jesus innumerable cloud of Pædobap-Christ, Lond. 1675.

Reformer, and went afterwards to rise of Pædobaptism, renounced. England, and in the reign of Ed- rejected, and testified against it as ward VI. was made Professor of a human tradition superadded to pacification called the Interim notice will be given in the chro-He was a learned and nological department of this work. voluminous writer, and is men-It is sufficient here simply to note tioned as an author against the him as a Baptist, and there to ex-Anabaptists, but in the catalogue hibit the chain of evidence under

BUSHER, LEONARD, a citizen of

BRUBACK, HANS, a Baptist of BURNS, An English Baptist, Zurich in the Swiss Cantons, whom author of Scripture Appeal and the persecuting edict of the autho-Review of J. Stanley. See Stan- rities of Zurich robbed of 9000 rix dollars, as a penalty for being

the Petrobrussians, about the be- BUNYAN, John, next to the ginning of the twelfth century, or Bible, the author of the greatest He was deemed wor- book in any language—the Pilthy of martyrdom as a Baptist. grim's Progress. This distinguish-The priesthood invited the populed Baptist minister was born at lace to burn him at St. Giles in Elstow, near Bedford, England, 1130, after a laborious ministry of 1628; died, 1688, aged 60 years, nearly a quarter of a century. He having written 60 different works. was author of that celebrated Trea- Author of a book for every year of tise of Antichrist, written about his life. The Bibliotheca Britanni-1125, which is in Jones' History ca gives the following titles. 1. Exof the Waldenses and several other position of the 16th chapter of St. Peter De Bruis was a Luke, Lond. 1658, 8vo. 2. Sermon. Baptist, teaching "that no persons Rev. xxi. 10, to chapter xxii. 5, are to be baptized before they have 1665, 12mo.—3. Holy City of New the full use of their reason." The Jerusalem, Lond. 1669, 8vo.-4. centre of his personal influence as Defence of the doctrine of Justifia minister during his life-time was cation, Lond. 1672, 4to.—5. Sighs Languedoc and Provence. He was from Hell, or the groans of a damned originally a Roman Catholic, but Soul.—6. Light to men that sit in 7. Institution

-8. The Strait Gate, or Difficulty ing a rank next to the Holy Bible. of getting to Heaven, on Luke xiii. the genius of its author has been 24, Lond. 1676, 8vo.—9. Come and celebrated by Johnson, Cowper, Welcome to Christ Jesus, Lond. Franklin, and a host of learned and 1678, 8vo.—10. Pilgrim's Progress good men of all sects and no sect. from this world to the other, Lond. and of all civilized countries. The 1678, 12mo. with explanatory notes, Lond. 1775, 8vo. with notes by G. yan's Account of Himself as the Burder, Cov. 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. most characteristic memoir, which with Notes by J. Bedford, Lond. is accessible to every reader. 1792, 8vo. Innumerable editions, above all who can read the Pilgrim Part third, with a life of the author, Lond. 1693, 8vo. Said to be His portrait will be found among spurious.—11. The work of Jesus Christ as an advocate explained, Lond. 1688, 12mo.--12. Heart's Ease in Heart-Trouble, Lond. 1691, 8vo.—13. The Barren Fig-tree, with between 1590 and 1600, and died an exhortation to peace and unity amongst all who fear God, Lond. land. He was originally a clergy-1692, 12mo.—14. Reprobation As-|man of the Church of England, but serted, Lond. 1696. 4to.-15. News with other distinguished Pædobapfrom Pennsylvania, Lond. 1703, tists of his times united with the 8vo.—16. Relation of his Imprison-Baptists, although while he retainment, with his Examination before ed his union with the Baptists he the Justices, his Conference with was at one period of his life Pastor the Clerk of the Peace, what passed of the English Church of Brownists, his deliverance, and written by himself, and never before published. Lond. 1765, 8vo.—17. Works, Lond, in a direct line of succession. 1736-7. 2 vol. fol. Reprinted 1760, and often since.

To review every author, critiof sabbath school children, and given and taken, Lond. 1649, 4to.-engraved upon the minds of the 4. Emanuel, or God with us; wherelearned, it would be useless to in-in is set forth, England's great vic-The Pilgrim's Pro- tory over the Scots army in a battle sert it here.

for the ignorant, Lond. 1675, 8vo. | gress has been classed as occupyreader therefore is referred to Bunand be ignorant of the author? the illustrations of the Baptist Cyclopædia.

CANNE, John, an English Pro-

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testant minister, and author, born about 1664, at Amsterdam in Holbetween the Judges and his Wife, Independents, or Congregationalists, when she presented a Petition for at Amsterdam in Holland, from which Church the Puritan Pilgrim Fathers of New England descended will here interrupt the narrative to insert an imperfect list of his works as it is given in the Bibliotheca Bricise every work, or even to give tannica. 1. Necessity of separation full accounts of all the names at from the Church of England proved the head of articles in this work, by the Nonconformist principles, would be impossible; and since Lond. 1634, fol.—2. The Golden Bunyan is an household word Rule, or Justice advanced, Lond. among all Christian nations, his 1649, 4to.-3. The Snare is broken, biography is also written indelibly wherein is proved that the National upon the memory of the millions Covenant and Oath was lawfully

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at Dunbar, Lond. 1650, 4to....5. A in the single particular of mixed voice from the Temple to the Higher Powers, Lond. 1653, 4to.---6. A second voice from the Temple to ry. 4to.--7. The Time of the End; or, a Prophecy of Daniel explained, of our late Parliament; or a Collection of Acts, Orders and Notes that have passed in the House, of the same, Lond. 1659, 4to.--11. 1664, 8vo. Edin. 1727, 8vo. In the

under more particular observation. upon record. Mr. Canne was orinot is uncertain: Nor are we bethe left that communion to unite point of ecclesiastical discipline. fender." Of the doctrine and dis-

communion, in which he then agreed with Bunyan his cotempora-"The records of the old (Bapthe Higher Powers, Lond. 1653, tist) Church at Deadman's Place, (London) as quoted by Crosby, vol. 1 p. 163, state that he succeeded Mr. Lond. 1657, 8vo.--8. A Seasonable Hubbard in the office of pastor to word to Parliament, Lond. 1659, that society, after its (or his?) re-4to.--9. The Acts and monuments turn from Ireland (Holland?) The year in which this happened is not mentioned; but it may be nearly ascertained by subsequent events. Lond. 1659, 4to.-10. Continuation After preaching to his people in private houses for about a year or Bible with marginal notes, Annot. two, the severity of the times compelled him to leave the country, two following historical notices of and he retired to Holland, where Mr. Canne, these works will come the Brownists had long found a secure retreat. Here he became pas-"When we consider," says Wal- tor of the ancient English Church ter Wilson, "the long continued at Amsterdam, which had some celebrity, so justly acquired by this years before, the learned Henry eminent person, on account of his Ainsworth for Doctor or Teacher. Biblical labors, it is somewhat sur- It is said that shortly after his elecprising that we have not a more tion, he was censured and deposed particular account of his history by a part of the people, who renounced communion with him. The ginally a minister in the Church of ground of dispute that was the im-England, but whether beneficed or mediate occasion of this breach is not mentioned; but there can be litter informed at what precise period the doubt that it related to some himself with the Brownists, of seems that Mr. Canne maintained whose doctrine and discipline he his station; for in some of his publiafterwards became a zealous de-|cations afterwards, he styles himself "Pastor of the Ancient English cipline of the Brownists, Mr. Canne Church at Amsterdam." His exile was indeed a zealous and able de-must have taken place before 1632, fender, and was pastor of the then in which year he published at Am-Church at Amsterdam in Holland, sterdam, in a duodecimo volume, but as we have said in the begin- "The way to peace or good counning of this article he was a Bap-|sel for it: preached upon the 15th tist, and in nothing was his consis- day of the second month, 1632, at tency as a Baptist compromised the reconciliation of certain brethin his pastorship and defence of |ren, between whom there had been the doctrine and discipline of the former differences.' (This work is Brownists' Church, excepting only not included in the catalogue from

Nonconformists principles, specially that most of the Puritans considered out such parts of the service as Church of England. as their consciences would permit. Canne was quite of another mind. He thought that the constitution the fabric was reared according to from her abominations, and to worship in separate societies, formed churches. In defence of these principles he wrote the above treatise, and likewise another in 1641, entitled, "Zion's Prerogative Royal,

Bibliotheca Britannica, and is dated | self, every Ordinance of God; and earlier than the first in the above is an independent Body, not standlist.) The particular strife he alluling under any other ecclesiastical ded to is not mentioned, though it Authoritie out of itself: By a Wellprobably related to some point of dis- wisher to the Truth. Amst. 1641. cipline, upon which the Brownist (This also is omitted by Robert churches very frequently divided. Watt, and in our catalogue above.) Mr. Canne's next publication was Although this is an anonymous "A necessity of Separation from the piece, yet Paget, a contemporary Church of England, proved by the writer, who lived in the same place, and could not easily be mistaken opposed to Dr. Ames, Dr. Layton, upon that point, ascribes it to Can-Mr. Duyrel, Mr. Bradshaw, &c. ne (in Preface to Defence of Pres-Amst. 1634, 4to. It is well known byterian Church Government.) Another work by Mr. Canne, upon a the Church of England to be a true subject similar to what we have Church, and were against separa-just mentioned, was published in tion, under a dread of incurring the 1642, under the title of a "Stay guilt of schism. Their aim was di- against Straying," in which he unrected chiefly to an abatement of dertakes to prove, in opposition to some of the ceremonies, with per- Mr. John Robinson, the unlawfulmission for the minister to leave ness of hearing the ministers of the This and the were obnoxious. Being unable to former piece of Mr. Canne's were obtain this, they endeavored to pro- replied to, by Mr. John Ball, a cecure a legal toleration, which was lebrated Puritan divine, in a work also denied them, upon which they entitled, "An Answer to two Treajudged it lawful to comply so far tises of Mr. John Can," &c. Lond. 1642, 4to. Mr. Neal (Hist. Pur. vol. 1. p. 640, 4to.) ascribes the "Stay against Straying" to this of the church itself was bad; that Mr. Ball; but it is evident from the title of Mr. Ball's work, which the original at Rome, the "mother recites the title of both Mr. Canne's of harlots," and therefore could not treatises that he is mistaken (Biog. be a true church; that it was the Brit. Art. Ball John.) This "Stay duty of every christian to withdraw Against Straying" swells our catalogue again, where it is omitted. The vigorous proceedings adopted after the model of the primitive against the Brownists by the Government at home, having deprived them of the means of subsisting upon the fruits of their industry, and separated them from their or, a Treatise tending to prove that friends and connections, many of every particular congregation hath them were reduced to great poverty from Christ absolute and entire during their exile in Holland. This power to exercise in, and of her- they have themselves stated in a

very affecting manner, (Epist. Vi-| ror. Proestant. at Eurid.) But the consolations of religion supported them in the midst of all their distress, which produced, neither indolence nor discontent. "We have noticed," says Wilson, "in an early part of our work (vol. 1. p. 23) the whose business led them to Holmenial employment to which the learned Ainsworth was reduced for a subsistence. Our author Canne. being in equally destitute circumstances, was forced likewise to enter into a secular engagement for a livehe applied himself was that of a printer, from which it is probable that he might have derived a decent We have seen a maintainance. quarto tract of his printing, the title his engagements at Amsterdam of which, on account of its singularity, we shall give at full length. It is as follows: "Man's Mortality, or a Treatise wherein 'tis proved both Theologically and Philosophically that Whole Man (as a rational creature) is a compound wholly mortall; contrary to that common distinction of Soul and Body. And that the present going of the Soul into Heaven or Hell is a meer fiction: And that at the Resurrection is the Beginning of our immortalitie, and the actual condemnation Mr. Canne that made Notes and and salvation and not before. With References on the Bible," &c. Beall doubts and objections answered and resolved by Scripture and Reason, discovering the Multitude of Blasphemies and Absurdities that leighs. How this is to be reconarise from the Fancie of the Soule. Also divers other Mysteries of Heaven, Hell, Christ's Humane Re- have been in Holland during that sidence, the extent of the Resur-period, we are at a loss to deterrection, the new Creation opened, mine. and presented to the Tryall of bet-hangs over not only this, but other ter Judgments. By R. O. Eccles. iii. parts of Mr. Canne's history. 19. Amsterdam, printed by John Canne, Anno Dom. 1643."

The reputation which Mr. Canne had acquired by his controversial writings, raised him high in the esteem of the Brownists, and he is said to have been much followed in his ministry by persons of that persuasion, and by other strangers The Sufferings of the Puriland. tans having subsided in his own country, the hands of their persecutors being tied up by the Parliament, many of the English exiles were encouraged to return home: The occupation to which It should seem that about the time of the meeting of the long Parliament, Mr. Canne paid a visit to his native country, but his abode here was not long, nor did he relinquish Whilst in England he visited the Churches of his persuasion, and was the means of collecting some into church order. The records of the society at Broadmead in Bristol, which separated from the establishment in 1640, mention Canne as having first settled them in the order of a Christian Church. connexion with that place is introduced thus: "The providence of God brought to this city one Mr. Canne, a baptized man. It was that tween the years 1641 and 1643, he is said to have been employed in preaching at Bristol and Westerciled with the dates of some of his publications, which suppose him to Indeed, great ambiguity

Some circumstances seem to render it probable that Mr. Canne re-

work, which contributed most to establish his fame in the recollec-This was his tion of posterity. collection of marginal references to the Bible. It appears that he was the author of three sets of notes, which accompanied as many different editions of the sacred text. The date of the first edition we have not been able to ascertain. acquainted with it. Nor do we find it mentioned by any subsequent writer. The second edition was printed by him at Amsterdam in 1647, and dedicated "To the Right Honorable Lords and Commons assembled in the High Court ing the various readings. of Parliament." In the title-page care, study, and endeavour ought he says, "Here are added to the to be used, that nothing be taken former Notes in the Margin many but what is breathed by the spirit Hebraisms, Diversitie of Readings of God in the text. with Consonancie of Parallel Scriptions, and all set in due Order and Place." The third edition which is best known, and has been often reprinted, was also published at Amtitle is added, "with Marginal reconciled. word of God (as to the majesty, authority, truth, perfection, &c. of have more honor and themselves text.

turned back very soon to Holland, ture interpreter, he says, it will be where he engaged in that great necessary that the following things should be attended to: "1. That the original text of scripture be rightly translated, and, as much as possible, even word for word. without departing from the letter of scripture in the least. For it is necessary to preserve the letter entire, how inconvenient, yea how absurd soever and harsh it may seem to men's carnal reason, because the Lewis does not appear to have been foolishness of God is wiser than men. (Lewis in his History of English Translations quotes and repudiates the sentiment.) 2. That scripture metaphors be not omitted nor mistranslated, one for another, but rightly opened. 3. Concern-Here all 4. That the genuine and proper signification of tures taken out of the last transla- the original words be truly opened, and explained; for this is of great use and furtherance to the work I mention. 5. That the doubts and seeming differences be carefully sterdam, in 1664. To the common heeded, and by parallel scriptures 6. That some words Notes, shewing Scripture to be the which are in the original tongues best interpreter of Scripture." In left untranslated, be translated, and the preface the author says, "I do their signification opened. For hownot know any way whereby the soever such word to some may seem unfruitful, and not afford much matter in the letter, yet according it,) can be more honored and held to the manifold wishes of God, and forth, and the adversaries of it of all as the spiritual man judgeth, there sorts, so thoroughly convinced and is an excellent meaning of the silenced, as to have the scripture to spirit in them. Lastly, the original be its own interpreter. This I am particles are to be minded, and sure, did men in their exposi-special notice taken of them, as a tions on the scriptures speak less thing of great concernment, to shew themselves, the Scriptures would the connexion of the text and con-There are other particles beless." In order to have a right scrip-side these," continues Mr. Canne,

time and place more proper." The trouble on account of them. this work were. engaged upon and that would still ted mixed communion. it was published, what remained of at Broadmead. accomplishing his intentions. very doubtful. gin crowded with so many referen-ker. ted by them. In these three edi- unity of God; but the bishop beones, the Apochrypha is omitted.

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have returned again to England, and with the milleniary or fifth mon-

"but I shall refer them to another government, and he was often in grounds of his encouragement in ters are greatly divided with res-1. The satisfac-pect to Mr. Canne's religious opition he felt in such kind of studies. | nions. Some have supposed him 2. The prospect it afforded of spir- an Independent, whilst others conitual improvement and comfort. 3. sider him to have been a Baptist. And above all, the glory that would Crosby is in doubt upon the point, redound to God from the success of although he found his name in In the conclusion of the pre- a manuscript list of persons, who face, Canne intimated his intention left the established Church and to set forth an edition of the Bible joined the Baptists. (Crosby, vol. in a large and fair character, with 3, p. 38.) In Holland he was conlarge annotations, to comprise all sidered a Brownist, without regard that he had written concerning a to any other distinction; and the Scripture Interpreter; a work that churches he was connected with he says he had been many years in England, appear to have admitrequire care and time. He after- is some reason, however, to supwards intimates that it was ready pose that he became a Baptist. and prepared for the press, so that and the fact seems to be plainly if the Lord took him away before stated in the records of the Church Bishop Kennet the copy unprinted, he should leave calls him a Quaker, (Histor. Reg. in such hands as would, he doubted | p. 73,) though upon what ground not, be both careful and faithful in it seems very difficult to imagine. By His lordship is by no means accuthis it should seem as if this larger rate in his designation of persons work was actually in the press, or who did not belong to his own indeed very shortly to go thither; church, and in estimating their but that it was ever published seems conduct, he is too often governed Canne's references by credulity, or some worse princiare exceedingly apposite and judi-ple. Mr. Canne's antipathy to the cious; but the latereditions, though tything system is by no means printed in his name, have the mar-sufficient to constitute him a Qua-As well might we term his ces, besides his own, that the reader lordship a Jew or a Mahomedan. is perplexed instead of being instruc- (A Mahomedan believes in the tions, as well as in some subsequent lieved in the unity of God; therefore, his lordship was a Mahome-After the death of Charles I. dan, would be an idle use of logic and the establishment of a Com- to say.) There may be greater monwealth, Mr. Canne appears to reason for charging Mr. Canne to have been employed in collecting archy notions, (His. Reg. p. 363, the weekly news. His principles, bad authority—the bishop Kennet however, gave great offence to the again,) to which many (some, per-

period addicted. Kennet, it may be the properest that was related concerning an adplace to introduce another passage versary whose opinions he was of his relating to Mr. Canne, al-combating. Mr. Ball, though adthough it savours so much of the verse to the rites and ceremonies ridiculous, that we are by no of the Church of England, was means disposed to give it implicit against separating from her comcredit. The passage is this: "If munion. men will set themselves only to find faults, it is impossible in the respecting Mr. Canne during the state of things they should ever be years that he was in England, pleased. And if they separate after the death of Charles I. where they see any thing amiss, probably employed himself in comthey must follow his example, posing and publishing various who pursued this principle so far, works which have not come to our till he withdrew from all society, knowledge. lest he should communicate with during that period, of which we them in their sin; in which con- have any notice, is entitled, "The dition he continued till his children Time of the End," 12mo. 1657. lay dead in the house, and he be- It is prefaced by Charles Feake, came utterly unable to help him- and John Rogers; two persons of vention were to be allowed about and fifth monarchy men of that the worship of God, he cut out of time. his Bible the contents of the chap- this book that he was then in a ters, and titles of the leaves, and state of banishment from Hull: so left the bare text without bind- "after seventeen years banishment ing or covers."

haps) of the Baptists, and some few only observe, that with all deferof the Independents, were at that ence to that learned and religious Now that we person, he might be too ready to have mentioned the name of bishop give implicit credit to any idle tale

We have but little information The first piece of his And because no human in- great note amongst the republicans Mr. Canne intimates in (Histor. Reg. p. before." We know nothing of his To say nothing of the connexion with that town, al-Bishop's inconclusive reasoning in though it seems from this that he the former part of this quotation, preached there after he came over the sequel describes a species of to England in 1640. Mr. Canne's conduct rather too inconsistent for notions of a fifth monarchy, or of a person who both wrote and publithe personal reign of King Jesus, lished marginal references and an- to supersede the governments of notations to the Bible. Yet this this world, having influenced some absurd part is quoted by Dr. Gray, persons of his party and principles, (Examin. Neal's 2nd vol. p. 231,) to take the civil sword, in order to with full credence, and by way of overthrow Cromwell's government, illustration, as we suppose of Mr. it is not surprising that he fell into Neal, whom he professes to ex-trouble upon that account. In the By the margin of Ken- year 1658, there was published, in net's book, it appears that Mr. quarto, "A Narrative, wherein is Ball was his authority for the faithfully set forth the sufferings of above story; upon which we shall John Canne, Wentworth Day, John

Clarke, John Belcher, John Ric-|that although the fifth-monarchists | ard, Robert Boggis, Peter Kidd, had dethroned him in principle, Strange, called, (as their News- until they had committed a direct book saith,) Fifth Monarchy men. breach of the peace. How far Mr. That is, how eight of them were Canne was implicated in these taken in Coleman-street, month civil commotions we have no insecond, called April, first day, 1658, formation to determine; but that as they were in the solemn wor- he suffered for them is not surprisship of God, and by the Lord ing. It arose out of his connex-Mayor sent prisoners to the Coun-lions." We shall not repeat what ter, in the Poultry. Also of the we have recorded under Art. Barearraignment of Wentworth Day bone, that all this is mere fustian and John Clarke, at the sessions and assumption as to fifth-monin the Old Bailey; and how the archism, as all of Canne's writings rest, after three weeks' imprison- show that he believed otherwise. ment and more, were discharged No, he was a Baptist and opposed in their court. Published by a to usurpation by Cromwell, or by Friend to the Prisoners and the king. good old cause they suffered for." (Kennet's Reg. p. 363.) In order to estimate justly the nature and value of particular occurrences, it in quarto, and entitled "An Inis necessary to take into considerwhich they stand immediately Wherein is declared: 1. The time connected. It may be proper to when Tythes were first given in inform the reader, that at the England. 2. By whom, and by opening of the year 1658, Venner, and some other persons professing were first given, and after continued the fifth-monarchy principles, entered into a conspiracy to overturn the Protector's government, under Donation; 2. By the Laws of the the absurd idea that it stood in the Nation; and 3, By the Law of way of the spiritual monarchy, which they were commissioned to John Osburn, a lover of the Truth. (Complete Hist. Eng.) establish. vol. 3, p. 206.) Surely these infatuated persons, but little considered how incompatible is violence ing buying of Bishop's Lands, with the pacific character of Mes- which are as full and directly siah's reign. covered in sufficient time to be de-plied them. Likewise, a Query to feated, and the authors of it spared William Prynne, by JOHN CANNE." to create fresh disturbances under Bishop Kennet, who gives us the a regal government, from which title of this book likewise cites they met with less lenity. It may the concluding part of the Epistle

Brycaton, and George yet he never interfered with them Another of Mr. Canne's publications, and the last that we are acquainted with, related to tythes. It was published in 1659, dictment against tythes: or, Tythes various events with no Wages for Gospel Ministers. whose authority and power Tythes in England. 3. Ministers pretending a threefold right to Tythes, by God, examined and confirmed, by as it is in Jesus. To which are added, Certain Reasons taken out of Dr. Burgess, his Case, concern-Their plot was dis- against Tythes, as to what he apbe mentioned to Cromwell's honor, to the reader, for the purpose of

identifying the cause of Tythes Cyclopædia and Bib. Brit. under with that of kingly government. his name. It says, "Whatsoever encouragement is given to the continuance ter's publications are dated from of tythes, yet this we know, that 1624 to 1661. He wrote against they who cry out loudest for them Independency, Dr. Hammons, Dr. are, for the most part, for a single Owen, and Schims; also a work enperson, or for the interest of titled-An answer to Mr. G. Fir-Charles Stewart, I say more a great micus' Questions concerning the deal for a king than for a free Baptising the Children of such Commonwealth.

After the restoration, Mr. Canne Jesus Christ. Lond. 1652. retired to Holland, and returned Brit. This author is quoted by to his former residence at Amster- Booth, as follows:dam, where he committed to the press, the third edition of his Bi- that Infant Baptism was an Aposble in 1664. We hear nothing tolical practice." Crosby's Hist. further of him after this, but in all Bap. vol. 2, p. 53, Pref. Booth in likelihood he died there. Crosby, Ivi- 172. Dissent. Churches. mey, Enc. Rel. Knol., Bib. Brit.

GOODWIN, JOHN.

CATABAPTIST. See Article call to Baptism, 1690, 8vo.

BULLINGER. HENRY.

a poet and divine who flourished fant Baptism. Lond. 1684, 12mo. about the middle of the 17th cen- Bib. Brit. tury. Among his published works tist Washed and Shrunk in the Virginia; died 2nd June, 1842, in Washing." Lond. 1642, 8vo. Bib. his 114th year. He was of purely Brit.

ed Popish divine, born 1515, in the emancipated before his birth. Isle of Cadsand, near Bruges, a memoir of him by Rev. O. B. whence he took his name; died Brown, of Washington, D. C., 1566. entitled—De Baptismo Infantium. Memorial, published in New-York Col. 1563, 8vo. His works were for September 1842, the writer collected and published in folio, says: "General Washington, who Paris, 1616. Bayle, in his Dic- was born in the same county, and tionary, mentions this author in was two years and a half younger such a manner as to indicate that than John, was much pleased with he must have written some other him from his youth, for his energy,

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CRAWDRY, DANIEL. This wri-Parents which say they believe in

"The Scriptures are not clear, Hist. Pædobaptism Examined, p. 171-

CARY. This author is men-CATABAPTISM. See Article tioned in Bibliotheca Britannica, as publishing a work entitled...Solemn

CAREY, or CARY, Phil. author CARPENTER, RICHARD, B. D., of---Reply to R. Burthegye on In-

CAREY, JOHN, born in August was one entitled—" The Anabap- 1729, in Westmoreland county, African descent, free-born. His CASSANDER, George, a learn-mother had been a slave, but was Among his works was one which appeared in the Baptist work concerning Anabaptists. See his fidelity, and his decision of Art. Anabaptists in Bayle, note (k.) character; traits which Washingand Art. BAYLE, PETER, in Bap. ton knew how to appreciate as

when General Braddock was deteated and slain, and where Washington, by his ability and prudence, saved the wreck of the British his future military fame. He conclose of his military services in that war. When Washington was the revolutionary army, the faithful cloth with buff facings and large the field, and was with him in all of the republican forces. Sometimes he served in the ranks of the army, and sometimes he was the ded in Westmoreland county, Virpersonal attendant of his revered ginia, for many years, where he General. He loved General Washington as a child loves his father; and till within a short time of his late Rev. Henry Toler. He afterdeath, he would talk of scenes and wards removed to Washington; battles of both the wars, with a and for the last twenty-eight years memory as perfect as of events of his life, he has been an exemjust past; and in such minute accordance with the records of his-church in this city. His piety has tory, as to show that he had been never been doubted by those who a close observer of the deeds of the knew him. He was always clear taking leave of his commander, Christ; and as he advanced in General Washington presented years, that Saviour who first taught him one of his military coats, the him to hope in his mercy, became same which he had worn in the more and more precious to his soul. sumated his military glory, as a a full portion of his earlier manteem of the fidelity of this devoted of his declining years with enliven-John often wore to church, till our Saviour's love, and the prospect

well in an humble African, as in within the last fifteen years. one of his own complexion; and set a value upon it above all price, in his earliest military campaigns, as a memento of his beloved geneemployed him as his personal ser-ral; and though reduced to exvant. In this capacity, he was treme poverty, no offers of money with General, then Colonel Wash-could induce him to part with it. ington, on the battle-field of Mon- John was full six feet high, about ongahela, on the 9th of July, 1755, the size of the general he had served, and the coat suited him quite well. He died in its possession, and the coat is quite a curiosity. It is of a coarse texture, a army, and laid the foundation of fair sample of the times in which it covered the greatest national tinued with Washington to the chieftain that ever lived, in the person of the commander of the armies of a new republican empire, strugappointed commander-in-chief of gling for existence. It is of blue John Carey accompanied him to flat gilt buttons; in the same fashion of that in the National his military career as generalisimo Institute, which he wore when he resigned his commission.

After the war, John Carey resibecame a hopeful subject of divine grace, and was baptized by the plary member of the first Baptist great Washington. At the close in the doctrine of salvation by the of the revolutionary war, when grace of God, and the Lord Jesus seige of Yorktown, when he con-If martial scenes which engrossed token of his approbation and es- hood, often recurred to the memory servant and patriot. This coat, ing interest, the manifestation of

which it opened to him of brighter he needed in his infirmity. he manifested an unshaken confibore him triumphantly through when he fell asleep. the vale of death.

Since the decline of life deprived him of strength to labor, he has subsisted partly on the bounties of the benevolent, but in a great measure upon the regular allowance The military roll in he belonged. which his name stood during the revolutionary war, is believed to have been destroyed when the war office was burnt in 1801: and for want of the evidence required he was never placed on the pension At an early period of the late session of Congress, the Hon. G. W. Briggs, of Massachusetts, becoming acquainted with his character and condition, brought forward a joint resolution to grant him a pension for the remainder of his ald of Va. to the Memorial, as follife, which passed the house of Re-llows: "John Carey was received a presentatives, but in the Senate it member of the first Baptist Church, was lost. When that resolution Washington City, within a few was pending, the writer of this told him what Mr. Briggs was doing. He responded with a prayer, that the Lord would reward Mr. Briggs for his kindness to a poor unworthy servant of God; but, added he, "I need but little, and but for a man who had waited upon the perlittle time." The Lord however son of Washington, throughout the raised him friends, and he did not Revolutionary struggle. suffer while he lived. He left a to know, that John enjoyed the inwife aged about threescore years finitely higher honor of waiting

scenes than mortal vision could last Sabbath of his life he walked endure, would often kindle his out and attended the public worsoul into rapture. He retained his ship of God. On Monday morning faculties remarkably well for his he told his wife he should leave her age, though infirmities of such a this week, for his Lord had called weight of years necessarily weak-him, and he should cheerfully obey ened the powers of his mind; and the summons. Monday night, he to the last period of his mortal life, was taken with a chill, which proved the cessation of vitality. He condence in God his Saviour, which tinued however till Friday night,

While on earth he lived obscurely great; for he glorified God in his body and spirit; in the depth of poverty he enjoyed the blessing of royalty; for God his Saviour resided with him and lived in his made him by the Church to which heart. In the confidence of faith, he realized that he was born a prince of the Kingdom of God. God was his Father; Christ his brother; angels were his ministers; and heaven was his destination. In the assurance of this hope, he lived above the world, waiting for the happy moment which should change his faith to vision, and consummate his hope in glory."

The Rev. Dr. Cone prefaced this memoir, which he requested to be transferred from the Religious Hermonths of the time when I united with it; and having been myself engaged from 1812 to 1814, in defending our common Country against an invading foe, I could not but feel a special regard for the I rejoice and ten, who gave all the assistance upon the Great Captain of our Sal-

who, according to his promise, ated brethren, among whom were brought off the old soldier at last Fuller, Pearce, Ryland, Sutcliffe, more than a conqueror. Bap. Mem-

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orial, vol. 2, p. 265, 267.

CAREY, WILLIAM, D. D. This eminent man, the pioneer of modern missions, and in many respects the most wonderful man of the age, was born August 17, 1761. He was the son of a poor man, and commenced business in life himself as a shoemaker. Upon his conversion he set himself to learn the original languages of Scripture, and became the minister of a Baptist congregation in Moulton, England, supporting himself at first by his trade and then by teaching a school.

Yet with him was the germ of a new age! As he became more acquainted with the condition of the various nations of the earth, by reading the narratives of voyagers and travellers, he felt great concern

for the state of the heathen.

He now longed to commence a Baptist mission. At length a friend in Birmingham told him to write on the subject, and promised ten pounds towards the expense of print-He did so, and the pamphlet was printed. This treatise was entitled, "An Inquiry into the Obligations of Christians to use means for the Conversion of the Heathen." The profits of this work were gene- | England for India in 1793. rously given towards increasing the At this time he had gained an uncommon knowledge of Latin, Greek, translation.

vation, to the day of his death; | continued to rise among his associ-&c., till, in May, 1792, he preached before the Northamptonshire association, at Nottingham, a discourse of overwhelming energy from Isa. 54: 23, on the obligations of the church to expect great things from God, and to attempt great things FOR GOD. The effect was irresistible. The association instantly resolved to prepare a plan for a Baptist missionary society. ciety was formed," says Dr. Ryland, "in Mr. Beeby Wallis' back parlor, October 2, 1792."

When the society was formed, the first questions presented were, In what part of the heathen world shall the work be commenced? and who will offer themselves as the first laborers in this untried and hazardous undertaking? The arrival of Mr. John Thomas from Hindostan, and the application by him to the society for their assistance in proclaiming the gospel in that country, decided the first point, and Mr. Carey promptly volunteering to accompany Mr. Thomas, the society was enabled to enter on the work of evangelizing the world, within a very comparatively short period after its formation.

Messrs. Carey and Thomas left

Dr. Carey came to India in a funds of the missionary society, Danish ship, without obtaining the which was soon afterwards formed. consent of the East India company. When Dr. Carey came into Bengal, therefore, it was a principal object Hebrew, French, Dutch, Italian, &c. with him to conceal himself from evincing that wonderful facility in the knowledge of government: and the acquisition of tongues, by which for a little time he occupied him-God had endowed him and raised self in the cultivation of recently him up for the great work of Bible redeemed jungle lands near Takee, The missionary spirit about forty miles east from Calcut-

much suffering. A few months mars of the languages he taught afterwards, however, he was invited them; and after many years he by the late Mr. Udny to take charge completed his voluminous Bengaof an indigo factory, and his colleague obtained a similar situation. Through the kindness of their employer, too, they obtained formal permission from government to con-Dr. Carev contintinue in India. ued thus situated from 1794 to the examined with untiring assiduity beginning of 1800; during which time he applied himself diligently to the study of the Bengalee language and then of the Sungskrit. He translated the Scriptures into Bengalee, preached the gospel in it extensively, and supported several schools.

On the 10th of January, 1800, Dr. Carey came to Serampore, and united with Dr. Marshman, Mr. Ward, and others, lately arrived from Europe, in forming the mission which has since borne the name of this town. In the first year of his residence at Serampore, Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament was nearly all printed; and the first Christian converts from Hindooism in Bengal were baptized. The Christian church which was then begun with a few individual believers in the gospel, has now branched into about twenty-four churches in different parts of India.

In 1801, Dr. Carey was chosen as Bengalee teacher in the newly instituted college of Fort William. He was afterwards appointed professor of Sungskrit and Mahratta, and by this means he acquired an intimacy with learned pundits from all parts of India, through whom, in the course of years, he was enabled Hindustan. For the students in the him for this; before his days, the

ta; and here he was exposed to college, he had to compile gramlee dictionary. He was not less celebrated as a man of science. Botany and natural history he began to study long before he left England; and India opened to him a wide field of observation, which he from his first arrival until strength utterly failed him.

As a philanthropist, Dr. Carey is entitled to a high rank. He sought and gained the prevention of infanticide at Gunga Saugur. He was amongst the first, if not the first, that engaged in seeking the abolition of suttees, and chiefly through his exertions the marquis of Wellesley left to his successors in the government of India, minutes, declaring his conviction that suttees might and ought to be abolished. Had he continued in the government he would have abolished them. Dr. Carey also took an active part in attempting the establishment of a leper hospital in Calcutta. He was the founder of the Agricultural society. And indeed scarcely any undertaking for the benefit of the country has been engaged in, of which he was not either a prime mover or a zealous promoter.

It was, however, as a Christian, a missionary, and a translator of the sacred Scriptures, that Dr. Carey shone pre-eminently. Their obligations to him in these respects the people of India have yet in a great degree to learn. They will however learn them; and future geneto translate the Scriptures into all rations will arise to bless his name. the principal languages of northern All Bengalees at least may thank and had never been reduced to of fervent praise and prayer. ers, and to Dr. Carey and the punprincipally owing.

Of the extent of his labors in the died at Serampore press, in supplying Davenport. which with various versions of the than 212,000 volumes of the divine mentioned by Benedict, p. 207. seventy tracts, translated by the to us. Benedict, p. 207. Serampore missionaries into nine friends of Christian missions.

have no fears; for the cross and Churches, vol. 4, p. 284. atonement of Christ are my all- | CHAMBERLIN, John, an Eng-

Bengalee language was unknown, His last articulate breath was that grammatical rule. Pundits would well-written history of his life not write it, and there was scarcely would include the whole history a book in it worth reading. It is of modern benevolent enterprise. now rich, refined, and expressive; Ryland's Life of Fuller; Sumacher and scholarship in it is generally Durpun of Calcutta; Boston Recorsought both by natives and foreign- | der; S. S. Journal. Enc. Rel. Knol.

CAREY, Felix, son of Dr. Wildits whom he employed, and whose liam Carey the missionary, was labors he directed, the change is born in 1786; assisted his father in his pious labors in Bengal; and Serampore, in great work of enabling every mem- Among his works were, a Gramber of the family of man to read in mar and Dictionary of the Burman his own tongue the wonderful Language, unfortunately lost at works of God, some idea may be sea in 1812; a Pali Grammar; formed when we state, that the and other philological productions.

CAMERON. Author of—The sacred Scriptures he was the chief Evidence for Infant Baptism Exinstrument, has issued not less amined. Another English Baptist

word in forty different languages, CASWELL. Author of—Bapembracing the vernacular tongues tism considered, in relation to a of 270,000,000 of human beings; future age. Another Baptist, of besides the circulation of above whom nothing more is now known

CARTWRIGHT, JOSEPH, SUCdifferent languages; the publica- cessor in the pastoral office at tion of a Bengalee newspaper, Snow's-fields to Mr. Charlton, nowhich has taken a powerful and ticed in article Charlton, Thomas, most beneficial hold of the minds p. 117. It is intimated that he of the natives; and a great many sought to leave the Baptists and other works, interesting alike to unite with the Church of England. the oriental scholar, and to the but failing to succeed, set up a separate church where he read the In prospect of his approaching service; but this is incredible from end, the good man often said to his all analogous history, that he beloved friends around him, when should have been refused conforanxiously inquiring the state of mity to the Church, since no hint his mind, in the prospect of this is given of any thing against his event, "I have no raptures, but I character. Wilson's Hist. Dissent.

sufficient ground of hope and joy." lish Baptist, author of The Consti-He died June 9, 1834, full of tution, Order, and Discipline of the years, and honor, and happiness. New Testament Church, pp. 143,

1820. a preface by Rev. Mr. Ivimey. Benedict, p. 207, with a preface by Towers, and afterwards published, Rev. Mr. Ivimey. Benedict, p. 207.

CRAWFORD, ALEX., a Baptist, author of Believer-immersion as opposed to unbeliever sprinkling. Covenant, 2, on Christian Baptism; to which are added three letters to strictures on his first letter to Mr. Elder of Annapolis. By Alexander Crawford, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, 8vo. pp. 135, 1827. This earliest of Baptist writers in Nova Scotia was forced into authorship in self-defence against the attacks of Rev. Messrs. Ross, Munro, Jackson, and others. Benedict. p. 218.

CRAWLEY, A., D. D., A Baptist writer on Baptism, who since presides over the Baptist College of Nova Scotia. He wrote in reply to Rev. W. Elder. Mr. Gray against Crawley, and Tupper in reply to Gray. Benedict, p. 250, 251.

CHASE, Rev. J., a Baptist, Author of a Sermon, On the Design of Baptism. Benedict, p. 253.

tract entitled, A Collection of arguments and opinions on the subject of Baptism. Montgomery, Ala.

CHARLTON, Thomas, a Baptist minister of England "who had been a Methodist preacher, and was very popular; during the former part of his ministry, he used a surplice, embracing the sentiments of the Baptists, was baptized by Mr. Hughes, about 1772.

This gentleman was a mis-Snow's fields, Southwark, till resionary to India, and re-wrote and moved by death, Dec. 19, 1774, in re-published the edition noted with the 34th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. together with an oration at his interment, and contains a particular account of his dying experience, and religious character. Mr. Charl-In two essays, 1, on the Abrahamic ton is said to have been a very valuable and useful minister in his station, and is respectfully noticed Mr. Ross, of Picton, containing by Mr. Toplady, as the means of awakening his aged father. (Toplady's Posthumous Works, p. 119.) Mr. Charlton published a sermon on the death of the Rev. John Hughes, preached at Jewin-st. June, 1773. Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, p. 283, 284.

CLAYTON, John, is mentioned by Walter Wilson as pastor of Shad Thames General Baptist Church, Southwark, England, 1681, and as dying about the close of the Revolution, pastor of Fair-street General Baptist Church, when it met at Dock-head, Southwark, 1688. Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, p. 257, 343.

CRAPS, John, a Baptist, author of A Concise View of Christian Baptism. By Rev. John Craps: CRANE, W. Carey, author of a London, 12mo. pp. 12, 1840. Benedict, p. 41.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, a Nonconformist Pædobaptist of London, born 1628; died 1680. several discourses of the Existence and Attributes of God. Lond. 1682. fol. Works. Lond. 1684, 2 vols. fol. Two discourses, viz: of Man's Enand read the church prayers; but mity to God; and of the Salvation these after a time, he dropt, and of Sinners. Published by Edward Veel, 1699, 8vo. This author says, "'Tis part of God's sovereignty to After this, be the interpreter, as well as the he still continued his ministry at maker of his own laws; as it is a

CA right inherent in the legislative ment. Lev. x. 1. (Ibid. ut supra power among men, so that it is an p. 97.) "God seals no more than invasion of his right to fasten a he promises, nor in any other mansense upon his declared will, which her than as he promises. He prodoth not naturally flow from the mises only to faith, and therefore words. For to put any interpreta- only seals to faith. Covenant gration according to our pleasure upon ces therefore must be possest and divine as well as human laws, is acted, before covenant blessings can virtual usurpation of His power; be ratified to us." (Works vol. 2 p. because if laws may be interpreted 781. 1st Ed.) Upon John iii. 5, according to our humors, the power Except a man be born of water and of the law would be more in the of the Spirit he cannot enter into interpreter than in the legislator. the Kingdom of God. He makes (Of Man's Enmity to God, p. 98.) a most lucid and scriptural exege-Elsewhere he says: "They must sis: "All the difficulty lies in that be evasions past understanding, that expression, of water. Some, as the can hold water against a divine order. Papists, understand it of the ele-God never gave power to any man mentary water of Baptism; and to change his ordinances, or to dis- from this place exclude all children, pense with them. (Works, vol. 2 p. dying without baptism from salva-'Tis strange that, when all 753, 773, 774. 1st Ed.) Again: tion. "The laws of God, who is summa agree that the birth here spoken of ratio are partly founded on the is spiritual and metaphorical, that truest reasons, though every one of the water here should be natural. them may not be so clear to us. None could be saved, unless bap-Therefore, they that make any al- tized, if this were meant of bapteration in his precepts, either dog- tism. As, if these words, except matically or practically, controul you eat of the flesh of the son of his wisdom and charge him with man, and drink his blood, we have folly. When men will observe one no life in you, were meant of the part of his law and not another; supper, none could be saved unless pick and choose where they please; they did partake of it. Baptism hence it is, that sinners are called was not then instituted, as a standfools in Scripture. 'Tis certainly ing sacrament in the Christian inexcusable folly to contradict un- Church. "The institution of it," deniable and infallible wisdom. (we should say formally) "we find

the law, why is not every part of it For he discourseth of that which observed? If it were not made with was of present necessity. the best wisdom, why is any thing strange that our Saviour should of it observed." (On Man's Enmity speak to Nicodemus of the necesto God, p. 112, 113.) "To pre-sity of baptism, before he had in-

If infinite prudence hath framed not till after Christ's resurrection.

scribe any thing (in religious wor-formed him of the mysteries of the

ship,) which God hath not com-gospel, whereof 'tis a seal. manded, though he hath not for-speak of a seal, before he speaks bidden it; it is such an invasion of of that which is sealed by it, is

his prerogative, that he hath pun- not congruous." ('Tis no seal on ished it with a remarkable judg-God's part, if it be on man's.)

"For the sacraments being found-|separate the dross from the good ed upon the doctrine on which they metal. Fire and the Spirit, i.e. a depend, to begin by a sacrament Spirit of fire, of the force and effithe instruction of a man, is to be-cacy of fire." (Works, vol. 2, pp. gin a building by the tiles and 2, 3. 2d. Ed.) See also Booth, pp. rafters, before you lay a foundation; 34, 159, 167, 176, 313, 323, 354, and against the order exprest by and p. 356, where Booth concurs our Saviour to the apostles, which in that last quotation "baptism is puts teaching before baptizing, and not intended by the term water." was always practised in the primi- John iii. 5, and we indorse the tive times, and is to this day in all sentiment. Christian Churches, to the adult and grown up. Those that under- | CARDINAL. His proper name was stand it of the baptismal water, Thomas de Vio, but he took that and so make that of absolute ne- of Cajetan, from Cajeta, the town cessity, do by another assertion of Naples, where he was born, 1469; accuse their own exposition of fal- he died 1534. He wrote in defence sity. For they say, that the bap- of popery against the Lutherans, tism of blood supplies the want of several works on various subjects, water, which cannot be if the bap- and commentaries. All his writtism of water were to be under-ings entitled, Opuscula Omnia, etc., stood in this place, and so absolutely were published. Ludg. 1562, in necessary. prest, and blood is not water. A | Scripturam, Ludg. 1639, 3 vols. martur dying unbaptized, must be fol. damned, and can not enter into the others, the titles of which we omit, kingdom of heaven, if this place be referring to Biblioth. Britann. and meant of the water of baptism. It register his testimony: may also be observed, that Christ in the progress of his discourse, makes no more mention of water, he declares our death, from the but of the Spirit (that which is born of the Spirit is Spirit:) not born of water and the Spirit to the new And since Christ mentions it positively, that he that is born of the Spirit is Spirit; will it be said, none are buried but dead men. thing; the similitude of water, 72. ther, to signify the refining quality him, but by immersion." the Spirit hath, as fire hath power to Matt. iii. 16. Lawrence as above,

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CAJETAN, or CAJETANUS, Tis water that is ex- 3 vols. His comment in Sacram This work contains several

" We are buried with him by baptism into death. By our burying ceremony of baptism; because he who is baptized, is put under the water, and by this bears a likeness of him that was buried, who is put under the earth. Now because that if any be born of the Spirit, from this very thing we are buried without water, he is still but flesh? in baptism, we are assimilated to water then is not to be taken mys- Christ, when he was buried." Ad. tically—by water and the Spirit, Rom. vi. 4, quoted in Henry Laware signified one and the same rence's Treatise of Baptism, pp. 71, Booth, p. 59. "Christ asshowing the cleansing and rege-cended out of the water; therefore nerating virtues of the Spirit; as he was baptized by John, not by fire, and the Spirit, are put toge-sprinkling, or pouring water upon

chap. 5, pp. 62, 63. Booth, p.

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CALOVIUS, ABRAHAM, a Lutheran divine, born 1612; died 1686. His works in 12 vols. were published at Wittemberg, 1654. This included, Socinismus Profligatus, Disputationibus Wittemb. 1652, 4to. He is simply worthy of ground of the most ultra Popish Pædobaptist. See work above, p. 878.

CHAMBERLON, PETER, D. D., author of-Master Blackwell's Sea of Windsor, a very learned Engof Absurdity concerning Sprinkling lish divine, was born at Leicestercalmly driven back, by Peter shire, 1637; died 1713. It would London, 1652, 4to. Chamberlon.

were in English, some in French, 1674, 4to. Hamb. 1676. and others in Latin. other books he published—Prælec-others. Upon the subject involved Novi Testamenti una cum Tracta- may be cited: tu de Ecclesia, et nonnullis miscellaniis opusculis. Salmur. 1626— wholly immerged, or put under lows:

"How were the Israelites bap- tism." tized in the cloud and in the sea? tament the term baptism is not

sides. He says, Madarever, is to teach those things that pertain to religion." Again: "Else were your children unclean, but now are they holy. This holiness of which the apostle speaks, is not opposed to that impurity which by nature properly agrees to all, on account of Adam's offence; but to that immention, as of all his cotemporaries, purity of which believing wives the least candid and most sple- were apprehensive, from their conetic whenever he comes to write habiting with unbelieving husof baptismal questions, taking the bands." Upon the passages Cameron and Pool quoted by Booth, pp. 76, 316, 376, Pædobaptism Examined.

CAVE, WILLIAM, D. D., Canon be interesting to notice all of his CAMERON, John, a Scotch di- works, the first of which were vine, born at Glasgow, 1580; died Primitive Christianity, or the Reli-1625, was educated at the Univer-gion of the ancient Christians; in sity in his native city. His works three parts. Lond. 1672, 1673, were published in folio at Geneva, 1675, 1702, 1714, 8vo. 1677, 2 vols. 1642—1658. Some of his writings fol. Tabalæ Ecclesiasticæ. Lond. Among quitates Apostolicæ, and various tiones in selectiora quædam loco in the baptismal controversy, he

"The party to be baptized was 1628, 30 vols. 4to. This work is water; whereby they did more noquoted by Pool and Booth as fol- tably and significantly express the three great ends and effects of bap-

"The party to be baptized was for they were neither dipped in the wholly immerged, or put under sea, nor wetted by the cloud?" It water, which was the constant and is remarkable that in the Old Tes- universal custom of those times." &c.

"As in immersion there are in a applied to this transaction, but manner three several acts, the put-Paul borrowed from the Christian ting a person into the water, his institution the term baptism as in- abiding there for a litle time, and dicating the hiding of the Israel- his rising up again; so by these ites by the cloud and sea on all were represented Christ's death,

unto sin, the destruction of its of it was published in the same power and our resurrection to a city, in 1643, 1 vol. fol., by Fred. new course of life. By the persons erick Spanheim, the father. being put into water was lively re- also wrote, La Confusion des Dispresented the putting off the body putes Papistes. Genev. 1600, 8vo. of the sins of the flesh, and being Ecumenico Pontifice, washed from the filth and pollu-Gen. 1601, 8vo. Corpus Theologition of them. der it, which was a kind of burial 1653. In this first work above in the water, his entering into a noticed, he says: new state of death, or mortification, like as Christ remained for was used from the beginning, some time under the state or power of death. Therefore as many as are baptized into Christ, are said to be baptized into his death, and changed into sprinkling; though to be buried with him by baptism into death; that the old man being it commenced." Liber v. chap. 3. crucified with him, the body of sin Booth, p. 97, Bib. Brit. might be destroyed, that henceforth emersion, or rising up out of the Cant. 1642, fol. water, was signified his entering English. Lond. 1616, 8vo. glory of the Father, even so we immersed into water." 1, chap. x. pp. 203, 204. Edit. 6. Booth, pp. 58, 92, 129. Bib. Brit.

CHAMIER, or CHAMIERUS, seige of Montaubon, 1621. His of authors the most learned. lished at Geneva, 1626, 4 vols. fol., Carmine Græco.

burial, and resurrection; and in under the care of Turretin, profesconformity thereunto, our dying sor of divinity. An abridgement By his abode un- cum, Sive Loci Communes. Genev.

> "Immersion of the whole body which expresseth the force of the word baptize; whence John baptized in a river. It was afterwards it is uncertain when, or by whom,

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, born he might not serve sin, for that he at Bamberg, 1500; died at Leipis dead, is freed from sin, as the sic, 1575, a most learned and volapostle clearly explains the mean-uminous writer. Author of—Coming of this rite. And then by his ment. in Novum Testamentum. The same in upon a new course of life, differing work is quoted by Pool and Booth from that he lived before; that on Matt. iii. 6, as follows: "And like as Christ was raised up by the were baptized. That is, they were also should walk in newness of his Synopsis on the passage cites life." Primitive Christianity, Part him as does Booth in conjunction with the author named in the next article.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, Daniel, an eminent French Pro- Sebastian, born 1515; died 1563. testant divine, born in Dauphiny, He was professor of Greek at Basil, and killed by a cannon ball, at the an intimate friend of Calvin, and principal work was entitled—Ca- wrote a Greek Poem on the Life of tholica Panstratia, or the wars of John the Baptist, and a Paraphrase the Lord, in which the controversy on the prophecy of Jonah, in Latin between Protestants and Roman verse, entitled---Jonas Propheta Catholics is learnedly handled. Heroico Carmine descriptus, La-This body of controversy was publitine; cum Vita Joannis Baptistæ Basil, 1545.

1551, which he dedicated to Ed-L. iv. C. xv. § 20. ward VI. of England. 2d Edit. 1554, 1556. He translated various classics, and wrote several works of critical erudition, and is quoted as in preceding article with Camerarius by Pool and Booth on the passage Matt. iii. 6. " And were That is, they were imbantized. mersed." the philological meaning of baptize need not be sought.

CALVIN, John, the Reformer, was born at Nayon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509; died May 27, 1564. only of whatever concerns Baptists, whom he opposed as bitterly as he did Papists, Infidels, or Pagans, as evince, one of which runs thus: A Short Instruction for to arme all good Christian people against the pestiferous errours of the common Secte of Anabaptists. Lond. 1549, He wrote also---Consensio vinum et Ministros Ecclesiæ Tigument, 8vo. French of Petit Traite de la Saincte signified thereby. Cene de nostre Seigneur Jesus 1738, 1739, 1741, 1746, 2 vols. fol. Christ, 1545. Calumnias. Ex. Off. Typ. Joannis Dr. Rees. Lond. 1785, 4 vols. fol. troduced with citations of his par- Lond. 1753, 2 vols. fol., and modern made. He says .

"The word baptize signifies to

Edin. 1696, 8vo. His Latin Trans-immerse; and the rite of immerlation of the Bible begun at Gene-sion was observed by the ancient va, in 1542, was published at Basil, Church." Institutes. Christ. Relig.

"Here we perceive how baptism was administered among the ancients: for they immersed the whole body in water. Now it is the prevailing practice for a minister only to sprinkle the body or head." Comment. in Acts viii. 38.

"Because Christ requires teach-Two better witnesses of ing before baptizing, and will have believers only admitted to baptism: baptism does not seem to be rightly administered, except faith precede. Under this pretence, the Anabaptists have loudly clamored against Of such authors notice is taken Pædobaptism." In Harm. Evang. Comment. in Matt. xxxiii. 19.

"Luke commends the pious zeal of the Jailor, because he dedicated the titles of some of his works his whole house to the Lord; in which also the grace of God illustriously appeared, because it suddenly brought the whole family to a pious consent." Comment. in Acts xvi. 33.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, born in de Re Sacramentaria inter J. Cal-Kendaly, resided chiefly in London: died 1740; a most ingenious aurinæ. Lond. 1552, 8vo. A Faith-thor of---Cyclopædia, or General ful and most Godly Treatise con-Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, cerning the most Sacred Sacra-containing the definition of the Translated from the terms, and an account of the things Lond. 1728. Secunda Defensio After the edition of 1746 the work piæ et orthodoxæ de Sacramentis was greatly enlarged, first by Mr. Fidei contra Joachimi Westphali Scott and Dr. Hill, afterwards by Crispini, 1556, 8vo. Without enu- It was published in 418 numbers. merating the long catalogue of his at 6d. each. In this edition the works, a few quotations will be in- Supplement, which was published ticular work from which each is improvements, were incorporated in one alphabet.

In the 7th edition, Art. Ban-

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primitive times, this ceremony, the Synod of Ulster, two editions. (baptism) was performed by im- 2. Remarks on a late pastoral admersion; as it is this day in the dress, from the Ministers of the Oriental Churches, according to Synod of Ulster. 3. A Reply to the original signification of the Mr. Brown's Vindication of the words." "It appears that in the Presbyterian Form of Church Goprimitive times none were baptized verment, in which the order of the but adults." In Art. Anabaptists, Apostolic Churches is defended. he represents the German Baptists This book is in our possession. thus: ".What they chiefly sup- is an 8vo of 500 pages, and exceptported their doctrine on was, those ing only the author's peculiarities words of our Saviour; He that be- is unanswerable by Presbyterians. lieves and is baptized shall be saved, 4. An Answer to Mr. Ewing's At-Mark xvi. 16. As none but adults tempt towards a Statement of the are capable of believing, they argued, Doctrine of Scripture respecting that no others are capable of bap- some disputed points concerning tism, especially as there is no pas- Constitution, Government, Worsage in all the New Testament, ship and Discipline of the Church where the baptism of infants is clear- of Christ. ly enjoined. Calvin and other writers Miracles of Prince Hokenlohe, two against them, are pretty much em- editions. 6. A View of the Day barassed to answer this argument; of Judgment as delineated in the and are obliged to have recourse to Scriptures.

born at Artrae, twelve miles from Civil Principles of the Irish Catho-Tubbermore, in the north of Ire-lies, addressed to the Lord Lieuteland; died 24th August, 1844, nant of Ireland." 8. A Letter to aged 68, at Belfast, after a minis- the Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, try of 50 years at Tubbermore, on the Cavan Reformation. 9. The where he was buried, Rev. G. C. Right and Duty of all men to read Moore his pupil preaching the the Scriptures. 10. A Treatise on funeral sermon. Among his earlier the Figures of Speech, noticed writings was a work on "The above. 11. Review of the Rev. figures of speech, in which, says Dr. J. Pye Smith's Defence of Dr. his memoir, "he developed the self- Haffner's Preface to the Bible, and evident principles in the philosophy of his denial of part of the Canon, of language by the aid of which he and of the full Inspiration of the has since been able to clear his way Holy Scriptures. 12. The incomthrough the sophistries that had petency of the Rev. Professor Lee entangled and obscured the image- of Cambridge, for Translating, or ry of scripture. This work has correcting Translations of the Holy been a standard one on the sub-Scriptures, proved and illustrated iect of which it treats." Here per- in a criticism on his "Remarks on haps as well as in any other con- Dr. Henderson's Appeal to the Binection may be added the list of ble Society." 13. Answer to the his works, as follows:

tism, Mr. Chambers says: "In the | 1. Reasons for separating from 5. Remarks on the 7. Strictures on the tradition and the primitive church." Letter of J. K. L., entitled, "A CARSON, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Vindication of the Religious and Letter of the Rev. Professor Lee, in

reply to the Proof and Illustration 258, 18mo. the Holy Scriptures. on Mr. Carson's Refutation of Mr. 317, 18mo. 3 editions. tism, showing the incompetency Edinburgh Review, on and ignorance of the Reviewer. 16. gelical Preaching, 8vo. 1832, of Mr. Carson's work on the ture illustrative of the Government work on Baptism. 18. Review of amination of the Philosophy of the Discussion on the Unitarian Dr. Thomas Brown, on that Sub-Controversy, between Rev. John ject, 18mo. 30. Unitarian Myste-Scott Porter and Rev. D. Bagot, ry; or, Reply to Mr. Carmichael's A. M., held in Belfast, April 1834. Strictures on Mr. Carson's views Defence of the Review of of Inspiration, 8vo. Mr. Brown's work on Baptism. 20. Remarks on Mr. Carson's Treatise Providence, as unfolded in the on Baptism contained in a note in Book of Esther, 18mo. 21. The Mr. Bickersteth's late work on the God of Providence the God of the same subject, 8vo. 32. Baptism Bible, and the Truth of the Gos- not Purification, in Reply to Presipel proved from the Peculiarities dent Beecher. 33. Letter to Dr. of its Progress, and from the char- Maclay, or the Reply of the British acter of God as manifested in the and Foreign Bible Society, to the atonement, in a Letter to Richard Memorial of the Committee of the Carlisle, 18mo. 3 editions. Transubstantiation Subversive of of Dr. Henderson as an Umpire on the foundations of human belief, the Philology of the word Baptism, and therefore incapable of Proof, proved from the unsoundness and 18mo. 3 editions. of Inspiration, by Dr. Pye Smith, Interpretation, implied in his let-Dr. Dick, and Bishop Wilson, ex- ter to Mr. Brandam with reference amined and refuted, and the ver- to that question. bal Inspiration of the Scriptures proved, 18mo. 24. Refutation of Mr. Moore, in a letter from Tubber-Dr. Henderson's doctrine in his more to Dr. Maclay of New-York, late work on divine Inspiration, dated Sept. 27, 1844, soon after Dr. with a critical discussion on 2d Carson's decease: "You will be able Tim. iii. 16. 18mo. tion of the principles of Biblical loss which the Churches of Christ Stuart, and other Philologists, pp. what he intended to accomplish.

26. Review of Dr. of his incompetency for Translat- John Brown of Edinburgh, on the ing or correcting Translations of Law of Christ respecting Civil 14. Reply obedience, especially in the payto Dr. Drommond on the Trinity. ment of tribute, 18mo. 27. The 15. Answer to the article in the Knowledge of Jesus Christ the Edinburgh Presbyterian Review, most excellent of the Sciences, p. Ewing and Dr. Wardlaw on Bap. to the author of an article in the Refutation of the Review in the tory of Providence, as manifested Christian Guardian for January, in Scripture, or Tracts from Scrip-Inspiration of the Scriptures. 17. of God; with a Defence of the Review of the Rev. Mr. Brown's Doctrine of Providence and an Ex-22. Baptist Union. 34. Incompetency 23. Theories extravagance of the Principles of

"You will be able," says Rev. 25. Examina- in some measure, to calculate the Interpretation of Ernesti, Ammon, have sustained, when I tell you of

excellent wife, he told me that he ness. As he graduated with the never intended to take another first honour in a large class, among holiday in this world." "I will," whom were Wardlaw of Glasgow, said he, "leave them all for hea- and Brown of Langton, who also ven." At another time, he said, became distinguished as Doctors write on till I empty myself." One whom part of his works were adbook which he intended to write dressed. He must have graduated was—A Treatise on the Atonement. Would that he had been spared to the author of his memoir says that execute it. But God's purposes must he died at the age of 68 years, after be fulfilled. Presbyterians of this country, with bermore, which would make him a part of the Scotch Church, as well as many of other denominations, He began his ministerial career as were on him for some time, expecting this work. At length be consented to satisfy their wishes. He vestigations of Scripture developed had the subject thoroughly studied to his mind the model of the New —the plan formed—authors read notes taken—and the book itself he had the decision of character. all but written. was not, for God took him. He cient moral honesty, and courage intended also to write a book, on the best mode of teaching the churches. He thought ministers in general lamentably deficient in this matter. When I think of all he designed to do, and which he meeting-house was vacated by him could do so well. I am almost overwhelmed with sorrow. You will be glad to learn that he has left a of sixteen persons, was celebrated good deal behind him yet unpublished. of Scripture,' showing its purity, He has also left Commentaries on the Epistles to the Galatians, and to the Hebrews, with many smaller articles."

dent, indicated his future career of father urged upon his son-in-law

After the death of his beloved and learning, popularity, and useful-"My head is full of books; I will of Divinity, and in replies to and entered the ministry young, as The eyes of all the aministry of nearly 50 years in Tubabout 18 when he began to preach. a Presbyterian, and as his judgment began to be matured, and his in-Testament ecclesia stical institution. When lo! he independence of spirit, and suffito renounce Presbyterianism, and to secede from the Synod of Ulster, publishing his reasons as we have seen in the title of the first work on the list of his publications. His and the first communion with his separate church consisting at first in a grove. Some of his flock soon He had just completed a became Baptists, and he also was work on 'the Characteristic Style baptized and established a Baptist Church. At first his old friends simplicity, and sublimity, and con- forsook him, except a few of the trasting the God of the Bible, as more humble, pious, and honest therein displayed, with the gods of poor, but at his death his church the heathen as described by their consisted of about five hundred members, the most learned in the Scriptures as a church in general, of any church in the British empire. They generally possessed Mr. Carson's course at the Uni-the martyr spirit of Dr. Carson's versity of Glasgow, while a stu- wife, whose wealthy Presbyterian

"He was peculiarly happy in his God have all the praise!" family," says his biographer. "His To extend this article would wife was truly a companion and scarcely be consonant with the helper, cheering him on in his toils, plan of this work, but some addisustaining him in his trials, and tional facts can not well be omitted, taking upon herself the entire in justice to the memory of this management of his domestic con-great light of Israel. The author cerns. She was also useful to him of his memoir says: "What shall in his studies, by finding the quo- I say of such a man? tations he required, and reading last fifty years or more he was them while he wrote. She has never known to be idle one day. gone to the world of spirits a little He laboured hard for knowledge. before him. He was exceedingly What shall I say of him as a careful to train up his children in scholar and critic? the nurture and admonition of the this light, he was above either tion himself, and experienced the culiarity of his mind was critical liberal fulfilment of the divine pro- acumen. He always saw to the mise, that those who have been bottom of any subject he underearly educated in the fear of God, took to handle. The foundations to the lot of few parents. He lived statements from the Holy Scripto see all his children, thirteen in tures; while his honesty of heart called to experience the sorrows of Only this, that with all a father and the joys of a Christian, classical, philological, and philosoin the happy death of some of phical acquirements, he had espe-

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and daughter that they must starve, each other, by consumption. They and that he would abandon them departed in the triumphs of faith. and their children when their ca- One of them, when expiring, said, lamity should befall them as the "Father, grieve not for me, I am result of their becoming Baptists, only going before." It was even she said, "Father, God feeds the so! Father, mother, son, daughyoung ravens as they cry unto him; ter, have now united in their haland I cannot believe, that while lelujahs before the throne of God we are striving to do his will, he and the Lamb. For such mercy will let the young Carsons starve." bestowed on fallen humanity, let

Viewed in Lord. He conducted their educa- praise or censure. The grand pewill not, in after years, depart from of his reasonings were laid, either His was a happiness that falls in self-evident truths, or in explicit number, converted to God, and would not allow him to deviate a openly confessing their faith in single iota from truth, to accom-Christ, by following him into the plish any sectarian object. What baptismal grave. He was also shall I say of him as a Christian? His son, Dr. Carson of cially learned the humility of his Coleraine, died of brain fever, just lowly Master. With the colossal as he was about to be ordained to statue of a giant, he possessed the the pastoral office, and only two meekness and simplicity of a child. weeks after he had written a me- May we all in this respect imitate moir of his two sisters, who were his example. What shall I say of removed within a short time of him as a theologian and a minis-

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ter? Nothing. Let his works and where he will stop. From the his church speak for him. May I Arminian errors, Mr. Carter fell not safely challenge the world to into the chimerical whims of Sweproduce such a church? In know-ledge and understanding of the Scriptures, its members could teach many a minister. And is it upon reading them, having a mind possible that such a man should naturally fond of specious novelty, ever be forgotten? Never, till the he fully embraced the whole of last trumpet sounds. In our Ga-that absurd system, and was, of church will be noticed. See his He was now as zealous for the Memoir prefixed to his work on New Jerusalem Church, as he had Baptism. Ed. Am. Bap. Pub. Soc. been formerly for the Baptists. He Philad. 1848. This Memoir de-moved to Baltimore, in order to serves to be published in a separate find a preacher and a society of his standard book, and, upon the own sentiments, and expended whole, is the best published by large sums of money to have Swethat society, although it has issued denborg's writings republished. numerous biographies and memoirs. He continued orderly in moral It would be interesting to notice conduct, and died a few years Dr. Carson's connection with the since, after having lived to a con-English Baptist Missionary, Bible siderable age. Baptist Library. Society, and Educational enterpriappropriate department.

member of the Virginia Executive sion Presbyterian. 1820. 3d Ed.

under Tubbermore, his course, excluded from the Baptists,

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER. Auses, which will be reserved for its thor of the following works: 1, Debate on Baptism, between him-CARTER, ROBERT Esq., once a self and Rev. Mr. Walker, a Seces-Council, and on that account, com- with Strictures on Dr. Ralston, and monly called counsellor Carter, an Appendix on the Covenants. was baptized by Mr. Lunsford, shortly after he began to preach L. Macalla, a Presbyterian minisin these parts. He was one of the ter. 1823. His Christian Baptist, richest men in the State of Virgi- begun as a monthly, 1823; connia, having, as many say, seven tinued seven years, and stereotyped or eight hundred negroes, besides in one volume, 600 pp. 8vo. Cinimmense bodies of land, &c. But cinnati. His Millenial Harbinger, being a man naturally of an un- a monthly, continued now twenty stable disposition, and falling in years. Several editions of a verwith certain Arminian writings, sion of the English New Testahe fully embraced their doctrines. ment, compiled by him from Drs. Had he stopped here, he might Campbell, Macknight, and Doddhave still continued in the Baptist ridge, have been published by Society, though not so happy as be- Fisher & Son. Wheeling, Va. fore. But, alas! there are so many wrong roads in religious pursuits, that when a man once gets fidelity with Robert Owen, of Scotwrong, it is impossible to foresee land, and on Baptism with Dr.

Rice, of the Presbyterian Church, ment of Heaven to go on seeking. he has published Christianity He was now so strengthened, that Restored: the same under the title in conjunction with certain young of The Christian System; several converts in his neighborhood, who editions. by Infidels; a work on Sprinkling; undertook to exhort, &c., and to Tracts for the People, stereotyped, hold little meetings in the neigh-

and his father, the present century, as Presbyte- every night at each other's houses, rian Ministers, and settled in Buf- and on Sundays at the above menfaloe, Washington Co., Pa.; and tioned tobacco-house. afterwards at Bethany, Brooke little prayer and exhortation meet-Co., Va., a few miles from Buffa-lings, great numbers were awakenloe. In 1812 they were immersed, joined Baptist Churches, which, in 1813, united with Redstone Bap- tuents of the Upper Spottsylvania tist Association, of which Alexan-church: he was also one of those der Campbell was clerk. After- | who were afterwards dismissed wards his church united with from it, to form the church on Blue Western Reserve Baptist Associa-Run, over which he was soon aftertion. The tendencies of the Messrs. wards ordained pastor. Campbell to become Reformers, certainly a great blessing to Blue were developed in 1808 or 1809, Run church: for under his care and in 1823 assumed a distinctive they flourished. He was accountform, which, in respect to the efficacy of Baptism, is analogous to lents for that day; which, united Pusevism, but unlike it in any to his zeal, honored him with the other particular, more resembling attention of his persecutors. They those of the Scotch Baptists. It sent the sheriff and posse after him is our business simply to note when at his plough. the titles of his works. In another taken and carried before the magisconnection, under Art. Bethany, in trates of Culpepper. They, without our Gazetteer, we may devote an hearing arguments, pro or con, orarticle to him and his Reformation, as also Art. Bethany College.

first converts to the Baptist preach- had better discharge them; ing in Virginia. When Mr. Sam-that oppressing them, would rather uel Harris came and preached an advance than retard them. experience of grace in Pittsylvania, said they were like a bed of chahe found his heart could testify to momile, the more they were trod, the truth of it, having some time the more they would spread. previously experienced a change court thought otherwise, and were which he had not viewed as con-determined to version, but only the encourage-Some of the court were of opinion,

Also, Infidelity Refuted were of the Regular Baptists, he and other less considerable works, borhood. His tobacco-house was Thomas their chapel. Being most of them Campbell, emigrated from Scot-laboring men, they used to labor land early in the beginning of all day, and hold meetings almost By these ed and several converted.

Mr. Craig was one of the constied a preacher of considerable tadered him to jail; at court, he with others was arraigned. CRAIG, ELIJAH was one of the of the lawyers told the court, they imprison

that they ought to be confined in dulge a fault-finding temper. a close dungeon; but the majority other pamphlet was a personal were for giving them the bounds. phillipic against Jacob Creath. on After staying there one month, account of some private dispute preaching to all who came, he gave between Creath and a Mr. Lewis; bond for good behavior and came the former the pastor, and the Orange jail at another time.

bewildering pursuit, which has ru-

He was naturally of a censoribetter pleased to find out the faults. than the virtues of mankind. This, however, so long as he was warm in religion, was checked by a superior principle; but after he de-H. K. Ellvson. clined in his religious exercises, could seldom be pleased. As good a proof as any that can be named. ers or pastors of churches are pre-

He was also confined in latter, one of the principal members of the Town-Fork church, in He was a preacher of usefulness the neighborhood of Lexington. for many years after he commenc- Without saying any thing about ed; but finally falling too much the merits of the case, or the prointo land speculations, his minis- vocation given by Mr. Creath, cantry was greatly hindered. In 1786 dor compels us to say, that no prohe moved to Kentucky, where, con-vocation can justify the style of tinuing his land speculations, that this pamphlet. It is written with a pen dipped in poison. ined the reputation and usefulness tists are a free people; and every of so many in Kentucky and else-one in these matters, says and does where, he became obnoxious to the that which seemeth right in his own church, and was excommunicated eyes; but it is to be hoped, that the in 1791. How long he stayed out present, nor any other generation, is not known. He was, however, re- will ever witness another publicastored, and continued in the church tion, written in the style and temuntil the year 1808, when he died. per of the above pamphlet; and that, too, by one Baptist preacher ous temper; and always seemed against another. Baptist Library.

CAMPBELL, JESSE H., Twiggs County, Georgia, author of Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical. Richmond:

1847.

CARTLEDGE, SAMUEL, and became a land speculator, he born in North Carolina, on Pedee, in June. 1750. His father removed to Columbia county, (or rather of this peevish temper, may be galto that portion now so called,) thered from two pamphlets, his about 1763. He was deeply cononly writings that have ever been victed under the exhortation given published. In the one, he under- by Mrs. Marshall, (wife of Daniel took to prove that stationed preach- Marshall,) in 1771, when her husband was arrested for preaching in cluded by scriptures, from receiv-St. Paul's parish, and was baptized ing any compensation for their ser-by him in 1777. He was deacon In this pamphlet, he takes of Kiokee church some years, and so many opportunities to condemn was present at the constitution of preachers for being money-seekers, Fishing creek church, in 1783, and that it would seem the main de- of the Georgia Association in 1785. sign of the publication was, to in- He commenced preaching about

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1789, was ordained by A. Marshall about half a century. Mr. Cartledge visited Columbia county in was thrown from his horse, and so much injured as to survive but a short time. He was ninety-three priate to quote his testimony, in years of age and had been in the ministry over fifty years.

lations. our enmity, and make friends of performed in this way, or the bitterest enemies! This is the sprinkling, yet we doubt not that province of the glorious gospel. Sin from the prevalent style of the adseparates the strongest friendships; ministration in the Apostles' days, but grace unites in bonds of affect was by an actual submerging of tion that nothing can sunder. What the whole body under water. a pleasing sight it must have been advert to this for the purpose of to the spectators on the banks of throwing light on the analogy that the Kiokee, when he who had for is instituted in these verses. Jesus merly laid his hands on the minis- Christ, by death, underwent this ter of salvation, saying, "You are sort of baptism—even immersion my prisoner," was now led gently under the surface of the ground, into the baptismal waters by that whence he soon emerged again by same minister, and buried in the His resurrection. We, by being name of the Trinity, in the hope baptised into this death, are conof a blessed resurrection! Many a tear no doubt fell on that occasion, translation. when the meek preacher was re-scending under the water, to have paying his persecutor with good resigned an old life, and in the will, and trying to help him on to- act of ascending, to emerge into a wards heaven. gia Baptists.

CHASTAIN. of this Virginia Baptist Minister, that sin, which as good as exalso of Nathaniel Chambles, Jere-punged the being that we had miah Chandler, Rufus Chandler, formerly; and a strenuous prose-Eleazar Clay, Richard Claybrook, cution of that holiness, which and Lewis Craig, see Taylor's should begin with the first mo-

CHALMERS, Thomas, D. D., and S. Walker, and soon removed L. L. D., Professor of Theology in to South Carolina, where he was the University of Edinburgh, and pastor of Plumb Branch church Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of France. great Scotch Presbyterian departed 1843 on horseback, and preached this life so recently, and the knowas usual; but in starting for home ledge of himself and his works is so fresh in the public mind of christendom, it is simply approhis Lectures on the Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Romans, New-Dr. Cartledge, who arrested Dan-York Ed. 1848, where he says, in iel Marshall and took him to Au-Lecture xxx. Rom. vi. 3, 4: "The gusta for trial, was afterwards bap-original meaning of the word baptized by Mr. Marshall, and lived tism is immersion, and though we many years with him in church re- regard it as a point of indifferency, How will grace subdue whether the ordinance so named be ceived to have made a similar In the act of de-Campbell's Geor- second, or new, life — along the course of which it is our part to For biographies maintain a strenuous avoidance of Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers. ment that we were ushered into

our present being, and be perpetu- the prosecution of my law studies, ated, and make progress toward and had therefore an opportunity the perfection of full and ripened of knowing and appreciating his immortality." p. 152. Elsewhere many virtues. He was descended his testimony to the piety, learn- from one of the oldest and most reing, talent, and religious enter-spectable families in our State, and prise of his cotemporary British was himself possessed of talents of Baptists, will be introduced.

removed from Bedford, Va., to honor in the class of which he Wilkes county, Georgia, and then was a member, at the college of to Pendleton, S. C. He began to Princeton, where he graduated. preach in 1795, and settled him- When many years afterwards, (Mr. self in Franklin county in 1805. Berrien continues.) I became a Was pastor of Hunter's creek, Ga. student of that institution and a and of Liberty and Clark's creek, member of the Diosophic Society, laway, Jr., was moderator of the sociated, his name was still cher-Sarepta Association, and also of ished with affectionate regard, and Liberty Association, Alabama. He the records of the society bore tesis one of the most devoted and timony to the estimation in which useful preachers in the Southern he had been held, while at Prince-States. Campbell's Georgia Bap-ton. Returning to Georgia, he entists.

CLAY, Joseph, Rev. and Hon. The author has been at much bar, soon rose to the highest emitrouble in endeavoring to obtain nence in his profession. He was such an account of this great and particularly distinguished as an adgood man, as he would feel war- vocate, and especially in criminal ranted in placing before the pub-cases. I remember even at this lic, and as would occupy a con-distance of time, and with as vivid spicuous place in this work. Most a recollection as if it were an ocof those to whom he has applied currence of yesterday, the effect have failed to come to his assist produced by a speech of his, in a gratitude, as an exception to this only instance in my life, in which remark, Honorable John M. Ber- I have seen, in its whole extent rien, to whom he is mainly in- and resistless influence, the power debted for the following brief, but of eloquence. So far as my obserdeeply interesting account.

gian, and was born in the city of ditory, who could command his Savannah, August 16, 1764. Mr. feelings. At the commencement Berrien says, "I knew him well; of the trial, the popular feeling he was the friend of my father, was strongly excited against the and my legal preceptor. own request, I lived in his family was the result; and when the

the highest order. He was liberal-CALLAWAY, Francis, Sen., ly educated, and received the first His son, Rev. Francis Cal- with which he also had been astered upon the study of the law, and having been admitted to the He would mention with case of this description. It is the vation extended, there was not a Mr. Clay was a native Geor- single individual in a crowded au-At his accused, but an instant acquittal in the country, while engaged in trial was ended, men wondered at

the means by which such result blood of the Redeemer.

had been accomplished.

rious modifications. minished its value.

years, with distinguished ability most valued recollections." and with universal approbation. he was distinguished by a warm and active benevolence. a sense of his own unworthiness, very natural inference,

bored, for a considerable time, un-"Mr. Clay was a leading mem-der great mental depression; but ber of the convention which formed when at length he was enabled to the present constitution of Georgia. discern the path of duty, he did The original draught was carefully not hesitate to pursue it. He reprepared by him in his retirement, signed his judicial office, and debut the convention met in times of voted himself to the ministry, with high party excitement, from the a persuasive eloquence, but yet then recent controversy about the more, with a sincere, and humble sale of our western lands, common-but ardent piety, which was, I ly denominated the Yazoo lands, trust, by the blessing of God, efand the plan of government, sub-ficient in the salvation of many mitted by Mr. Clay, received va-souls. In concluding this hurried which di- and very imperfect sketch, I can only add, that among those with "Mr. Clay was called from his whom it has been my fortune to retirement, (in what precise year I be associated in life, he stands predo not recollect,) to fill the office of eminently distinguished for his tadistrict judge of the United States lents, his virtues, and his piety; for the district of Georgia, and pre- and that his affection, his kindness. sided in that court for several and his counsels, are among my

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It is with singular pleasure the But he was destined, in the provi- author records the above testimony dence of God, to a higher sphere of Georgia's most distinguished Mr. Clay had always son, concerning one of the most been a moral man. His disposi-gifted men ever connected with tion was peculiarly amiable, and our denomination in this country.

From other sources, the follow-These, ing additional facts have been combined with his social qualities, gathered. It was under the minismade him an object of universal try of Dr. Holcombe, that Mr. affection and respect in the com- Clay was converted, and by him munity in which he lived. If any was baptized. He was brought up one of that community had been under Episcopal influence, and, requested to point to a man of even after he professed hope in blameless conduct, he would have Christ, was much perplexed on the been designated. He alone did subject of baptism. At one time concur in this judgment. he was conversing with the elder While he was yet actively engaged Fuller, of Beaufort, on the subject. in his judicial duties, the subject and came to the conclusion that he of religion presented itself to his would throw aside all books except mind and engrossed his thoughts. the Bible, and search that only. He became deeply impressed with His pædobaptist friends drew the and was happily enabled to seek he'll be a Baptist." So it turned and to find relief in the atoning out; for he was baptized and li-

censed in 1802, at Savannah, and the greatest invalids; and how ordained in 1804 by Messrs. Fur-many object to immersion as a man, Cook, and Holcombe.

He preached in most of the cities of the United States, and finally settled in Boston, the successor baptist author of several works: of Rev. Dr. Stillman. But his in some of which his name is assorace was short, having died in that ciated in the title with William city, January 11, 1811. Mr. Clay Flinde, and in others with the was a ripe scholar, a profound ju- name of John Dod. See Dod, rist, a persuasive orator, a refined John, and in Bib. Brit. Articles gentleman, an humble christian. CLEAVER and Dod. His family connexions are nume-tled, The Patrimony of Christian rous and highly respectable. The Children, by Dod and Cleaver, Rev. Joseph Clay Styles, a Presby- was published in Lond. 1624. See terian minister, "whose good re- Hanbury's Memorials. port is in all the churches," (now pastor of a church in Richmond, baptist author of—A Treatise on Virginia,) is a nephew of Mr. Clay. Infant Baptism. Ipswich, Mass.,

-Georgia Baptists.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, M. D. very learned and celebrated physi- of Virginia, settled himself in Pencian and most voluminous author. deton district, South Carolina, in He published among other works 1782, on Tugalo river, near the -An essay on Health and Long Georgia line. He was instrumen-Life, Lond. 1725, 8vo., in which, tal in originating the Chaugie pp. 100-101, he says:—"I cannot church during the next year. In forbear recommending cold bath- 1815 this church reports to the asing, and I cannot sufficiently ad-sociation one hundred and fifty-five mire how it should ever come into baptized; total two hundred and Christians, when commanded by reside in our State, but his labors the greatest law-giver that ever were abundant among the churches Holy Spirit, to his chosen people, which were located in Georgia. At and perpetuated to us in the im- the session of 1819, were four aged mersion at Baptism by the same patriarchal ministers, whose heads regards the temporal felicity of his land, Dozier their happiness." It is indeed singular that Campbell's Georgia Baptists. all medical professors and practitiand seasons, recommend bathing name of this celebrated Roman not only pleasant, but beneficial to the head of an article in this work,

Christian institute, that it hazards the health and life?

CLEAVER, ROBERT. A Predo-A work enti-

CLEVELAND, JOHN.

1784.

CLEVELAND, John, A native disuse, especially among sixty-five. Mr. Cleveland did not was, under the direction of God's of the Tugalo Association, most of Spirit, who with infinite wisdom, were whitened with the snows of in this, as in everything else that fourscore winters, viz: John Cleve-Thornton, John creatures, combines their duty with White, and Francis Callaway, Sr. See Booth, p. Mr. Cleveland died soon after.—

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS. It oners in all ages, nations, climates might seem quite singular that the in cold water, which is found to be orator and poet, should stand at

Christian era, in his 64th year. p. 291. tions, which would fill not less pamphlet, published by the Rev. than twelve pages of this work, Mr. John Lewis, of Margate: enwe find printed with his works titled, A Vindication of the An-—Per Baptismam de Tortis, edi-cient Britains, and the Pighards of tions 1479, 1481, 1482, 1487, with Bohemia from the False Accusacommentaries on it, and various tion of being Anabaptists, &c. other editions at Venice, Paris, Lond. 1748, 8vo. Bib. Brit. Something Oxford, Lond., &c. may be proved from this work One incumbent of these dignitameaning of Baptism in its Latin-Institution of Baptism. ized use. Bib. Brit.

CHIDLEY, SAMUEL. A Pædo-4to. Bib. Brit.

successful. Church in South Carolina. The sidered as buried with him. rent health, went to a house and 'who hunger and thirst

who died 43 years before the nister. See Baptist Library, vol. 1,

In a catalogue of his works, and CHILTON, RICHARD. Author their various editions and transla- of—Some Observations on a small

COLEYNE. ARCHBISHOP OF. the literal and figurative ries is represented as author of-8vo. No date is given. Bib. Brit.

COCCEIUS, or COCK, John, baptist author. Of his works, one Professor of Hebrew at Rheims, was entitled--The Separatists An- where he was born, 1603; died swer to the Anabaptists' Arguments 1669. He published numerous concerning Baptism, Lond. 1651, learned and critical works in Latin, chiefly biblical, and among CHILES, JAMES. A minister of them one entitled—De Fædere et the Separate Baptists, first in Vir- Testamento Dei Cum Homine ginia and then in South Carolina. Disputationes. xlvii. Frank. 1648, Previous to his conversion he was 12mo; and—Summa Doctrinæ, exceeding wild, profane, and ad- de Fædere et Testamento Dei. dicted to fighting and gambling. Ludg. Bat. 8vo. Genevæ, 1655, He was eccentric, and inclined to 4to, which is quoted as follows, be superstitious even after he enc. vi. § 209: "We are buried with tered the ministry. By his instru- him by Baptism into death. Rom. mentality however, the gospel was vi. 3. 4, 5. We are Baptised into first introduced into Blue Run, death, by which the servitude of and also Albemarle county, Virgi-sin is laid aside, and thus a seal nia, where his labors were very of our communion with him is be-He also planted a stowed on us, that we may be conmanner of his death was remark. baptism there is a resemblance of He seems to have been our Lord's death." "The sacraoverwhelmed with melancholy on ments, properly speaking, were inaccount of severe misfortunes in stituted for believers, and given to his temporal affairs, and in appa-|them, Rom. vii., that is, for those told the lady that he had received righteousness." In cap. xii. 352, he divine evidence that he had come says: "Except a man be born of there to die that day, which really the water and the Spirit, that is, occurred. Thus ended the life of by the imputation of the merit a most unpolished but useful mi- of Christ, and the power of the Digitized by

Holy Spirit." Booth, pp. 62, 183,

of De miserabili Monasteriensium A Discourse on Job iii. 17-19. Anabaptistarum, obsidione, exci-Lond. 1684, 4to. 3. The Antidote dio, memorabilibus rebus tempore proved a Counterfeit, or error deobsidionis in urbe gestis, Episto-tected, and Believer's Baptism la. Viteb. 1536, 4to. Basil, 1541, Vindicated. Lond. 1693. 4. The Svo. Arg. 1548. Bib. Brit. Bene- Temple Repaired; a Sermon on 2 dict, p. 264, quotes us as dating Tim. ii. 15. Lond. 1702, 8vo. this work, Wittemb. 1526, which Bib. Brit. From the titles of the is an error, perhaps typographical. first and third of the above works,

in connexion with Dr. Nehemiah sequently, a Baptist. having set apart a day of fasting being received from aid as to the disposal of himself in &c. 1691. Benedict, 159. the exercise of the ministry, on CONRIUS, FLORENTINE, a nathat very evening he received an tive Irishman, author of—De Statu London called Petty France. The Bib. Brit. coincidence made a favorable im- | COLLINGES, or COLLINGS, pression on his mind, and a con- John. A non-conformist of Engof sermons, six in number, and Bib. Brit. that he was settled in Petticoat-Davis." This Collins.

COLLINS, HERCULES, Author of -Antidote to the Prevalency of CORVINUS, Anthony. Author Anabaptism. Lond. 1673, 4to. COLLINS, WILLIAM, was co- it would seem that Mr. Collins pastor of a Baptist Church in Lond. was first a Pædobaptist, and sub-Mr. Bene-Coxe. After obtaining the esteem dict omits all of the foregoing, but of Busby, young Collins travelled gives the following: 5. Believin France and Italy, and on re- ers' Baptism from Heaven and of turning to his own country, reject- Divine Institution; Infant Baped every offer that was made him tism from earth and of human Into join the establishment, "for it stitution. In answer to Mr. John was conscience, not honor, that Wells' work entitled Baptism Anamade him a dissenter." In his fu- tomised, in which he says of the neral sermon, which was printed Baptists, "their baptism is not in London in 1702, it is said, that from heaven, but will-worship, and prayer, in order to seek divine Smyth, who baptized himself."

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invitation to settle as a pastor, from Parvulorum sine Baptismo decea church which lay in that part of dentium, Lon. 1624, 4to. Paris, 1641.

nexion was formed which continu- land, died 1690. He was a volumied to his death. The foregoing is nous writer, and published—The copied from Hague's Church Trans- Improveableness of Water-Bapplanted, appendix; pp. 160-161. tism; in a Discourse concerning Walter Wilson says: "We know the gravity and seriousness of the nothing more of this person, than action, and the usefulness of its that he published a small volume sound institution. Lond, 1681, 4to.

COOKE, P. Author of—History Lane in 1748. His successor was of Anabaptism. Massachusetts, must 1846. An inconsiderable work, not have been the same William very creditable to its Pædobaptist author. Benedict, page 926, note.

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Mr. Cook was assist him in this important work.

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nistry of the late celebrated and affectionate leave of all the college. Rev. George attended with many hearty pray-

Mr. Whitefield tion. Being utterly unknown to

Many at-

As he very soon were savingly wrought upon, and

About this time, many persons Here he applied himself in Dover, not satisfied with Mr. closely to his studies, and made Wesley's ministers and doctrine, He having left his meeting, and aswas much esteemed by his tutors sembled in a private room for exand fellow-students, being of a hortation and prayer, sent a very good obliging temper; but what pressing invitation to Messrs. Aldmost endeared him was his lively, ridge and Cook, which they acceptspiritual turn of mind, and his rea- ed. The former preached at Dodiness to help and comfort any ver for the first time, in the market who were in trouble. His very place, on a Sabbath day, but met first excursion in the villages to ex- with great opposition. A Presbyercise his gifts, the Lord owned, so terian meeting-house, which had that he preached with acceptance been shut up for a considerable time, was therefore procured by In September, 1771, Lady Hunt-the persons who had given them ingdon received a sensible anony- the invitation, in which Mr. Aldmous letter, requesting her to send ridge and his colleague ever aftera minister to Margate, in the Isle wards preached, while they contiof Thanet, describing it as a licen- nued at Dover. It was now agreed tious place, particularly at the wa- on by all parties, that Messrs. tering season. She made known Aldridge and Cook should supply the contents of it to one of her se- Margate and Dover constantly, and nior students, Mr. William Ald-change every week: accordingly in the college to accompany and evening. His first text was Heb.

COOK. Joseph. born of pious parents in the city He fixed upon Mr. Cook, who corof Bath, Somersetshire, England, dially approved of the design. Preand called by divine grace in the parations, therefore, were made for early part of his life, under the mi-the journey, and after taking an esteemed Whitefield, at the chapel of the ers for their safety and prosperity, late Countess Dowager of Hunt-they proceeded to the place of acingdon, at Bath. was exceedingly kind to him, and any person at Margate, they began often took him out with him in his to preach out of doors. carriage to converse with him about tended and not in vain. divine things. gave clear evidence, not only of a turned from the error of their sound conversion, but also that he ways, while old professors were had ministerial gifts, Lady Hunt-stirred up, who seemed to have ingdon, who had a great regard for settled upon their lees; and now him, which continued to her dying these itinerants preached not only day, sent him in the nineteenth at Margate, but at many other playear of his age, to her college at ces in the Isle of Thanet. Treveca, in Brecknockshire, South considerable improvement. and success.

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ridge, and gave him the liberty of Mr. Cook came to Dover, choosing any student he pleased preached on the next

ii. 3, "How shall we escape if we an account of which was printed neglect so great salvation." Many After taking a very affecting fareattended, and were much struck at well, they embarked for America, the sight of such a youth, who de- with the Rev. Mr. Percy, who aflivered his discourse extempore, terwards returned and had a meet-which was a new thing to most of ing house at Woolwich in Kent. nued to supply Dover in his turn, Sabbath to Dover to preach. wood's church.

faithful and

them. This sermon, was, he be- However, the ship was detained lieves, peculiarly blessed to Mr. in the Downs by contrary wind. Atwood, now one of the Baptist Mr. Cook, being so near, wished to ministers at Falkstone in Kent, so see his friends at Dover once more. that he was obliged to say, "Here He went therefore unexpectedly, is a man that has told me all things and preached a lecture, which was that ever I did: surely he is a ser-remarkably owned. Several of his vant of Christ." Mr. Cook conti-fellow-students also went the next for some time, and was remark- fair and brisk gale sprung up in ably useful in winning souls to the night; the ship sailed, and Mr. Cook and Mr. Ald-they were all left behind. Two ridge preached occasionally at of them remained in England, Mr. Deal; and at Falkstone their word Henry Mead, a minister now bewas signally blessed to many, se-longing to the establishment, in veral of whom afterwards joined London, and Mr. William White, the Baptist interest, and one of since deceased. Mr. Cook, with them became a deacon in Mr. At- the rest, were yet determined on the voyage, and prosecuted the Two years after, the students plan. On their arrival in Amewere called in from all parts of the rica, as they had all preached in country to the college in Wales, to England, and considered themform a mission for North America, selves authorized to do so upon as very pleasing and encouraging their general plan, they travelled letters had been received by Lady about the country, and preached Huntingdon, desiring her to send with much acceptance among sezealous ministers rious Christians of every denomina-She therefore willingly tion, but particularly among the entered into the plan, laying the Baptists, whom he found in a livewhole of it before the students, ly state of religion at that time. with her earnest request that they Though these students, were comwould take the same into mature monly considered as belonging to consideration, and especially make the Episcopal church, then the esit a matter of prayer; and that tablished religion of the southern then, those who saw their way colonies, and seemed fond to keep clear to go, would declare it. At up this idea among the populace, length, Mr. Cook, with others, free- yet they generally appeared pleased ly offered themselves for this ser- with the company and conversavice, came up to London, and re-tion of the Baptists; and the most lated their views of this work be- of them gave it to be understood, fore many thousands in the taber- that they had received convictions more at a distance from the Baptist churches than the rest. Messrs. Hill and Cosson, after fully professing Baptist sentiments in their conversation among the Baptists, joined the Presbyterians. Mr. Roberts, who had professed the same in a letter to one of the Baptist ministers, united himself with a respectable congregation of Independents Baltimore, Maryland.

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and preach to a mixed people; in their power. respect of religious profession, a

of the Baptists' distinguishing sen- has become extinct, that once floutiments, which, by one or two of rished under the ministry of the the students, was represented to Rev. Isaac Chanler, a pious and have arisen from the introduction eminent divine; and the remains of a young man of Baptist princi-of an Independent congregation, ples into the Countess' seminary removed to Georgia, the same menat Wales, whose arguments had tioned above, to which Mr. Roberts made so great an impression on the had united. With the latter, Mr. minds of the students, that her la- Cook formed his closest connection, dyship thought proper to discard preaching ordinarily in the place Mr. Cook, however, kept of worship belonging to them. himself considerably reserved, and The dispute between Great Britain and the colonies was now become very serious; the sword drawn: blood had begun to deluge the field of battle, and a general concern for religious as well as civil liberty, possessed the breasts of the Americans. A temporary form of government, agreed on by South Carolina, while a reconciliation to Great Britain on equitain Georgia; and, on some misun-ble principles was hoped for, had derstanding arising, left off preach-continued the partial establishing, took a commission in the army, ment, and legal support of the rose to the rank of lieutenant-colo- Church of England. This convincnel, and died. Mr. Lewis Rich-ed the Dissenters of the necessity ards for a while suppressed his con-of uniting and making vigorous: victions, and engaged in a parish, exertions for obtaining the equal as a candidate for the rectorship, enjoyment of all the privileges but some time after united himself proper to a free people. For they to the Baptist church at the High now saw that the Episcopalians, Hills of Santee, was baptized by who generally possessed the most the Rev. Mr. Furman, and is now a conspicuous stations, with their pastor of the Baptist church in usual appendages of wealth and influence, while they declaimed Mr. Cook had obtained the office against the unconstitutional claims of a parish, but on his marriage of Great Britain, and were very with a young lady, Miss Elizabeth fond of receiving the assistance of Bulline, of Baptist parents, then their dissenting brethren in the dead, at the village of Dorchester, national struggle, were determined about eighteen miles from Charles- to secure to themselves every exton, he determined to settle there, clusive and partial advantage in

An invitation was now given to great part of them were, and are ministers and churches of various Episcopalians; a number, the pos-denominations, but principally to terity of a Baptist church, which the Baptists, among whom the bu-

of the Baptist church there, which address to Paul, "And now, why is nearly the centre of the State, to tarriest thou? Arise and be bapthis meeting, which was held ear-ly in 1776, came Mr. Cook, with Lord," made him anxious to comtwo other of the young gentlemen ply with his duty without delay, mentioned above, and continued especially as a favorable opportuthere to the next Sabbath, after nity then offered. "I have only being the season for the adminis- "that I should be glad of your adtration of the Lord's Supper in that vice, whether to embrace the ordichurch, divine worship was pub- nance immediately, or defer it to licly attended on the two preced- be administered among the people ing days. On Saturday, Mr. Cook where I live; and if I submit to had an invitation to preach; and a it immediately, seeing my sentilittle before service began, he took ments and intention have been hiaside Mr. Hart, the minister of the therto unknown to the public, Baptist church at Charleston, who whether it would be proper to had staid to assist at the solemnity, make Annanias' address to St. and Mr. Furman, the pastor of the Paul, just now mentioned, and church at Santee, who was then from which I have felt so much very young in the ministry, and conviction, the subject of the dis-Charleston, requesting their advice just in the light I now behold it, able time, felt strong convictions unadvisedly." respecting the propriety of believers' baptism, and its necessity in nion, that it would be best not to order to a universal obedience of delay the administration, and that Christ, in a becoming manner; it was proper he should follow the that he had endeavored to silence dictate of his own mind respecting his conscience, means of conviction, during a great ing proposed. He preached acpart of the time; but that of late cordingly, to the surprise and conhe had felt such guilt and shame viction of many, and was the next in reflecting on his past conduct, day baptized by the pastor of that as compelled him to a serious con-church, the Rev. Mr. Furman, sideration of the subject, with a full after satisfying the church respectdetermination of heart to do what- ing his acquaintance with experiever appeared to be the will of mental religion; and on farther God; and that the result of this consideration, having enjoyed his investigation was the most satis- visits before, and being fully satisfactory evidence in favor of what fied with his ministerial qualifica-

siness originated, to meet at the duty. This, with the forcible ap-High Hills of Santee, at the seat plication to his mind of Annanias' consult their general interests. To tized, and wash away thy sins, the business was concluded, which to add, gentlemen," concluded he. has since succeeded Mr. Hart in course I am about to deliver, and on a matter under which his mind as it applies to myself? This, I labored. They were informed by confess, is the dictate of my own him, that he had, for a consider-mind, and I would not wish to act

The ministers were both of opiand avoid the the subject and method of preachhe had so long thought to be his tions, they began to contemplate

Mr. Hart and Mr. Furman. the church of Euhaw, by the worth and respectability. death of an excellent divine, the Rev. Francis Pelot, Mr. Cook soon care of it, which he accepted, and account of the believing his exposed situation near the seahim to losses and distress, he recountry, where he continued to fered anew in the ravages of the ters, frequently riding under State by the troops under Lord so that when he returned to the the peace, he was reduced to a state and married a second; some circumstances attending this marriage, gave displeasure to a number of his friends, and himself acknowledged he was chargeable with imprudence in the transaction, for which he was sorry.

Hitherto nothing very considermoting the kingdom of Christ; but following is an extract: on his return to his church, having passed through some humbling "To THE REV. MR. RIPPON, LONscenes, and entered more fully into the Gospel spirit, he labored with The church had much success. been greatly reduced before he ed a more agreeable event than took charge of it, and at his return the present had been the occasion was almost become extinct; yet it of my address to you; but when I pleased God, by his ministry, to consider I am fulfilling the proadd a pleasing number to it in a mise made to the Rev. Mr. Cook, few years.

his ordination. He was according-tions, by baptism, presented to the ly ordained a few days after by association for the five last years of his life, was seventy-eight; mavacancy having taken place in ny of these are persons of real

In the September of 1790, he wrote a letter to Mr. Rippon, of Lonreceived a call to take the pastoral don, in which he gave a pleasing preached there without interrup-church at Savannah, and then adtion for some time; but the inva- ded, "My sphere of action is great, sion of the State taking place, and having two congregations to regard, at a considerable distance coast, having already subjected from each other, exclusive of this where I reside; as, also, friendly moved to an interior part of the visits to pay to sister churches. and societies of other denominathe conclusion of the war, but suf-tions, who are destitute of minisscorching sun, with a fever, twen-Cornwallis and other commanders, ty miles in a morning, and then preach afterwards. Our brethren Euhaw, on the commencement of in England have scarcely any idea of what hardships we struggle with of poverty. Previous to his leaving who travel to propagate the Gos-Euhaw, he had lost his first wife, pel. I have been in a very poor state of health for two months. but it has not prevented an attention to the duties of my station. O, what a blessing is health! cannot be too thankful for it."

This good man had now almost finished his course. The circumstances of his dissolution may be able had appeared in Mr. Cook's collected from a letter, written by ministry in America, towards pro-one of his dear friends, of which the

" Euhaw, S. C., Oct. 4, 1790.

"REV. SIR: I could have wish-The account of addi-of this place, now with God, it

choly pleasure. About ten weeks since dead, and consulted with him before his decease, he returned in about the interests of his church, the middle of a sultry day, from particularly about obtaining a sucpreaching to a congregation, about cessor to the pastoral office; and twenty miles from hence, complain- as the following Sabbath was saing of feverish symptoms, with cramental season, when he was asa dry cough, a tightness of the sured the ordinance would be adbreast, and great lassitude; not ministered by his brethren in the withstanding which, he relaxed ministry, who were to be present not his labors. In this state he on the occasion, he said, 'Next continued until two weeks before Sabbath, when you are feasting his exit, when he delivered his last below, I shall be at the banquet sermon from Eph. i. 6. 'To the above.' He fixed upon the place praise of the glory of his grace, of his interment, and requested that wherein he hath made us accepted the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) Furman in the beloved.' He was then so should preach his funeral sermon weak, that I feared he would not from 2d Tim. i. 12. be able to proceed, but he was whom I have believed, and I am greatly supported and much en-persuaded that he is able to keep gregation of the truths he had him against that day.' From this taught, assured them he felt ac-time he inclined to be silent, and quitted of the blood of all men, seemed engaged in secret prayer. having fully declared the counsel On Friday, he was rather easier; of God in his ministry. He pa- and on Saturday morning, he jointhetically addressed himself to his ed in prayer with the Rev. Mr. hearers of every age, rank and sta- (now Dr.) Holcombe of Philadeltion, confident, as he told them, phia, who came to assist at an orthat this was to be the last sermon dination. About noon he grew they were ever to hear from him; worse. Dr. Morse, one of the memand then concluded with a solemn bers of his church, who attended farewell. The succeeding Sabbath him in the last stages of his illhe was to have preached on St. He-ness, writes thus, in a letter to a lena Island.

to his friends in England. He noted in my diary." sent for Mr. Bealer, an amiable. Visible tokens of dissolution in-

seems to afford a kind of melan-man, and deacon of his church, ' For I know He reminded the con-that which I have committed unto friend, concerning the last day of "On Thursday following, the Mr. Cook's life. 'Mr. Cook apsymptoms began to be so alarming, peared to me to have a heart fully that I feared he would not conti-resigned to the will of God: some He desired me to read time before his death, he told me to him the 324th hymn in your that his whole hope of eternal reselection, entitled, The Christian demption was built on the sure remembering all the way the Lord foundation-stone, Jesus Christ; has led him. Some time after, he but I do not feel, said he, that assured me, he died in the firm be-great comfort and joy I have often lief of the doctrines he had preach- experienced, and which I felt ed, and requested I would write twelve or fourteen days ago, as

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ducing a friend to ask if he free and engaging. As a preachassent, and, at the conclusion audi-experimental. bly said Amen; after which, he animation sessed a love of religion, with a his people. He was a little in adthirst for learning, [this son, Jo- vance of forty years at the time of seph B. Cook, was afterwards edu- his death.—Baptist Library. cated at Providence College, R. I., in South Carolina, and a church, 1. An answer to a treatise, entitled terred the same evening, immedi- 4to. 2. The Front uncovered for ately after the administration of Infant Baptism. Lond. 1651, 4to. the sacrament, when a very tender | Bib. Brit. and animated exhortation, to an audience dissolved in tears, was born at Norwich, England, 1594; delivered at the grave, by Dr. died 1672, Bishop of Durham. Holcombe, who succeeded him in He published—A Letter to Mr. the charge of the church. The Cordel, in the case of funeral sermon, by Dr. Furman, Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism. time after, owing partly to the dis-on Transubstantiation and other tance of eighty miles, and partly subjects; one in Latin. to several unavoidable hindrances. Mrs. Cook survived her husband fessor of Belles Lettres in the Unibut a few weeks, being taken off versity of Caen, was born in 1502, degree of corpulency a few years 1592, 2 vols. fol., with the alterbefore his death. His mental pow- ation of the title page only. Geers were good, and had received nev. 1607. Leyd. 1637.

should pray with him; he gave er, he was zealous, orthodox and He spoke with and much fervor: spoke no more intelligibly, but con-though his talent lay so much in tinued struggling with the last the persuasive, that at the end of enemy till half past three, Lord's his sermon he frequently left the day morning, Sept. 26, 1790, when audience in tears. He was taken he was released from all his labors, from his labors at a time when his leaving a disconsolate widow un-character had arisen to considerder great affliction; an only child, able eminence, and a spacious a son by his first wife, about fifteen field of usefulness was opening years of age, in whom all his earth-all around him, and at a time ly hopes seem to centre, as he pos- when he was greatly endeared to

COOKE, WILLIAM, minister of and is now a respectable minister Wrexal, England, and author of almost every member of which The Vanity of Childish Baptism, looked to him as a common father with a Discussion of the Question in Christ. His remains were in-concerning Dipping. Lond. 1644,

COSIN, or COSINS, John, D. D., was not delivered for a considerable 1650. Also, several learned works

CONSTANTIN, ROBERT, Proby a short and severe illness. Mr. died in 1605, aged 103. Besides Cook was of middle stature, and other works, he has left a Lexicon, slender make, but had acquired a Greek and Latin, 1562, Geneva, improvement by an acquaintance cond is the best, from which Booth with the liberal arts and sciences, quotes as follows: "Barrious, bapthough his education had not been tism; the act of dying, that is, of completed. His conversation was plunging." Edit. 1592, Booth, p. 28.

hearty repentance, and was restored to the church and the ministry. In his latter days his ministry was signally blessed. Many souls were added unto the Lord through his instrumentality. He was a warm England, 1487; died 1568. He trustees of Mercer University.

His person was commandingwith black eyes, deeply set—his in the year 1649, Lond. 1650, 4to.

CONNOR, Wilson, was born in more the rumbling of distant thun-Marlborough district, South Caro-|der than any thing else. Those lina, July 7, 1768, and at about who ever heard him never forgot twenty-one years of age engaged the sound. He appeared to take in the ministry among the Methogreat pleasure in preaching, and dists. About 1773, having become was frequently heard to express dissatisfied with the doctrine and the desire "that the last act of his discipline of that society, he was life might be to preach the gospel, baptized at Cheraw, by Joshua and then be permitted to die in the Lewis, and was ordained as a Bap- pulpit." His wish, in this respect, tist minister in Effingham county, was singularly fulfilled, for in the Georgia, in 1803, by Rev. Messrs. summer of 1844, having preached Peacock, Brewer, and Cook. The next year he was excluded from the Great Ogechee church, and remained in a backslidden state for several years. He was eighteen years justice of the inferior court of God, and they that hear in Montgomery county. He was shall live," he sat down and exlikewise a member of the legisla- pired instantly, without the least ture from the same county. He struggle. He was then about was at length turned from his seventy-six years old, and had backslidings, in the exercise of been on the walls of Zion near

and successful advocate of the was bishop of Exeter, and a most temperance cause, and of all similar institutions. He was principally occupied in itinerant service, to which he was much devoted.

The Bible in Black Letter, the first English edition of the whole It may be said in truth that the entire State was his mission-field. In thirteen years he travelled over works belonging to this place, was thirty-five thousand miles. For a entitled, Declaration of Order which time he acted as domestic mission- the Churches in Denmark, and maary, under the patronage of the Georgia Baptist Convention, and then as an agent of the board of also, at Baptism. Printed abroad, without date. 16mo. Bib. Brit.

COUCH, JOHN. Author offrame large, though neither tall Anabaptistarum Scrupuli, an Annor corpulent—dark complexion, swer to a Kentish Anabaptist, made 168

COBBET, THOMAS. Author of— CORNWELL, Francis. Vindication of the Covenant and English Baptist; author of-1. Church Estate of Children, and Vindication of the Royal Commisof their Right to Baptism. Lond. sion of King Jesus, Matt. xviii: 1648, 4to. 2. The Civil Magis- 18, 19, 20, compared with Mark trate's Power in Matters of Re- xvi. 15, 16, against the Anti-chrisligion, modestly debated; as, also, tian Faction of Pope Innocentius an Answer to Clerke's Pamphlet, III., which decreed that the Bapcalled, Ill News from New Eng- tism of Infants should succeed Cirland. Lond. 1653, 4to.; and some cumcision. 1644, 4to. other works. Bib. Brit. On p. Jesus is the Believer's Prince, 277, Mr. Benedict locates this au- Priest, and Lawgiver; or, differenthor in Ipswich, Massachusetts, ces between the Law and the Gosand says Mr. Cotton notices him pel. Lond. 1645, 12mo. respectfully. Ipswich seems early pel Repentance. Lond. 1645, 12 to have had several writers for mo. 4. Description of the Spi-Pædobaptism.

Co

COTTON, John, of Boston, Mas-mo. were-1. Grounds and Ends of of New England. Lond. 1646, 12 the Baptism of the Children of the mo. Bib. Brit. Benedict, p. 145, Faithful. Lond. 1647, 4to. 2. notices only the title of the first Treatise on Baptism. Lond. 1646, work named above, and says: Washed, Lond, 1647. Two others House of Commons, and was given on the Covenants. Defence of away at the doors of the House. Orders, at Boston: also, against This Mr. Cornwell was a man of R. Brillie, Rutherford, and, also, distinction in his day. He was D. Cawdry. His other works be- the subject of very severe philliplong not to us to notice here. pics from that inveterate opponent Bib. Brit. Benedict notices the to the Baptists, Dr. Featley. first work above, p. 276.

Baptist, author of—The History of when he flourished. English Baptists from the Reformation to the beginning of the reign within the scope of this volume to of George I., Lond. 1738-40. 4 vols. register the names and titles of John Lewis' History of the Rise lishers, everywhere, we insert here and Progress of Anabaptism in an incomplete list of the publica-England. Lond. 1738, 8vo. 3. tions issued by Rev. Lewis Colby, The Book-keeper's Guide, Lond. who retiring from a Professorship 1749. In our historical depart- of Theology, in Shurtcliff College, ment, Mr. Crosby will be more Alton, Illinois, has conferred upon elaborately noticed. Our memoir the American Baptists almost as of him has been lost, and due time much benefit as the American is not allowed to prepare it for its Baptist Publication Society. His proper alphabetical place.

ritual Temple. Lond. 1646, 12 5. A Conference Mr. John Among his works Cotton held at Boston with Elders The Bloody Tenant "This work was dedicated to the shall notice him again when we CROSBY, THOMAS, an English come to the history of the period

COLBY, Lewis. As it comes 2. A Brief Reply to Mr. works issued by all Baptist Pubhouse in New-York, and that of

Tracts would be more efficient, and such private publishers and Scripture Treasury, 12mo. publication societies would only reciprocally aid each other. add the list in part:

1. Sacred Melodies, designed for

Schools, 32mo. 1845.

2. The Baptist Library, a republication of Standard Works, 1 vol. 8vo. 1845.

3. The Scripture Text-Book and Treasury, Scripture Texts, arranged for the use of Ministers, Sunday School Teachers, and families. In Two Parts, with Maps and Engravings. 12mo. 1846.

4. Lea; or the Baptism in Jordan. By Strauss. Translated by Mrs. Conant. 12mo. 1846.

- 5. Domestic Slavery, considered as a Scriptural Institution, in a Richard Fuller, of Beaufort, S. C., Providence, R. I. 18mo.
- 6. Memoir and Remains of Rev. Willard Judd. 12mo. 1846.
- 7. The Pastor's Hand Book, comprising selections of Scripture, arranged for various occasions of man. official duty; Select Formulas for Ecclesiastical, and other deliberate vid Benedict. assemblies. By Rev. W. W. Everts, Pastor of Laight-st. Church, New-York. 1847.

Lincoln & Edmonds, now Gould, | lections of Scriptures, arranged for Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, whose various occasions of Private and catalogue will be found in this Public Worship, both special and work, have been the principal Bap- ordinary, together with Scripture tist Publishers in America, dis- Expressions of Prayer, from Mattinctively and really such, and if thew Henry. With an Appendix, there were enough of such estab- consisting of a copious classificalishments, organizations for denomi- tion of Scripture Texts, presenting national publication of Books and a Systematic View of the Doctrines and Duties of Revelation, and the

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9. The Elements of Theology; We or the Leading Topics of Christian Theology, Plainly and Scripturally set forth, with the Principles of Conferences, Concerts, and Sabbath | Divine Revelation concisely stated, with Questions; for the use of Families and Bible Classes, and Seminaries of Learning. By Daniel Hascall, A. M. 18mo. 1847.

10. The Trinity and Modern Arianism. A Scriptural Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity; or a Check to Modern Arianism, as Taught by Campbellites, Hicksites, New Lights, Universalists, and Mormons; and especially by a sect calling themselves Christians. By the Rev. H. Mattison. 18mo. 1847.

- 11. Bible Societies. A Sketch of the Origin, and some Particulars Correspondence between the Rev. of the History of the most eminent Bible Societies, with a more detailand the Rev. Francis Wayland, of ed account of the American and By William H. Wyck-Foreign. off, author of the "Bible Questions." 1847.
  - 12. A Pure Religion the World's only Hope. By Rev. R. W. Cush-18mo. 1847.
- 13. A General History of the Bapthe Marriage Ceremony, etc., and tist Denomination in America, and Rules of Business for Churches, other parts of the world. By Da-1848.
  - 14. The Judson Offering; intended as a Token of Christian Sympathy with the Living, and a Me-8. Bible Manual, comprising Se-mento of Christian Affection for

the Dead. Edited by John Dow-

Co

ling, D. D. 1848.

15. Lives of the Twelve Apostles, on the basis of an English abridgement of the Work of Cave, by R. W. Cushman. 18mo. 1848.

16. Life of Bunyan. By Rev.

Ira Chase. 18mo. 1848.

17. Power of Illustration.  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v}$ Rev. J. Dowling, D.D. 18mo. 1848.

18. The Christian Law of Bap-By Rev. E. Turney. 12mo. tism.

1848.

19. The Theological Lectures of Rev David Bogue, D. D. Edited by Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey. 1849.

20. The Unique. Very intertaining and curious. 18mo. 1849.

- 21. Pædobaptists not open Communists. By Rev. S. Remington. 1849.
- 22. Reasons for being a Baptist. By Rev. S. Remington. 1849.

23. Compendium of the Faith

1849. of the Baptists.

24. The Memoir of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson. By Emily C. Judson. Also a variety of Sunday Lord's Supper; Catechising, 1697. School Books and Pamphlets.

25. The Happy Transformation; or the History of a London Ap-

prentice. With Cuts.

26. Facts for Boys. Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, D. D. With Cuts.

Facts for Girls. Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, With Cuts.

28. Way for a child to be saved.

With Cuts.

29. Every Day Duty. Illustrated by Sketches of Childish Character. With Cuts.

30. Sketch of my Friend's Fa-By Mrs. Marshall.

31. Blossoms of Childhood.

32. My Station.

33. Visit to Nahant.

34. The House of the Thief.

35. Guilty Tongue.

36. Charles Linn; or How to Observe the Golden Rule. Miss Emily Chubbuck.

37. The Great Secret; or How to be Happy. By the same.

38. Allen Lucas; or the Self-

made Man. By the same.

39. How to be Great, Good and Happy. By the same.

40. Gambling in its Infancy and

Progress. By J. H. Green. 41. Letter of Kirwan to Doctor

Cote, of the Grande Ligne Mission, and Dr. Cote's Reply.

Mr. Colby has done much more for the denomination as a publisher than he could else have done in any other field of operation, and sustained himself admirably.

COMPTON, HENRY. An English clergyman; born 1632; died 1713. Among his published works were —1. Treatise on the Holy Communion. 1677. 2. Letters to his Clergy concerning Baptism; The

Bib. Brit.

COVEL, LEMUEL was, it is believed a native of the State of New York: he was sent out into the ministry by the church in Providence, Saratoga county, thirty or forty miles above Albany. commenced his ministerial labors under great disadvantages, being both poor and illiterate; and most of his life was spent under the pressure of poverty and worldly notwith-But embarrassments. standing he was obliged to labor almost constantly for his support, such were the astonishing powers of his mind, that he became one of the most distinguished preach-

gaging.

of the most solid, perspicuous and earthly course. rant preacher, his zeal and success ful event of Mr. Covel's death. was equalled by few, and perhaps seems to have been a kindred spirit to the famous Pearce of Birmingham.

He travelled much among the churches in New-York and New England, and had often explored Mass., aged eighty-six ried! much inclined to travel, the church earth has, and will do right. had settled him under the ex-

ers in the Baptist connection. His the midst of usefulness, this wortalents were far above mediocrity, thy man. His constitution, natuhis voice was clear and majestic, rally slender, had been much imand his address was manly and en-paired by frequent attacks of disease, and by his too extensive la-The doctrine of salvation by the bors of various kinds; and while cross, was the grand theme on travelling as a missionary in Upwhich he dwelt with peculiar per Canada, in October, 1806, he, pleasure; and his preaching was after a short illness, finished his Elders Elkanah interesting kind. He lived the re- Holmes and David Irish were at ligion he professed, and exempli-that time engaged in the same fied by his conduct, the rules he field of missionary labors; the last laid down for others. 'As an itine- of whom, thus describes the mourn-

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"At this meeting, (that is, at exceeded by none among the Ame-|Charlotteville,) I heard that my rican preachers. Missionary con-dear brother Covel was dangerouscerns lay near his heart; and in ly ill. I therefore concluded to every thing pertaining to them, he leave them, and go and see him, and then return again. The attention appeared so great in many places, that I could not believe it to be my duty to leave them yet. Accordingly, on Wednesday I set out, accompanied by two brethren. new and destitute regions. A lit-| We were at this time sixty miles tle while before his death, the from the place where brother Covel church in Cheshire, with which was sick. We rode until we came John Leland [this eminent ser- within about twenty miles, when vant of Christ, died at North we heard that he was dead and bu-Oh, how my poor heart years,] is connected, had settled felt! I was left among strangers him as their pastor, had assumed almost three hundred miles from the debts in which misfortunes home, and one of the most dear had involved him, and his pros- and intimate friends I ever had, pects for comfort and usefulness taken away in such an unexpected were never greater. As he was time! But the Judge of all the

"Brother Covel has done his pectation that he would be with work, and went off in the triumphs them but a part of the time, and of faith. We came to the place the Missionary Society of Boston the next morning, and found Elder most gladly afforded him their Holmes preaching his funeral serpatronage what time he wished to mon, and a solemn time it was. Dark and mysterious After sermon, we attended to setwas that Providence, which cut tling brother Covel's business, and off, in the meridian of life, and in the next day set out to return to

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da, for him.

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"But alas! he is gone. May George Whitfield." God grant that, like Samson, he Churches. Vol. 2, pp. 272. may slay more at his death, than Art. Curriers' Hall, in our Gahe has done in all his life. Some zetteer for the succession of its of the church in Townsend, in pastors, beginning with Hanserd their lamentation, would break Knollys. blessed minister of Christ, who was mond's Parish, Shrewsbury, Eng. again in this world!" We then ed. 1. A Letter to a Baptist Mijoined and sang the third hymn nister—a Reply to Parmenas, 1776. of the second book of Dr. Watts, 2. The Rejoinder, on Baptism, 1777. and concluded the opportunity in prayer to Almighty God, that he A Message from the Lord to the would sanctify this dispensation to People called Anabaptists, Lond. the good of many precious souls." 1660, 4to. Bib. Brit.

Mr. Covel left a widow and five children to mourn his loss.—Bap-lebrated opponent of Luther and

tist Library.

minister, pastor of Curriers' Hall, 1552, and yet he is mentioned by after his removal, little of his his-thumous, or not the first edition, tory is known to us. "In early or there may have been some other

Townsend, where we arrived life," says Walter Wilson, "he the day following, and found had been acquainted with the cethe church met together; and lebrated Mr. John Bunyan, and when we informed them of the travelled into different parts of the death of brother Covel, the whole country to propagate his religious assembly appeared to be most principles. At that time he was deeply affected. It appears that one of the most popular preachers this church was the fruit of his of the Calvinistical Baptists, and labors in his former visits. When was instrumental in gathering he was with them last year, he three or four churches of that deassisted in their constitution. I nomination, in Lancashire, and think I may truly say, that there Yorkshire. Mr. Crossley lived to has never been a preacher in these be very old, and kept a school in parts more highly and universally his old age: He died about the esteemed than he was; and a year 1743, and was reputed the greater and more universal lamen-largest man in the country where tation I never heard in any place he resided. In the latter part of for any man, than in Upper Cana-his life he maintained a correspondence with the celebrated Hist. Dissent.

their silence and cry out, "O, my | COURCY, RICHARD DE, a native father in the gospel!" "O, that of Ireland and Vicar of St. Alused as God's instrument to open died 1803. Among his published my eyes—shall I never see him works are two which may be nam-

COLLENS, JOHN. Author of-

COCHLÆUS, John. This cethe early Reformers, was born at CROSSLEY, David. A Baptist Nuremberg, 1479, died at Breslau, London, where he was settled in Mr. Benedict on the authority of 1705, and continued only a few Dr. Sears, as a writer against the years, and retired into the country, Anabaptists in 1582. If so, this where he lived many years, but work must have been either pos-

of the same name; but this is not subject of Infant Baptism plainly probable, nor would any have proved, written against the celebeen more likely to write against brated Thomas De Laune, 1681. supposed heretics, if we may judge Benedict, p. 157. "The followfrom the titles of his works. 1. ing curious statement in an old Historia Hussitarum. Basil. 1594, handwriting," says the same aufol. A scarce and curious work. thor, "is in a copy of his Dis-2. De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri, course on the Covenants," belongab anno 1517, usque ad annum ing to Mr. Sutcliff, of Olney. 1546. Apud S. Victorem prope author lived at Cranfield, a cord-Moguntiam, 1549, fol. 3. Specu- winder. He was imprisoned for lum circa missam. 8vo. 4. De preaching the gospel. On his trial emendanda ecclesia, 1539, 8vo., at the assize at Bedford, he first very scarce. 5. Adversus Lutheri pleaded in Greek, and then anarticulos, quos in concilio generali swering in Hebrew, upon which proponendos Scripserat, necessaria the judge called for the indictet Catholica consideratio. Paris, ment, and reading N. Cox, cord-1562, 16mo. 6. The Broom of winder, he wondered and declared Johannes Cochlæus, for sweeping that none could answer him. down the cobwebs of Morrison. Cox insisted on his right to plead This was written in defence of a in that language, which was granttract he wrote against the mar- ed, and he was dismissed. Mr. riage of Henry VIII. Bib. Brit. Sutcliff says, he has various times

English author of-A Declaration in the town and neighborhood of concerning the Public Dispute Bedford, and particularly with this about Infant Baptism, by him and addition, that judge would say others. Lond. 1645, 4to. 2. Some to the counsellors, "well, the Mistaken Scriptures sincerely ex- cord-winder has wound you all plained, in answer to one infected up gentlemen." Ibid, pp. 157. London, Note. with Pelagian Errors. 1646, 4to. 3. An Appendix to a Confession of Faith. Lond. 1646, an English Baptist minister, yet

Bib. Brit.

by Mr. Whitson's treatise on the Baptist Churches and Societies.

COX, or COXE, Benjamin. An heard the above anecdote repeated

COX, F. A. D. D., L. L. D., living, author of-History of Eng-This Baptist minister was eject- lish Baptist Missionary Society, ed by the Act of Uniformity. from 1792 to 1842, by the Rev. F. Crosby, vol. I., p. 353; vol. III., A Cox, D. D., L. L. D., two volumes in one. Boston, published by Wil-COX, NEHEMIAH, D. D. An liam Damrell, No. 11, Cornhill, English Baptist, author of—A 1845, 8vo. pp. 318. He is also au-Discourse of the Covenant that thor of a work on Baptism bound God made with men before the up in the work on that subject by law. wherein the covenant of cir. Dr. Carson, in the edition issued cumcision is more largely handled, by the American Baptist Publicaand the invalidity of the plea for tion Society. See Art. Carson. Pædobaptism taken from thence, He will be noticed in our Gazetdiscovered. This was occasioned teer in connection with English

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CORBLY, John, was a native found that his bible, which he had of Ireland; and while a boy, given his wife to carry, had been agreed to serve four years for his forgotten. He went back for it. passage to Pennsylvania. When On his return to overtake his his time expired, he came to Vir- family, he saw two Indians runginia, and settled in or near Cul-ning; one of whom made a direpeper, where he became a con-ful yell. He suspected something vert to true religion, under the bad; and ran to a fort about half ministry of James Ireland. After a mile off, and obtained assistance. his conversion, he became so noted, When they came to the place, he that the enemies of the cross confound his wife killed with a tomasidered him worthy of a prison. hawk; and the infant which she He was accordingly put into Cul- had in her arms thrown across her peper jail, where he staid a consi-breast, with its brains dashed out derable time. The exact year in against a tree. Three of the other which he was imprisoned, is not children were killed, and two known; but it was probably pre-scalped and wounded that aftervious to 1770; for in 1769 he was wards recovered. Only one, a a delegate from Mountain Run little girl, escaped unhurt. church in Culpeper, to the Ketock- was attacked, but a dog seized the ton Association; and acted as Indian that was pursuing her; by clerk of the Association. His which she got into the bushes and name does not appear on the min-hid herself. The feelings of Mr. utes again, until 1775; when he Corbly on this afflicting occasion, comes as a representative of a are beyond description. He fell church called Goshen, in Red-into a melancholy state of mind; stone settlement, Pennsylvania. It during which he could not preach, appears that he had removed there or scarcely do any thing else. Reseveral years previous to this; and flecting at length, that the hand in conjunction with Isaac Sutton, of Providence was visible in the had planted the first three or four preservation of his own life, he churches in the Redstone settle- took courage and recommenced ment. His first wife was a Pa- his labors. His ministry was very pist, and was married to him pre-effectual in that country; though vious to his profession of religion. thereby settled, he baptized three She proved a thorn in his side dur- or four hundred persons. He was ing her life. She died; and he a man of great gifts; and esteemed married a most amiable woman, by most persons a very pious by whom he had several children. christian. His success drew up-But how delusory is all earthly on him the resentment of the bliss! The Indians for many years, wicked, which they vented in a were exceedingly troublesome in very diabolical manner. A base the Redstone country. Mr. Cor- woman accused him of making bly and his wife and children, on several criminal proposals to her, a Sunday morning, started to walk and offered to confirm it by a to the meeting-house, less than solemn oath. Although he knew half a mile from his house. After it to be false, and the church did going a small distance, it was not believe it, yet he thought it

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best to remain preach, until it could by some lived about seven years, after he means be cleared up. They cited was released from prison; during the woman to appear before a ma- which time, he continued to occugistrate in order to swear her to py his talents and to do good. In what she affirmed; and in the 1805, he finished his course in meantime were earnestly engaged peace. in prayer. When she came before good preacher, was thought to do the magistrate, she was taken more good out of the pulpit than with a trembling, and for some in it. He generally after preachtime remained speechless. Some ing mingled with the congregation; wished to excuse her, and let it and by singing and pious exhortapass off; but Mr. Corbly insisted tions, frequently made very serious on her swearing, which she did, impressions. Semple's History of and expressly declared his inno-cence, and said it was a plot laid by certain persons whom she the head of Duke-street Park Genamed. providentially delivered from callster, England, it is recorded by umny. In the time of the Whis- Walter Wilson that he was pastor key Insurrection, in western Penn- there in Feb. 1731, but his connexsylvania, under Washington's ad- ion with the Park meeting-house ministration, Mr. Corbly was ac- must have been dissolved by cused of taking an active part death or otherwise, in the same and favoring the insurgents; for year. He appears to have been which, as being a distinguished in necessitous circumstances, and man, the government chose to to have been relieved occasionally make an example of him. He by the trustees of Prince John's was seized and hastily carried to estate. There was a large tomb Philadelphia, which was upwards in the ground adjoining the meetof 200 miles from his house, and ing-house, belonging to the Coventhere kept in prison in great afflic- try family, but when the congretion. His wants while in prison gation lost their place of worship, were benevolently supplied by Dr. it was destroyed with other monu-Rogers, and others of his friends ments of the dead. Hist. Disin Philadelphia. He was never sent. Churches, vol. 4, 181-182. brought to trial; and of course it Notices of fifteen pastors of this can not with certainty be said church will be found in their alwhether he was accused falsely phabetical places. For the list, or not. He was not accused of see Duke-street Park, in our Gabeing an insurgent himself; but zetteer. of aiding and abetting those that were. If this were the case, it author of—Gargræna Theologiæ was certainly a very imprudent Anabaptisticæ, &c., Franc. 1645, piece of business; yet considering 1656, 4to. 2. De Sacramentorum the state of things in that country, Christianæ Religionis Institutione. at that time, it must be viewed Lond. 1585, 8vo. by the impartial, rather as an error, works. Bib. Brit.

silent and not of the head than of the heart. Mr. Corbly, though a

Thus was Mr. Corbly neral Baptist Church, Westmin-

CLOPHENBURGIUS, JOHN, Digitized by GOOGLE

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him, was a woman of piety, and for Missionary purposes." the character which was formed under her training, furnishes one remarkable; though his meekness, der God, may be traced the pecu-confidence of his hearers. guished him through life. He was by their names. not depart from it.

While yet a youth, Mr. C. removed to Boston, for the purpose lestown, confined to his own people. of learning the trade of a carpen- Ever intent upon carrying the goster, and soon became a hearer of pel to the poor and destitute, he the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, whose faithful ministry was blessed to his conversion. Soon after the age of dividuals confined in the Penitentwenty-one, he was baptized by his tiary, where he was, soon after his pastor, and became a member of settlement in Charlestown, appointthe Second Baptist church. Considering it as his duty to prepare to preach the gospel, he entered upon years after his removal to Boston a course of study at the Rhode Is-thus imitating his Divine Master, land College, now Brown Univer- who was commissioned "to pubsity, where he graduated in 1797, lish good tidings to the meek, to and afterward studied theology bind up the broken hearted, to under the direction of its distin-proclaim liberty to the captives, guished President, Dr. Jonathan and the opening of the prison to Maxcy. In 1799, he was ordain-them that are bound." ed to the work of the ministry, Dr. Baldwin preaching the sermon, and were confined mainly to the poor, Dr. Stillman giving him the charge. the neglected and the vicious, and, Having preached one year to the though his movements were noise-Baptist Church in Newport, R. I., less, and attracted little attention, he was the next four years, the yet they were effective in the propastor of the First Baptist church duction of valuable results.

COLLIER, WILLIAM. This hum-in New-York, after which he reble and devoted servant of God moved to Charlestown, Mass., where was born in Scituate, Mass., Oct. he remained a pastor of the First 11, 1771. His father, though not Baptist church until the year 1820, a professor of religion, was much from which date until the time of respected for his intelligence, in- his death, March 19, 1843, he redustrious habits and strict moral sided in Boston, and labored in the integrity. His mother, happily for service of the "Female Society

As a preacher, Mr. C. was not

of the most delightful proofs of the humility, prudence and eminent influence of maternal instructions consistency of deportment always and example. To that source, un-secured for him the respect and liar simplicity of spirit and purpose, pastor, he particularly excelled. and the conscientious regard to Like the good shepherd, he knew moral obligations, which distin-his flock, and could call them all He went from trained up in the way he should house to house, comforting, exhortgo, and when he was old he did ing, and instructing every one of them, as a father doth his children. Nor were his labors, when in Charearly turned his attention to the spiritual wants of the unhappy ined to the office of chaplain, in which capacity he acted for several

As a city missionary, his labors

was the minister of kindness to strength, but his mind was clear. many afflicted, the almoner of vigorous, and serene, and he was others' bounty to many suffering, able to give his decided testimony the counsellor of many amid the to the faithfulness of the Redeemperplexities of temptation. visited the sick and dying in places excellence of the gospel whose seldom trodden by christian feet; doctrines he believed, whose prehe conveyed the light of truth and cepts he had obeyed, whose spirit mercy into the dark, squalid abodes he had exemplified, and whose of the most wretched and abandon-promises he still trusted. His end ed; he rescued from the haunts of was peace; his memory is blessed. infamy not a few who were on the —Baptist Memorial. frontier of perdition. Neglected children were the objects of his ister of the Baptist persuasion, a special care, and many who now person of great diligence, moderaoccupy respectable stations in so-tion and usefulness, and a sufferer ciety, will long bless him for his in the evil times in which he lived. devotion to their perilled interests. Edwards denominates him a great None but those who occasionally sectary, and a man accompanied him, as he "went about power among them: doing good," could appreciate the emissaries under him, whom he amount of labor which he perform-sent abroad into various parts of ed, the sacrifices which he made, the country. He preached some the blessings of which he was the time in the island of Guernsey, judicious dispenser. on high; and the great day alone, his cruel persecutors would not

neers in the great temperance re-them into prison at Portsmouth; formation. More than thirty years but how long they remained in ago he published Dr. Rush's "In-confinement, we are not informed. quiry into the nature and effects On account of his incessant labors of ardent spirits;" and in 1826, he and extensive usefulness, he is recommenced the publication of the presented by his adversaries as "National Philanthropist," the ob- having done much hurt at Lymject of which was to advocate en-ington, Hampton, Waltham, and tire abstinence from all intoxicat- all along the west country. "This ing drinks. temperance journal in the country, and indeed in the world. He was land, a mechanical fellow, and a also the friend and promoter of all good enterprises which contemplate the advancement truth and righteousness in the world.

great prostration of

He er whom he had served, and the

Co

COLLIER, Thomas, was a min-His record is where he had many converts; but will disclose the sum of his useful- allow him to enjoy peace. They ness. Mr. Collier was one of the pio-|followers from the place, and cast This was the first Collier," says my author, "is a great sectary in the west of Enggreat emissary, a dipper, who goes about Surrey, Hampshire, and of those counties, preaching and dip-About a fortnight ago, on ping. the Lord's day, he preached at His last illness was attended by Guildford, in the meeting place, physical and to the company of one old Mr.

this Collier exercised; and it was Church of Christ." take hold of one man, &c."

trates have no power whatever to follows: establish church government, or "Dear Brethren and Sisters,to compel any persons by any hufurther reformation men, who are now called together work; and I confirmed to consult about matters of reli-churches in other places. as by civil law they had power. not want comfort.

Close, an independent minister, He then concludes by recommendwho hath set up at Guildford, and ing the Parliament to give the done a great deal of mischief, hav-kingdom to the saints; "by which ing drawn away many of the well is meant," he says, "not only an meaning people from the ministry external kingdom, but the spiritual of other godly ministers. There kingdom and government of the

given out in the country, that he The year following, two of was a rare man; and the people Mr. Collier's letters, addressed to came from the towns about to hear his religious friends, were interhim. This fellow, in his circuit, cepted, and published to the world. at an exercise where he was As they discover his piety and preaching to many women for re-usefulness, and contain a sufficient baptization and dipping, made use answer to all the impious clamor of that scripture for that purpose: of Mr. Edwards' scurrilous pen, it "And in that day, seven shall will be proper to insert them. The first, dated from Guildford, April In the year 1645, Mr. Collier 20th, 1640, is addressed "To the came forward in vindication of his Saints in the order and fellowship sentiments, and published a work, of the gospel at Taunton?" the entitled "Certain Queries, or preamble to which is, "Your dear Points now in Controversy Ex-|brother, Thomas Collier, desireth amined;" in which, after vindicat- the increase of grace and peace ing his own views of Christian from God the Father, and from baptism, he maintains that magis-our Lord Jesus Christ," and is as

"I have not had an opportunity man power, to observe the govern- of writing unto you until now, alment of Christ. In discussing the though my spirit hath been up to power of the civil magistrate in the Lord for you continually. The ecclesiastical matters, he gives his Lord hath manifested his presence advice to the Parliament to use with me exceedingly in my jourtheir utmost endeavors to pomote ney. I desire the Lord to raise up f the your hearts in thankfulness: He church; for the attainment of hathgathered saints in Pool by me. which, he recommends them "to Fourteen took up the ordinance dismiss that assembly of learned at once; there is like to be a great gion, because he cannot conclude not yet got so far as London, that God hath any thing for them but I shall, I expect, to-morto do-and he knows no rule in row. Dearly beloved, my desire the book of God for such an as- and prayer to our Father, on your He also recommends behalf, is, that your souls may be them to go forward in subduing satisfied with his fulness, that you their antichristian enemies, so far may live above, and then you shall My exhorta-

There are two brethren, I suppose, will visit you from Hampton brother Sims and brother Rowfrom the Lord. power of the Presbyterians is denied them, of which you shall hear more shortly. I desire to be remembered to all my kind friends with you, and at present rest your dear brother in the faith and fellowship of the Gospel.

THOMAS COLLIER."

In a note to the above letter, Mr. Collier says, "I shall see you as speedily as possible." This second letter breathes the same pious ed.—Baptist Memorial. feelings, and is also addressed "To the Saints in the order and the fellowship of the Gospel." It is dated from London, May 2d, 1646, and is as follows:

"My dear ones in the Lord Jesus, "I salute you, desiring him who is our head and husband, our life in 6 vols., fol. and liberty, our all and in all, to Missions. gather up our souls more abunfellowship of the Son of God; that on Baptism. you may not live upon these lower than we enjoy Christ in them. to Judd's Remains. be with you as soon as possibly I es, biographical notices, &c.

tion to you is, to wait upon the can, to impart some spiritual Lord, in his own way, and not to gifts unto you, and to enjoy fellowlook forth into the world. There ship in Jesus Christ with you. is bread enough in your father's But what is this? you are upon house, where he hath promised the heart of Christ; nay, engraved his presence. Though you seem upon his hand, and shall be had to want gifts, yet you shall not in everlasting remembrance before want the presence of your Father, him. I am much in haste at preyour Jesus, if you wait upon him. sent, the post coming forth of town, only I have sent you these few lines, and two books here enclosed. as a remembrance of my love. whom I desire you to receive as desire to be remembered to all my The unlimited dear friends with you, and at present remain your dear brother in the faith and fellowship of the Gospel.

THOMAS COLLIER."

Mr. Collier was author of several other pieces, in addition to the one we have mentioned, which were probably on the controversies of the day. But at what place or places he afterwards preached, or when he died, we are not inform-

CHOULES. J. O. This distinguished living Baptist was editor of—The Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible, Baptist edition, Fessenden & Co., Brattleboro, Vermont. 1837. J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, 1838, Also, History of

CROOK, George, An English dantly into the glorious unity and Baptist, author of—Conversations Benedict, p. 207.

CONE, Spencer, H., D. D. things, which are but instruments This venerable pastor of the First to convey light and love unto us; Baptist Church, New York, and I mean even ordinances or the President of the American and Folike; which indeed are but as a reign Bible Society, is known as the shell without the kernel, further author of—An Introductory Essay The Bible My dear ones, you are in my heart translation, Communion, and of secontinually, and my desire is to veral Historical notices of church-

since we record only the titles of pel 46 years. works of living Baptist authors, but studious, energetic, and labowe waive here any further notice rious. His preaching was characof this writer, but in the Gazet- terized by zeal, fervor, and spirituteer under Art. Bible Society, Am. ality. and For., and Art. Oliver-street, criminating, and his influence was and Broome-street Baptist church- extensively useful, popular, and es, New York, and other churches conservative. in Washington, D. C., and in New ton's Historical Sketch, &c., p. 200. Jersey, he will be more fully noticed.

minister, born 11th February, 1747, tized, and entered the ministry. at Swansea, Massachusetts; died He resided from 1802 to 1807, in at Galway, New-York, 26th July, Albany County, New-York, and ministry in 1780, at Lanesborough, towns of Scipio and Owasco, in Massachusetts, having previously Cayuga County, New-York, during married Mary Mason. His con- which time he labored successfully, version occurred at about 19 years as an Evangelist, in Western of age, and when about 21, he was New-York and Pennsylvania, in baptized by Russel Mason. Soon pioneer settlements. Particularly after he entered the ministry, his were his efforts owned of God in labors were successful at Manches- the churches of the Cavuga Assoter, Vermont, where he resided ciation. about 14 years, then removed to Pontiac in Michigan, under ap-Galway, New-York, 1794, where pointment of the New-York Baphe was pastor five years.

nation, until 1802, he labored as Catholics, settled in the territory an Evangelist in New-York and of that State. So signally success-Upper Canada. 1812, he was pastor of the First or 7, the first Baptist Association Baptist Church at Providence, R. in Michigan sprung into existence. I., and then returning to Galway, He was pastor of Pontiac Church New-York, labored nine years as until the year previous to his re-Church, then resigning in favor of During 32 years, he was the faithfive years he labored either as an the Churches of Christ, and the Evangelist in Columbia county, anxious preacher of glad tidings New-York, or in New-England as to perishing sinners. Such men agent of the Hamilton Baptist have been too little appreciated.

He was illiterate, His judgment was dis-Peck and Law-

COMSTOCK, ELRANAH, a Ban-COFFIN, ROBERT A., of Nor-tist minister, born at New-London, walk, Connecticut, author of a Connecticut, 30th September, 1771: Prize Essay-On Town Organiza- | died of dropsy in his native town, Boston, 1845. A Baptist. 13th May, 1834. He married in CORNELL, Joseph, a Baptist 1797, having previously been bap-He was ordained to the subsequently for 17 years, in the In 1824 he removed to tist State Convention, and was For three years after his resig- the first minister, except Roman From 1802 to ful were his efforts, that in 1826. of the Second Baptist lease from the trials of earth. Eugenio Kincaid, during the next ful and sympathizing servant of Missionary Society. He died while ministers who seek and find aged 80, having preached the gos- pleasant places of leisure and

quietly enjoy the result of the 1827. Rev. John Peck preached &c., pp. 225-228.

Baptist minister of Downtown, in Sketches, &c., p. 240. County Sarum, was imprisoned for Nonconformity several years in the following curious work, entithe county jail, at Sarum, with tled-Disputatio Medico, Theolothe first pastor of Sarum, and the tium in uteris existentium. Venet. latter of Burford Baptist Church. 1725, 8vo. Bib. Brit.

Crosby, vol. 3, p. 126.

Courtney, John Corbly, Brit. Lewis Conner, and Thomas Con-Baptist Missionary Journal.

dison county, New-York, where verse order. was ordained to the ministry, 8th p. 8. He was afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs, two first centuries after Christ, was

labors of such as the beloved Com- his funeral Sermon, from Acts viii. stock, are flattered and promoted, 2. While in the Legislature he dereceiving honor of one another and tected and exposed a singular case of men. But his record is on high, of bribery. As a minister he was a and his honor is that which comes peace-maker, yet firm, bold, decidfrom God to him who does faith-ed, quick, ready and communicafully the work of an Evangelist tive. He knew no fear of public Peck and Lawton's Hist. Sketches, opinion, and possessed in his character the elements of ministerial COLES, Peter, an English success. Peck and Lawton's Hist.

CUPERIOLUS, Aug., author of Walter Penn and John Kingman, gica Politici de Baptismate Infan-

cosby, vol. 3, p. 126.

CLOPTON, WILLIAM. For the The Divine Warrant of Infant biographies of William Clopton, Baptism. Lond. 1648, 4to. Bib.

CURCELLÆUS, or COURdiut, see Taylor's Lives of Virgi- CELLES, Stephen DE, born at nia Baptist Ministers; and for the Geneva, 1586, successor to Episcomemoir of Clopton, the missionary pius as Professor of Theology at who died in China, see Southern Amsterdam, and published his predecessor's works, with the life of COLE, NATHANIEL, Jun., an the author. He was himself au-American Baptist minister, was thor of several theological and conborn at Swansea, Massachusetts, troversial pieces, which were after-14th July, 1780. In his youth he wards published, collected by Elwas employed as a mechanic and zevir. Amst. 1675, fol. Bib. Brit. as a school teacher, in Otsego The titles of some of these works county, New-York. In 1806 he will be annexed to the quotations married, and the next year settled below, which are taken from as a merchant in Southfield, Ma-Booth, pp. 88, 89, 195, 413, in in-"Pædobaptism was he was first a magistrate, then unknown in the two first ages af-County Judge, then Representater Christ; and therefore this rite tive in the Legislature in 1812. is indeed observed by us, as an an-He was baptized in 1816, by Na- cient custom, but not as an aposthaniel L. Moore, and united with tolic tradition." In Dr. Gill's Arthe Baptist church at Fenner, and gument from Apostolic Tradition.

"The Baptism of Infants in the which terminated his life, 4th July, altogether unknown; but, in the

some few. In the fifth and follow- & James, 1844, 12mo. Dr. Curing ages, it was generally receiv- tis is author of a manuscript Poem fants did not begin before the believe, has not yet been publishthird age after Christ was born. ed. In the former ages, no trace of it in our Gazetteer in connection appears—and it was introduced with London Booksellers and sewithout the command of Christ." veral Institutions and Churches in Instut. Relig. Christ., lib. i. c. xii. England and in the United States. Dissert. Secund. de Peccat. Orig. \$56. "Baptism was performed by Baptist minister, born at Harringplunging the whole body into wa-tonworth. Under a bishop's writ ter, and not by sprinkling of a few this useful minister of the Baptist drops, as is now the practice church in his native place, was For John was baptizing in Ænon seized and imprisoned many years near Salim, because there was for Nonconformity. His property much water; and they came and was confiscated, and he impoverwere baptized. John iii. 23. Nor ished, and made to suffer severely. did the disciples sent out by Christ, He was a shepherd. Crosby, vol. administer baptism afterwards in 3, p. 128. any other way; and this is more | CUSHMAN, R. W. Author of agreeable to the signification of -A Pure Christianity, the world's the ordinance. I am therefore of opinion, that pastor of Bowdoin-square Baptist we should endeavor to restore church, Boston. N. Y. Lewis Coland introduce this primitive rite by, 1845. By the same authorof immersing, if it may be done Lectures to Young Men on the without offence to the weak; temptations of a City Life. Boston. otherwise it seems best to tolerate Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. this abuse, than to raise a disturbance in the church about it. They of a work entitled—For Baptizing are now ridiculed, who desire to Infants, and against Baptizing of be baptized, not by sprinkling, but elder people, a Process of the pasas it was performed by the ancient sages between Smyth and Clyfton, church, by an immersion of the Amst. 1610, 4to. This Clyfton whole body into the water." Re- was associated with the English lig. Christ. Instut. L. v. C. 2. et a- exiled church at Amsterdam, Holpud Hiedegg. Libert. Christ. a Le-land, and was joint pastor with a ge Lib. v. et C. 14, § 3.

Cu

of-Bible Episcopacy, a Bible con-tinghamshire and Yorkshire, Engstituency of the Church, and land, previous to his emigration to Bible church ordinances exhibit- Holland, and John Smyth, the ed. Eight lectures delivered in the Baptist, of the other. Johnson, spring of 1844, in the Wentworth- Ainsworth, Robinson, Jessop, and

third and fourth, was allowed by Curtis D. D., Charleston, Burgess The custom of baptizing in-entitled The Messiah, which, we This author will be noticed

CURTIS, STEPHEN, an English

Romans vi. 4. only Hope, by R. W. Cushman,

CLYFTON, RICHARD, Author Mr. Robinson, the puritan, of one CURTIS, Thomas, D. D., author of two Brownist churches in Notstreet Baptist Meeting House, Clyfton were writers against Charleston, S. C. By Thomas Smyth after he became a Baptist.

For further particulars concerning lost condition as a sinner. in its alphabetical place.

nedict.

lent man and useful minister was remained in a helpless state for members of the Episcopal Church. tals to flee from the wrath to come. Two sermons which he heard and persecutors of the Baptists. copalian, the other by a Presbyte-ther unceremoniously perhaps, walkrian,) made a deep impression upon ed some fourteen or fifteen miles his mind. The Baptists, then call- to a Baptist church in Orange preaching in his native county he was immersed in his fifteenth about the same time. Much was year. said against them, as those who As soon as he had discharged down," which raised much anxiety home and submitted himself to his in the mind of young Davis to parents. Soon thereafter, being enof the kind he enjoyed was to hear in the habit of exercising publicly an exhortation and prayer from in exhortation and prayer. These one John Bledsoe. This served to exercises were sanctified to the deepen his religious impressions, conversion of his parents, his two and frequently at that tender age older brothers, his youngest brohe was known to go forward vol- ther and several of his sisters. All ous, by turns, until, in his four-Ghost" until their death. teenth year, a conversation he had At sixteen years of age, though with a pious negro in his father's much against the will of his employment, (a Baptist,) fully friends, Mr. Davis volunteered as

him, see Hanbury's Historical Me-some six months, his mind was in moirs, vol. 1, chap. xxi, p. 271 et great distress. During those days Also, Wilson's Hist. Dis- of darkness, he went far and near, sent. Churches, vol. 1, p. 24, 28, by day and by night, as far as lay 29, in his biography of Henry in his power, to hear the gospel Ainsworth. See also, Art. Smyth, from the Baptist preachers, who were itinerating through the coun-DAVIDS. The name is Welsh, try. One night he went some and is included, without any other four miles from his father's resiinformation, in the list of British dence to attend a meeting held by Baptist authors on baptism, by Be-Elijah Craig. During the services, his feelings became such as to un-DAVIS, WILLIAM. This excellenerve him; he swooned away, and a native of Orange County, Va., some time. In this condition, the where he was born January 7th, Lord brought deliverance to his His parents were poor, but soul. He rose rejoicing, and began honest and respectable, and were at once to exhort his fellow-mor-He became concerned about his At this time his parents resided in soul at the early age of nine years. Culpeper county and were opposers about this time, (one by an Epis- William left the parental roof ra-" New-Lights," commenced county, called Blue Run, where

were "turning the world upside this solemn duty, he returned The first opportunity couraged by his brethren, he was untarily and ask the ministers to these became Baptists, and conpray for him. He continued seri-tinued in "the comfort of the Holy

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two whole days. was remembered with gratitude all Gibson. his life. He was heard to mention guished men of that State.

church during their father's life main cause of its failure. deacons. As a pastor, he must and Georgia Associations,

was some time under the command have stood high with the churches of Gen. Lafayette. He was wound- which enjoyed his watchful care. ed in the head, and suffered greatly The church in the fork of Broad from fatigue and hunger. While river (Elbert co.,) he served twentythe army of Lafayette was on a three years; that at Beaver Dam forced march to join Washington | twelve years; Clark's Station ninein the capture of Cornwallis, young teen years, &c. He possessed the Davis was without a morsel of food faculty of drawing out his breth-This having ren, who were called of God to come to the ears of the General, he the ministry: among those who was sent for to his tent, and with were raised up under him, are the his own hands he furnished the following: E. Shackelford, Isaac youthful soldier with food. This Shuttle, Elijah Mosely, Isham kindness, on the part of Lafayette, Goss, James Hales, and Sylvanus

In the middle of life, Mr. Davis it during his last sickness. He was a person of fine appearance, was present at the surrender of weighing upwards of two hundred Cornwallis, and after the war, re- pounds. He suffered much in afturned to his family in Virginia, ter life from dropsy in the chest, where he enjoyed the friendship and was so debilitated as to make and confidence of the Madisons, it necessary that he should resign and Barbours, and other distin- all pastoral charges. Yet, was in the habit of visiting the churches, In 1788 he was licensed to whenever he was able to ride; and, preach the gospel, while yet in his when unable to stand, he would native State; and was ordained in preach in a sitting posture. While Georgia by Dozier Thornton and thus standing on the borders of the Thomas Maxwell in 1793. His tomb, his ministry was greatly education was quite limited; yet blessed. His farewell discourse to he was a man of strong mind, ex- the people of Elbert county was cellent memory, and fine imagina- delivered, while he sat on a table tion. His manner was easy, yet in the open air, and such was the He was an original powerful effect produced, that it thinker, and his style of oratory was was regarded as the commencepeculiar to himself—bold and ener-ment of one of the most glorious getic. His character was without revivals ever experienced in that spot or blemish, and his piety was county. He was decidedly favorof a high order. One fact proves able to ministerial education, and that he lived the religion which was one of the Board of Mount he preached: Eleven out of the Enon Academy. He was opposed twelve children, which he had, be- to the location, however, and alworthy members of the ways believed that that was the time-three of them are preachers, Temperance cause never had a Jonathan, James and Jesse; and warmer friend. On this subject, two others, Jeptha and William, he addressed letters to the Sarepta

too infirm to attend their sessions. | years. that his end was near, often spake band's death. him a last visit, and on their doing bell's Georgia Baptists. so, he required each of his sons to lay their hand on the scar on his minister, now residing on the Cahead, (the result of a wound he re- rolina sea coast, between Wilceived in his youth, while a sol- mington and Charleston, author dier of the revolution,) and solemn-of—History of the Welsh Baptists, ly charged them severally to be from A. D. 63 to 1770. Pittsburgh, faithful to their country's interest 1835, 12mo., p. 204. Also of a and glory. He was in attendance Life of Christmas Evans, and on a Methodist camp-meeting some Christmas Evans' Sermons, transten days before his death, when he lated from the Welsh. was taken suddenly ill. His wife (who was absent on a visit) was Baptist minister, born at Chippingsent for, as also his children. When Norton, in Oxford county, August, they arrived, he told the day and 1627; died 16th February, 1706, the hour he expected to depart in London. His father was a Puhence and be with Christ. that day arrived, he spent a part of ping-Norton. it in writing, and to his friends tions were blessed to the early present gave a circumstantial ac-conversion of his son, who during count of his early life. Some two his apprenticeship to Mr. Cooling, or three hours previous to his exit, a mercer, was baptized at Covenhe was in great pain, and frequent- try, and suffered persecution from ly called upon God for help. Of Mr. Cooling and his family. From his sons, Jonathan and James, who the time that Charles II. entered had not yet arrived, he spoke in a London, he was five times imprimost affectionate manner. son Isaac, (the only one of his tle, and although he took the oath children not in the church,) he of allegiance, his goods were conmade a most touching appeal to fiscated, and his last imprisonment meet his aged father in heaven. Af- lasted ten years, hastened his own last farewell, he desired to be raised of his first wife, and yet afterward "Victory! victory!! victory!!!"—|life was almost spent, King James expired. ber, 1831, in his 67th year.

It is rather remarkable. For several months previous to that she did not become a profeshis death, he had a presentiment sor of religion until after her hus-She was finally of it, and arranged all his worldly baptized by her son, Jonathan, and business with reference to it. All died full of years and in strong his children were invited to make hope of eternal happiness.—Camp-

DAVIS, J., a Welsh Baptist

DAVIS, Joseph, an English When ritan, and chief burgess of Chip-His pious instruc-To his soned at Burford and Oxford Caster bidding his wife and children a dissolution, and destroyed the life up in bed—then, raising his hands he was mulcted by fines for meettowards heaven, he shouted aloud, ing a Baptist church. When his lay down calmly, and instantly ascended the throne, and he en-This glorious triumph of joyed liberty of conscience. faith took place on the 31st Octo-left in manuscript—His last Legacy, which was published and re-His widow survived him eleven printed in 1720. See Crosby, vol. 3 pp. 130-137, for an interesting ac- DAVENANT, John, D.D., bishop

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rican Baptist, author of—A Tract. tist was author of several works— A familiar dialogue between Peter Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad and Benjamin, on Communion. Colossenses. Cantab. 1627, fol. 3d. The author resided at Hartford, Edit. Cantab. 1639. Also, Episto-Connecticut.

Baptist Church, Westminster, England, where he baptism, the burial of the body of was killed 15th June, 1763, by a sin, or of the old Adam, is represtone falling upon him. He had sented, when the person be bapbeen twelve or thirteen years pastised is put down into the water; tor there. See Petticoat Lane in as a resurrection, when he is Gazetteer.

lish Baptist, author of—Ecclesias- led but immersed those whom they

Benedict, p. 207. baptism.

New-Castle, in Delaware, 1724; and baptized! Dr. Barnes has died 1761, an American Presbyte- dipped in order to sprinkle, by his rian divine and author. He is criticism. It is a source of mirth more particularly known as the and serious lamentation to contemauthor of three volumes of Ser-plate the flounderings of hardmons, 18mo., edited by Drs. Gib-pressed pædobaptist critics. bons and Finley, London. vol. 2, p. 169, 3rd edition, he says: "He (Christ) had a baptism to be writer was omitted under Ai, we baptized with; a baptism, an im- insert his name under Da for the mersion in tears and blood." Apud sake of giving the following title Booth, p. 17.

DAVIES, Mr., pastor of White-tism. street Particular Baptist Church, p. 95, in Booth, p. 450, simply Westminster, England, in 1758, D'Assigny, but since we find a list and subsequent years. See White-of his works published from 1672

STREET, in our Gazetteer.

General Baptist, author of—The Bib. Britannica. He was of course baptism of adult believers only, a Pædobaptist. asserted and vindicated; and that of infants disproved, by Rev. Tho- English Baptist ministers ejected mas Davye. London, pp. 158, 1719. by the Act of Uniformity. He, Benedict says that he resided at with eleven of his church at Ails-Leicester, and quotes largely to bury, were sentenced to death, but show the character of his work. were pardoned by the King. Benedict, pp. 167, 168.

count of him and his sufferings. of Salisbury, born in London; died DAVIS, G. F., D. D., an Ame-1641. This Protestant pædobapla de Sacramentis. Lond. 1649, DAVIS, Thomas, pastor of the 8vo. In his work on Colossians, Petticoat-lane, chapter ii. v. 12, he says: "In brought out of it." "In the an-DAVIES, J. J., a modern Eng. cient church they not only sprinktical establishments based on baby baptized." Most singular both sprinkled and immersed to com-DAVIES, SAMUEL, was born at plete a baptism or both sprinkled In his other works see Bib. Brit.

D'ASSIGNY, MARIUS. As this of a work-Mystery of Anabap-This work is quoted from to 1706, we superadd Marius as DAVYE, THOMAS, an English his christian name, and refer to

> DAGNAL, STEPHEN, one of the Crosby, vol. 3, p. 121; vol. 2, p. 181.

DALE, Anthony Van, M.D. This | 8vo. 1683, 8vo. Amst. 1700. 2. Dis-head and ears in water. sertationes de Origine ac Progressu Idolatriæ et Superstitionum. Amst. 1696, 8vo. 3. De Statua this very day." Simoni Mago, ut prætenditur, erec-1700. 4. Dissertationes ix. Antiquitatibus et Marmoribus, cum Romanis, tum Potissimum Græcis London. Amst. illustrandis inservientes. 5. Dissertatio super 1702, 4to. Aristea, cum Historia Baptismor, et Diss. Super Sanchoniathone. was also a minister of Christ. Benedict, p. 141, quotes from Wall's Hist. Inf. Bap. vol. 2, p. 28, the following passage from Van Dale's last work above, Eng. about the year 1719, or 1720. to Salmasius. the doctrine of Christ, could disbelieving is to be first."

In this work, Book 2, p. distinguished Mennonite Baptist 1848, he says: "It was the cuswas author of the following works: tom heretofore in the ancient church 1. De Oraculis Ethnicorum. Amst. to plunge those they baptized over still the practice both of the Greek and Russian Churches even at

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DAWKES, CLENDON, An Engta, et de Chresto Suetonii. Amst. lish Particular Baptist minister, who in 1735 was pastor of a church, at Joiner's Hall. Thames-st. "This gentleman," says "is supposed to have Wilson, come originally from Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, and was well known in London, where Amst. 1705, 4to. (Bib. Brit.) Al- he preached among the Particular though he was a physician, he Baptists a considerable number of years. He settled in early life, with an ancient congregation in Broad-street, Wapping, where he succeeded a Mr. Edward Elliot, lish translation, History of Baptism, this situation he continued till p. 375, which the author credits Christmas, 1726, when he resigned "In the two first his charge, and accepted a call to centuries none received baptism become pastor of a newly constibut such as being instructed in the tuted church in Collier's-Rents, faith and made acquainted with Southwark. This connexion, however, was of but short duration. close their belief of it, because of for Mr. Dawkes left his people these words: He that believeth and early in 1730; though upon what is baptized shall be saved; so that account we can find no where mentioned. The probable reason, DAILLE, John, was born at however, was his partiality to Chattellerant, 1594; died at Paris, strict communion; the church in 1670. He was minister of the Collier's-Rents being formed upon church at Paris, a Protestant re- the mixed plan. After spending former, and one who by his learn- about three or four years without ing and writings was an ornament any settled charge, Mr. Dawkes to christianity. The only one of was chosen about 1734, or 1735, his works which we will notice to succeed Mr. Richardson as paswas entitled—De Usu Patrum, tor of the Society that met in the 1646, 4to. Genev. 1656. Trans- afternoon at Devonshire Square. lated into English under the title With this people he continued -A Treatise concerning the right about sixteen years; but their use of the Fathers. Lond. 1651, numbers being greatly reduced by length, under the necessity of dis-port, consolation, and unspeakable solving their church state. This joy, in the views of his dissolution." event is said to have taken place Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches, about the year 1751. After this, vol. 1, p. 532. Mr. Dawkes accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Hemel- an eminent English printer, born Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, where in St. Peter's parish, Dunwich, in he finished his course 12th Decem-Suffolk; died 23rd July, 1584. ber, 1758, but at what age does He was the first printer who used not appear. learned man and an acceptable he brought into use improvements preacher. ments were high Calvinism, but letter. A very long catalogue of he seems to have carried himself the books he published, both with with moderation towards his bre- and without date, is given in the preached his funeral sermon, at of two or three will be subjoined. Hemel-Hempstead, and afterwards 1. The Sum of the Holy Scrippublished it. The text was 2 Cor. ture, and ordinarye of the Chrysearthly house of this tabernacle fayth, by whiche we be all instifiwere dissolved," &c. Of Mr. Dawkes ed; and of the vertue of Baptisme he says: "It may now be expect-after the teachyne of the Gospell ed that I should give a character and of the Apostles, &c. Lond. of him, and a beauteous represen- 1547, 8vo. 2. A Simple and relitation might be given of him; but gious consultation of vs. Herman, I must inform you, that he laid an by the Grace of God Archbishop injunction on me not to enlarge of Colone, and Prince Electour, upon his character, and that he &c., by what means a Christian expressed a dislike of bestowing Reformation, and founded in God's encomiums on the dead; however worde of doctrine Administration, a few words concerning him may of the Deuine Sacraments, of Cesurely be allowed. He was meek, remonies, and the whole Cure of humble, modest, wise and learned; Souls, &c. Lond. 1547, 12mo. 3. diligent in study, there is reason Bapt. Mantuanus, his Treatise, to think to the prejudice of his &c. V. Bale, J. 8vo. constitution. He had an enlarged acquaintance with the evangelical against the Anabaptists, A.D. 1533. scheme, and a spiritual savour of Benedict, p. 926. the truths of the gospel. In his last long illness, which issued in DREW, was born near Gotha, Gerhis death, he was remarkably fa- many, 1657; died 1727. Author vored with the presence of God, of various Latin works in controand filled with a holy adoration of versy with the Jews, also, Antisovereign grace and mercy. Those quitas Baptismi Initiationis Iraeliglorious truths, which in the course tarum vindicata. of his ministry, he recommended Bib. Brit.

deaths and removals, they were at to you, were the matter of his sup-

DAY, DAYE, OR DAIE, JOHN, Mr. Dawkes was a the Saxon letter in printing, and His religious senti- in printing in Greek and Italian Mr. Brine, of London, Bibliotheca Britannica. The titles "For we know that if the tian, teachyng the true Chrystian Bib. Brit.

DAVENTRIA, A., a writer

DANTZ, OR DANS, JOHN AN-Jenæ.

DAGG, John L., D. D., Presi-| March, 1st, 1796, the subject of Defence of communion.

to Samuel Wilson, a pastor of she was, eminently a co-worker Great Eastcheap Particular Bap- with her husband, in his numertist Church, London, in 1726. See ous labors in the Gospel field. Great Eastcheap in Gazetteer.

first of England, then of Holland, her Christian profession, at Salem. and finally of New-Haven, Con- in Mississippi, on the first day of The titles of his works January, 1840. we have not, but according to Be-| five sons, and three daughters, and nedict, he wrote works—1. Against lived to greet twenty-seven grand the promiscous baptism of children children and great-grand children. while in Holland, 1634. favor of this rite being more gene- death, she had been the subject of rally extended to children than deep bodily affliction. was then practised in New England. 1662. There is in Bibliotheca Britannica mention of a John ble suffering, she wished to depart. Davenport, born at Coventry, England, 1597; died at Boston, 1770, enant" camewith titles of several works, but the above are not included. Reference may be made to the same man by Benedict and Robert Watt.

DANIEL, M., an English Bap-

minister,—was the fifth son of | that in him she was safe. Samuel and Eliza Thomas Daniel. He was born the 10th day of June, 1773, at their residence, in Middlesex county, Virginia. Soon after ninth year. Under what instruthe close of the Revolutionary war, the family emigrated to North not now be determined; probably, Carolina, and settled in Orange as has been the case in many county, near Hillsborough, where other instances, the influence and most of them remained until the exhortations of the lovely, bloomclose of their earthly pilgrimage.

dent of Mercer University, Geor- our present notice was married, to gia, and author of an Exegesis on Miss Penelope Cain Flowers, of Also, An Essay in Chatham County, in the same Strict Communion. State, with whom he lived most Penfield Geo. 1845, 8vo, p. 74. happily forty-five years. The deep A very able refutation of the ar- piety and ardent zeal, for the cause guments of Robert Hall on mixed of salvation, of this excellent and devoted lady, I will be permitted DAVENPORT, John, successor to remark, qualified her to be, and She closed a life of consistent DAVENPORT, John, a Puritan, piety, and unwavering fidelity in She brought up 2. In For several years previous to her that she had done her work on earth, and pressed with irrelieva-At length "the Angel of the Cov-

"——And faithful to his promise, stood Prepared to walk with her through death's derk vale."

She met the summons with a serene heart, and ascended expresstist, author of-Dipping is baptizing. | ing her perfect confidence in the DANIEL, ROBERT T., a Baptist | boundless fulness of Christ, and

Mr. Daniel professed in July, 1802, to have obtained a hope in Christ. He was then in his twentymentality this event occurred, caning, and pious girl, who had con-At the age of twenty-there, nected herself with the church in

tinies with his. month-in August-was, at Holly bare catalogue. Springs, in Wake county, North Rev. Isaac Hicks.

DA

The sacred fire that burned in a ling, and the solemn rite took field, the heavens," he magnanimously of his death.

very early life, and who, six years devoted himself exclusively to the before, had united her earthly des-ministry, in the duties of which Having found he expended his fortune and his peace in believing, he did not de-life. Of the several pastorships lay to put on Christ, in the divine- he sustained, I will, for the sake ly appointed form, but the next of brevity, limit the notice to a

The Church at Mount Pisgah. Carolina, of which church he be- near his youthful home, was the came a member, "buried with first, of which I have information, Christ in baptism," by the Pastor, over which he presided. After some years, he changed his place to Rocky River, in the same counsoul so ardent and ingenuous as ty, and took charge of the church his, could not be depressed or con- at May's Chapel, in the vicinity. During the early part, Thence, on their invitation, he retherefore, of the succeeding year, moved to Sawmill Church, in 1803, he began publicly to address Marlborough district, South Carosinners, and at the meeting of his lina. From that place, he returnchurch in April, was formally ed to May's Chapel. While here, licensed to preach the Gospel. His he accepted the call of the Church education was extremely limited, in Raleigh, and removed to that and had he been in a condition to metropolis. After some years, he apply himself, no facilities were resigned his pastorship there, and then at his command; but he had accepted the oversight of the less need of this species of prepa-Church in Greenville, Pitt county. ration, than any man I ever knew. Thence, he removed to the Church His extraordinary abilities were at Black Creek, in Southampton at once perceived, and three months county, Virginia. His next and afterwards he was called to ordi-last place of residence on the other nation. He submitted with tremb-side of the mountains, was Bell-Greenville county, place at Holly Springs, at their Leaving this, he emigrated with monthly meeting, in July of that his family to Tennessee, and after year, when he had been a mem-spending some time in itinerant ber of the church but eleven labors in the middle part of the The officiating Presby-State, he settled in Lexington, ters were Elder Isaac Hicks, his Henderson county. He soon after Pastor; and Nathan Gully, both took charge of the Church in Paris, of whom, eminently useful minis-in Henry county; and after a few ters in their day, have long since years residence there, removed to gone to their rest. From this Holly Springs, Mississippi; whence, hour, in which he took upon him he finally changed his residence to the solemn vows of the Episcopal Salem, in that State, where expiroffice, until that day in which he ed the affectionate companion of went up to inhabit "that temple all his journeyings, and which he not made with hands, eternal in regarded as his home, at the time

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in his heart. Where religious ex- ing a greater part of his life, he ally governed his movements, was do not now occur to me: the North the just conviction, that Divine Carolina Baptist Missionary So-Grace had designed and fitted ciety, and Baptist State Convenhim peculiarly for the labors of tion; the Baptist Board of Foreign an Evangelist. He was, therefore, Missions; the Baptist General Asdesirous of being constantly in the sociation of Virginia; the Ameriitinerant service. any dissatisfactions of his churches, the Baptist State Convention of or difficulties with them, were the Tennessee; the Education Sociecauses of his frequent removals, ties of Tennessee and Mississippi; No man had more than he of and the South-Western Home Mis-Christian urbanity and kindness, was more ardently beloved by his taken by the message which called people, or more deeply regretted him hence, he was on a tour when he considered it his duty to which he had projected for the beleave them. had no other proof of their truth, ties, which he proposed to extend were sufficiently demonstrated by the enthusiastic joy with which the people over whom he had once Mississippi. presided, always greeted his subsequent visits among them.

Another prominent characteristic of our departed brother was, an abiding desire to unite the people of his residence, was frequently of God in evangelical action, by visited by him, and especially which, he was assured; they could such places as gave indications of accomplish more than in their se- revival. In these excursions, his parate and individual capacity. labors were often attended by the

From this rapid sketch, it will the advantages, of which we may be seen, that Mr. Daniel was em- in this way avail ourselves, for phatically a wanderer. He had lit-the more thorough and extensive erally "no continuing city." This preaching of the Gospel, in our feature in his history, was the re- own and other lands. He was sult of causes, not difficult to be as- consequently, a zealous actor in certained. His temperament was the origination of many religious sanguine. He was easily discourage and benevolent associations, and ed, and as easily induced to change the chief instrument, in the region his place, by the prospect of greater of his labors, by which they were usefulness at some other. The re-sustained. Much of his time was vival spirit had a permanent home occupied with these duties. Durcitement prevailed, for the time, he was either a missionary or an was powerfully attracted, and agent, of some one or another of strongly disposed to fix his resi-them. In these capacities he But the consideration served successively, besides, perwhich, I apprehend, more especi-haps, several others whose names These, and not can Baptist Home Mission Society; sion Society. When he was over-These facts, if we nefit of the last two of these Societhrough Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and

When not especially employed as a missionary or agent, the whole region of the country, within from a hundred to two hundred miles He understood and appreciated most glorious results. He was not,

much with consequently, churches—and yet, most of them ment of the conversion of five were, by his instrumentality, built times that number, or, at least, and therefore, sons. strengthened. It is, matter of no surprise, that during the last thirty years and more of the friend of young ministers. Afhis life, he filled so large a space fectionate and sympathetic in his in the public eye, in the South intercourse with them, he was ever and South-West. He was honored, ready to impart instruction, and to as the instrument of originating or encourage and sustain them by advancing many powerful and ex- his countenance and influence. tensive revivals, from which the His advice was always in favor of churches have been replenished a close and constant study of the with members, and out of which, Bible, joined with ardent prayer, have gone forth numerous minis-humility, and exclusive devotion ters into the Gospel field. In a to the glorious cause. letter to me, written from his young minister has felt, for years, death-bed, referring to these sub-the influence of a few hours' interjects, he says:—

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"During the thirty-seven years that have passed away since I commenced the work of the ministry, I have travelled for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, To no man more than to him, is about sixty thousand miles, preach-the Church in the South mons, and baptized more than fifteen hundred people. Of that number, many are now ministers of improvement. various grades, but twelve are men my procurement, are regularly and thoroughly educated. Of all Lord. I regret, much, that I have move in so small a circle. miss in duty."

The readers of this article are anxieties.

his clude, that he had been the instrugreatly enlarged and seven thousand five hundred per-

> Mr. Daniel was emphatically, course with him.

"His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Played on his lips; and in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart Was to encourage goodness."

ed upwards of five thousand ser-South-West indebted, for the spirit that now prevails, and the means at her command, for ministerial

He was truly apostolic in his of distinguished talents and use-sentiments and actions, regarding fulness, and ten, mostly through the spread of the Gospel. His solicitude could not be circumscribed by the boundaries of a town, a these," he adds, "I have nothing county, a state, or even continent. to boast, only in Christ Jesus, my His soul was too expanded to done so little for his dear cause, cause of Christ was the same in and been so cold-hearted, and re- all lands to him, and had the same measure of his prayers, labors and In the last article he aware that an Evangelist seldom ever wrote for publication, he earbaptizes more than a very small nestly, as professedly his dying proportion of those who profess re-admonition, solicits the ministry ligion under his ministry. If, then, to give themselves wholly to the our lamented brother baptized fif- work; to avoid all feelings of selteen hundred, we may safely con- fishness; in their addresses to be

other; to seek out and encourage were his chief books. efforts for the spread of the Gos- by those who are classically read. pel; to sustain the ministry by and their contributions: to provide means, for the education of those who are preparing to enter the field; to see that they are all devoted to the work; to secure the services of able and efficient deacons; and to cultivate among themselves, assiduously, the spirit of concord. Thus is his character illustrated, with reference to the general cause of salvation.

Than our lamented brother, few men have ever possessed in a higher degree, the qualifications necessary to a successful minister of

the Gospel.

He had not the learning of the schools, and yet, if education consist in the discipline of the mind; were his perfect scorn. Possessing the expansion, and energy, and a tall and manly person; a coundiscrimination of the intellect; the tenance of the finest mould, intel-

plain, brief, perspicuous, and to ability to perceive the nature, the preach to the heart; to be affect relations, the bearings and influtionate to other denominations; ence of any subject he wished to to seek self-government, and con-investigate, his was unquestiontinued mental advancement; to ably, most extensive and thorough. indulge no jealousies towards each The Bible, and the human heart, He read young men whose duty it may be little else. His rhetoric, he drew to preach; and to avoid secular from his own elegant taste; his and political stations and honors; logic, from his discriminating and to be faithful in private intercourse; enlightened judgment, as to what to be industrious in preparations is true in argument; his metaphyfor the pulpit; to abjure all ego-sics, from his constant contact tism; never to ordain any man, of with the human mind; his ethics. whose fitness for the sacred office from God's revelation; and all they are not entirely satisfied; and the sciences and arts, from their to remember that, whatever may original sources. In literature, the be their literary and philosophical knowledge of his vernacular, withattainments, without a thorough out pretensions to critical accuracy, knowledge of the Bible, they are supplied him with an easy, copiunprepared to perform the duties ous, and beautiful style of speakof a minister of Christ. In the ing, which for perspicuity and same paper, he exhorts the churches force, if not elegance and splento be indissolubly united in their dor, has not often been equalled

His manner was natural and their co-operation, their prayers, affectionate. Highly polished as a gentleman-grave, dignified and courteous, in social intercourse, he was in the pulpit, lucid, spiritual, and impressive. As a friend, he was gentle as "the first mild beams of morning's glorious sun;" when he ascended the pulpit, he blazed as the noontide rays of the same solar orb.

"The breath of air that stirs the harp's soft string."

is an emblem of his spirit in the circle of his friends. On the walls of Zion, that zephyr "rose into the whirlwind and the storm."

-All attitude and stare, "And start theatric, practised at the glass,"

lectual, and benevolent; a voice detraction. in which was mingled the sweet- are now covered by the dust of the ness of music and affection; and grave-yard, which lies upon his during many years past, locks upon bosom; and never did it press a his brow as white as wool; his purer, a warmer, or a more gener. whole aspect and manner, instant- ous heart. He has descended to ly enchained his hearers, and made the tomb, without a spot to disfithem feel that they were in the gure the escutcheon of his fame. presence of a great and good man. To his closing hour, he retain-His piety was consistent, ardent, ed his accustomed vigor of mind. and cheerful. He was uniformly Of his last sermon, the writer of prayerful, ready to every good this article was an auditor. His word and work, ever prepared to subject, was weep with those who weep, and Brotherhood," with a valedictory to rejoice with those who rejoice, address to the people from the to instruct the inquirer, and to text, 2 Cor. xiii. 11. "Finally, point all to "the Lamb of God, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be who taketh away the sin of the of good comfort, be of one mind, world."

DA

above suspicion. His knowledge His body was worn down and emof the profound doctrines of the aciated with disease, but he was Gospel, was extensive and minute, evidently much interested, and and his ability to make them un-soon became warm with his subderstood by his audience, was un- ject. His eyes were partially usual. These, he always associa-lighted up with their usual fire. ted in the mind with their practi- and his thoughts occasionally eal bearings and relations to expe- arose, and sparkled with glowing rimental religion. The cross of brillancy; but they were like the Christ was his favorite theme. distant flickering of the lightning, Thence, he derived all his own in the far off storm cloud, which hopes, and to that he ever directed had expended its force, and nearly the hopes of the people, as the passed away. He tottered from fountain of salvation, and the the pulpit to his bed, where he source of eternal life.

a minister, was our beloved and then called to him his sons resilamented Father in the Gospel. dent in Paris, Tenn., whither his That he was free from imperfec-friends had conveyed him from tions, and even grave faults, we do Lebanon, and announced to them, not pretend. We claim not for him that he was about to go-that exemption from the common lot chilly death had commenced his of humanity. He would himself actual work. have shrunk from such an intima-calmly all necessary directions, tion, as fulsome and revolting, and addressed to them, and the There are dark spots in the sun. numerous friends that crowded Nor did he escape, entirely, the around him, his final exhortations.

All these, however.

" The live in peace, and the God of love As a divine, his orthodoxy was and peace shall be with you." lingered until Saturday evening, Such as a man, a Christian, and the 12th September, 1840. He He gave them withering breath of calumny and Still he lingered. The holy Sabbath passed in devotion, and Monday arrived.

-All round was calm, While on the bed of death the pious saint Was waiting for his passport. Not a voice Broke on that holy stillness—not a groan, To tell of nature's sufferings, met the ear. All—all—was peace. The healing aid Was proffered by the hand of love; but he, The dying one, now knew his hour had come, And looked, alone, to Him in whom his soul So long had rested. With an eye of faith He saw the heavens opened-waiting spirits stood To bear him upwards; and he seemed to hear Some notes from angels' minstrelsy."

He had given his all to God, and only whispered audibly—these were his last words—" Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and fell asleep.

There lay his body, but his soul had gone, after a weary journey of sixty-seven years on earth, to tune its golden harp in the presence of the Saviour. He who had wept, and prayed, and toiled so much, had ascended to dwell with those, who long before, had crossed the flood of gloomy Jordan. We will not now ask—how could be be spared? Who is to take his place in the battle field? God is infinitely wise and good.

pang or groan marked his exit. ters of religion what he pleased." ven's glory, he forgot to live, and left on his pale corpse, now a fallen ruin, such a peaceful smile, as of Sir Thomas Fairfax. well might prove his victory in When rich atoning blood times. purifies the spirit, and faith lays to preach before the House of and through the dreary vale of the of persecution, and of using exter-

from its cold prison; and beyond that valley, all is God and HEA-VEN.—Dr. Howell in Bap. Mem.

DELL, WILLIAM, M.D., an English Baptist, was educated at the University of Cambridge, and was a clergyman of the Church of England, officiating in the parish of Yeldon, Bedfordshire. Nothing is known of his holding any connexion with the Baptists, until the civil wars, when the subject of reforming the church become agitated. To that question he brought all the energy of his intellect, and all the warmth of his heart. Deriving from his Bible clear views of the spirituality of the present dispensation, pronounced the sentiment, that, "to make a whole kingdom a church was a mystery of iniquity." It is said by Dr. Calamey, that Baxter's most frequent disputes with Dell, was about liberty of conscience, "that is, that the magistrate had nothing to do in matters of religion by constraint or restraint, but every man might not only hold and be-We will only add, that not a lieve, but preach and do in mat-"Ravished with a view of Hea-In that year, 1645, Mr. Dell became chaplain in the army, and preached regularly in the quarters intimate with Oliver Cromwell, Oh, it is gain thus to and the leading men of those In 1646, he was appointed her strong hand on the blessed Commons on a public fast-day. Lamb, who bore our load of guilt In the course of his sermon, he and wo, then darkness flees away, took occasion to speak of the evil King of Terrors, a glory shines nal force in promoting religion. which tells of immortality. And The preacher who followed him, there are angel bands of bright at animadverted on that part of Mr. tendants—angel notes to greet the Dell's discourse, and defended the joyful spirit, as it bursts away right of the magistrate to interfere

in matters of conscience. This close this article without, once led to public discussion by means again, renewing our expression of of the press, and thus Mr. Dell surprise that the charge of illiterstood forth as a leader of the ateness has ever in any age been party who favored religious liberty, alleged against the Baptists, and and Mr. Love, his opponent, a at the same time we must confess Presbyterian, was at the head of our mortification that any of our those who advocated persecution. cherished and beloved denomina-In 1649, Mr. Dell was appointed tion should ever have tamely ad-Master of Caius College, Cam- mitted its truth. bridge, and retained his station DEWHERST, Thomas, origiuntil he was ejected by the act of nally of Backup, in Lancashire, uniformity." (Hague's Church where he was a member of a Bapuniformity." Translated, p. 163-4.) The Bib- tist Church, under the care of Rev. liotheca Britannica represents him Richard Ashworth. as master of Greenville and Caius ceived a member of Turner's Hall. College, Cambridge, and gives the London, August 19, 1715, and following list of his works: 1. after a further trial of his minis-Power from on High; delivered terial gifts, was ordained to the in two Sermons on Acts i. 8. pastoral office on the 29th of the Lond. 1655, 4to. formation, in a Sermon before the the work of the day, and was the House of Commons, with a Reply mouth of the church upon the octo the Contradictions of Mr. Love's casion; two members of the church Sermons. Sermon on Heb. ix. 10. Lond. Key gave a word of exhortation 1646, 4to. 4. The building of the to the minister, and Mr. John truly Christian Church, represent- Skepp preached to the church; ed in a Exposition on Isaiah iv. Mr. Dewhurst then closed the 11, 17. Lond. 1646, 4to. 5. Uni- work of the day with prayer. formity Examined, whether it may | He continued at Turner's Hall be found in the Gospel or the prac-about seven years, till 1723, when tice of the Church of Christ he either died or removed to some Lond. 1646, fol. 6. The Way of other place. Mr. Dewherst was true Peace and Unity among the one of the subscribing brethren at ed and Quickened Christians; or a vol. 1, pp. 144, 145.
Discourse on Gal. ii. 19, 20. Lond. DENNE, John, father of Henry and Discourses. Lond. 1652, 4to. who preached chiefly in the coun-9. Tryall of the Spirits, both in ties of Huntingdon and Cambridge. teachers and hearers. Lond. 1653, He was fined for preaching a ser-Lond. 1653, 4to. 11. Barrious Aidaxn'; Peace — the printing of which or, the Doctrine of Baptism. Lond. was delayed by persecuting oppo-1647, 12mo. 12. Select Works. sition many years, was published

2. Right Re- same month. Mr. Wallin opened Lond. 1646, 4to. 3. offered public prayer, Mr. Mark Faithful and Churches of Christ the Salter's Hall Synod in 1719. Lond. 1649, 4to. 7. The Crucifi-Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches.

8. Several Sermons Denne, a General Baptist minister, 10. The Stumbling Stone. mon, entitled—Glad Tidings of Lond. 1773, 8vo. We cannot in 1699. Crosby, vol. 3, p. 114.

DENNE. cation in the University of Cam- try. pected by his parishioners. In this sermon he freely exposed gate-street, till many false reports, which obliged position to the Baptists. The Docson to help forward the designed reformation. The revolution which took place in the state afterwards, occasioned a material alteration in religious affairs, many learned men as true. Of this number was Mr. ment. Denne, who judging that the bap-|set about answering the Doctor's est ages of the church, publicly and ingenious reply. professed himself a Baptist, and release, notwithstanding the obabout the year 1743, was baptized noxious nature of his opinions, Mr.

HENRY, a minister church in Bell Alley, of which and author of eminence among Mr. Lamb was pastor, and still the English Baptists of the seven-continued his ministry both there teenth century, received his edu- and in different parts of the coun-This change in Mr. Denne's bridge, and about the year 1630, sentiments exposed him to the retook orders in the church of Eng-sentment of the ruling powers, land from the hands of the bishop who put frequent obstructions in of St. David's. The first living he the way of his preaching. In the obtained was that of Pyrton, in year 1644, he was apprehended in Hertfordshire, which he held about Cambridgeshire, by the committee ten years; and being a more fre-of that county, and sent to prison quent and lively preacher than for preaching against infant bapmost of the clergy in his neighbor- tism. After he had been confined hood, was greatly beloved and res-some time, his case, through the A intercession of some friends, was visitation being held at Baldock, referred to a committee of Parliain the above county, in the year ment; and he was sent up to Lon-1641, Mr. Denne was the person don, where he was kept prisoner selected to preach on the occasion. in Lord Peter's house, in Alderthe the sin of persecution, and took heard his case and released him. occasion to lash the vices of the At this time there was confined in clergy with so much freedom as the same prison the learned Dr. gave great offence, and occasioned Daniel Featley, famous for his ophim to print it in his own defence. tor having published a book, call-From this time he was taken ed "The Dipper's Dipt, &c.," it great notice of as a man of extra- was laid in the way of Mr. Denne, ordinary parts, and a proper per- who having read it, thought himself called upon to defend his principles. He therefore challenged the Doctor to a disputation, which being accepted, Mr. Denne is reported to have had the best of the were led to a closer study of the argument, and the Doctor declined sacred Scriptures, as well as a proceeding further, under pretence more acurate investigation of some that it was dangerous to do so doctrines, then generally received without license from the govern-Mr. Denne immediately tism of infants, had no foundation book, and in the course of a few either in Scripture, or in the pur-weeks produced a very learned After his by immersion, in London. He Denne obtained, by some means, immediately joined himself to the the parish of Elsly, in Cambridge-

shire, where he preached publicly His death is supposed to have for baptizing some persons in the 8vo 5. The Leveller's Design disriver. Being thus pursued by the covered; a Sheet, 1649. 6. A Conruling clergy, Mr. Denne was tention for the Truth; in two puband zeal for the liberties of his History Dissenting Churches, vol. 2, well in the character of a soldier, Transplanted, p. 160. Watt in as to gain a reputation not inferior his Bibliotheca Britannica gives a to many who had made it the list of his works, as follows: profession of their lives. At the and took every opportunity of de-Lond. 12mo. fending his principles. In the and Conversation of John the Bapyear 1658, he was engaged in a tist; a Sermon. learning, as a good scholar, and discovered. Lond. 1645, 4to. ment concerning some doctrines of Lond. 1649, 4to. 7. A Contention the gospel, he took the middle for Truth, in two several Dissertaway, along with bishops Usher, tions, between himself and Mr. On this account, some accused Baptism of Infants. Lond. 1658.

in the church, and was much fol- taken place soon after the restoralowed. But this excited the jeal-tion of King Charles the Second. ousy of the Presbyterian party. Mr. Denne published the following Being, upon an occasion, to preach pieces: 1. The Doctrine and Cona lecture at St. Ives, the commit-version of John the Baptist: a Visitee of the county issued an order tation Sermon, 1642, 8vo. 2. The to prevent him; upon which he Foundation Children's Baptism diswent into a neighboring church covered and rased; an answer to yard, and preached under a tree, Dr. Featley and Mr Marshall, 1645, to a number of people, and to the 4to. 3. The Man of Sin discovergreat mortification of his oppoled, whom the Lord will destroy In June, 1646, he was with the Brightness of his coming, again apprehended by two justices 1645, 4to. 4. The Drag-Net of of the peace, at Spalding, in Lin- the Kingdom of Heaven; or colnshire and committed to prison Christ's drawing all men, 1646, obliged to quit his living; and lic Disputations at St. Clement's seeing no prospect of usefulness in Church, between Dr. Gunning and the church, he went into the army. Henry Denne, concerning infant As he was a man of great courage, baptism, 1658, 4to. See Wilson's country, he behaved himself so pp. 440-443, and Hague's Church

1. Grace, Mercy, and Peace: conclusion of the war he returned containing God's reconciliation to to his former course of preaching, man, and man reconciled to God. 2. The Doctrine dispute concerning baptism, with 12mo. 3. A Conference between Dr. Gunning, at St. Clement's a Sick Man and his Minister. Church, which lasted two days; Lond. 1642, 12mo. 4. Antichrist and he is said to have offered Unmasked, in two treatises. Lond. strong proofs of his abilities and 1645, 4to. 5. The Man of Sin complete disputant. In his judg- The Liverer's Design discovered. Davenant, Mr. Baxter and others. Peter Gunning, concerning the him of being a great Antinomian, 4to. 8. The Quaker no Papist. and others, a desperate Arminian. Lond. 1659, 4to. 9. An Epistle

<del>. Li</del>nnole...

recommended to all Prisons in this man of respectable character, and City and Nation. 10. The Foundation of Chil- admirers of Calvinism. from Bib. Brit.

been humble, and he was bred to vious article, vol. 1, pp. 460, 461. the trade of a stone-cutter; but how long he followed this profes- tist merchant who suffered marsion we are not able to say. His tyrdom at Leewarden, the capimind being seriously impressed, tol of Friezland, in 1559. he applied in early life to the good man, in the prosecution of study of the Sacred Scriptures, mercantile operations visited Lord and having embraced the princi- Van der Baal, an alderman of ples of the Baptists, commenced Harlengen, and in conversation preacher in that denomination. urged After spending a few years in oc-against the Roman casional labors, he settled with a Church. On the information and Baptist congregation at Mitchel- at the instance of this alderman, Dean, in Gloucestershire, where his professed friend, he was seized, he was very popular, and not a imprisoned, his estate confiscated, little useful. In 1731, he removed his family reduced to poverty and to London to succeed Mr. Noble, beggary, and he, after an examinaat Great Eastcheap. Here his tion before the Inquisition, was popularity abated, nor did his martyred the next year after the labors meet with that success death of Bloody Mary of England with which they had formerly died. "Confession of Jaques been attended. In consequence, D'Auchy, made before the Comhis congregation greatly declined, missary and the Inquisitor," 13th and, at length, upon the expiration January, A. D. 1558. of their lease about 1760, dissolved first written in French and aftertheir church state. isterial charge, but preached occa- found in the Martyr's Mirror, pp. sionally for his brethren, and com- 517-532, and extract of it in Becare of Dr. Gill. Mr. Dew was a tist truth.

Lond. 1660, esteemed a good preacher by the dren's Baptism discovered and manner in which he explained razed; an answer to Drs. Featley some doctrines was considered by and Marshall, 1645, 4to. 11. A some persons as having an Anti-Contention for the Truth, in two nomian tendency. Nothing, howpublic disputations, at St. Clem-lever, could be farther from his deent's Church, between Dr. Gun-sign. His only publication that ning and Henry Denne, concern- we have met with, is a funeral ing Infant Baptism, 1658, 4to. sermon of Mrs. Mary Bevois, The two last titles are from Bene-preached at Mr. Gill's meetingdict, p. 144, the preceding eight house, 1st April, 1735, on Job xix. 25. Mr. Dew survived the disso-DEW, SAMUEL, a Baptist of Eng- lution of his church only a few "His origin seems to have years." Wilson, as quoted in pre-

DE AUCHY, JACQUES, a Bapincidentally Catholic After this, wards translated into Dutch, Ger-Mr. Dew did not assume any min- man, and English. It may be municated with the church at nedict, pp. 94-98. He was a Horsleydown, under the pastoral learned advocate of Bible and Bap-

DENISON, JOHN, an English | Lond. 1621, 4to.

Dr

William Dean. born on the 29th of March, 1819, at Thetford, England. She was hered to it with scrupulous tenathe daughter of E. H. Barker, Esq., a distinguished scholar, and the untiring perseverance. editor and author of several literary works. Discovering in early books, she discovered a strong parlife a love for books and a capacity for acquiring knowledge, the parents of Miss Barker afforded her best can testify to her love for every desirable opportunity for retirement and communion with study, which she successfully improved.

Having prosecuted her studies, including several European lan-mestic and social circle.

the East."

In March, 1838, she was marto Bangkok, Siam, where she soon arrived in May, 1842, at Macao commenced a Chinese school, in at which place was born the little gently and successfully labored the age of ten months. influence of teaching and study, took up her residence at Hongshe had 80 far Chinese language as to speak and of her life, she occupied a portion Indeed, taking her acquirements ed forward with delight to the than any foreign lady living.

Her piety, which discovered divine, died at Reading, 1628-9. itself in childhood, was of an un-Published among his works one ostentatious but efficient character. entitled—On the two Sacraments, Like an under current, though Baptism and the Lord's Supper. unseen, it evidently gave direction to the conduct of her life. DEAN. Mrs., wife of the Rev. needed only to be convinced that Mrs. Dean was any given course was agreeable to her Divine Master, and she adcity, and pursued her way with In her choice of friends, and selection of tiality to what was decidedly spiritual, and those who knew her God. This she exemplified to be compatible with a cheerful and animated deportment in the do-She anguages, with great vigor and suc-peared most happy when most cess, she commenced the study of usefully employed, and benevolent the Chinese language at the age effort appeared ever to administer of seventeen, and the following to the health of body and mind; year sailed for China, under the while she exhibited a practical expatronage of the "Society for the emplification of the saying, "dili-Promotion of Female education in gent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

The health of her husband failried at Macao to the Rev. William ing at Bangkok, she sailed with Dean, with whom she proceeded him for China in 1841, where they the instruction of which she dili-daughter now left motherless at for five years. By the combined latter end of October, of 1842, she acquired the kong, where, up to the last week read it with readiness, and has of her time in her favorite employleft some proofs of her capacity at ments of teaching and studying composition in that difficult tongue. the Chinese language. She lookas a whole, she probably knew time when she hoped to be permore of the Chinese language manently located with her husband at a station northward.

devoted to direct missionary works. | all tears are wiped away. But God sees not as man sees. walk before breakfast. the forenoon of the day, she merely and a devoted mother—a circle of ably; but, in course of the after- removal of an agreeable associate noon, her husband found her so and valued helper in their miscalling her a physician. During ed upon a higher service above. the night her fever was very high, and commenced a life of immorand her disease continued its vio- tality and unmingled enjoyment. lence until Friday, when it assum- By her life she has furnished a ed alarming features, and baffled practical exposition of the meekthe efforts of the most skilful me- ness, the chastened cheerfulness. dical treatment. There were now the patient perseverance and pious manifest indications that the dis-|devotion of the Christian; and by ease had deranged the mental her sudden death, she has admonfunctions, which materially inter-lished us to live habitually in readfered with eliciting those marked iness to leave this world and meet expressions of faith sometimes uttered by dying Chris-|best of testimony in favor of early tians in the immediate prospect of |piety, a life of faith and prayer, dissolution. And yet consciousness lingered sufficiently for her sionary enterprise. to listen with marked attention to prayer and religious conversation; voted her all, and in the prosecuand we know that having made tion of her work she peacefully and health, she was ready for the in affluence, and nurtured under solemn summons. now raged with unabated violence, and refined society, influenced by Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, beloved sister and endeared assoshe lay balancing, as it were, be- ciates, and dared the perils of the tween life and death, lingering sea and the unseen dangers of a

where she could be more entirely is swallowed up in victory, and

Thus, on the 24th anniversary On Tuesday morning, March 21st, of her birth-day, the subject of she arose apparently in her usual this notice left her surviving hushealth, and took her accustomed | band and infant daughter to feel During the loss of an affectionate wife mentioned that she felt uncomfort-|Christian friends to mourn the much indisposed as to warrant his sionary work, while she has enterand hope our Judge. She has left us the and of the importance of the mis-

In this cause she cheerfully deher peace with God while in youth resigned her life. Though cradled Her disease the influence of kindred friendship rendering abortive the assiduous an enlightened and consistent attentions and skilful treatment piety, she broke away from the of her physicians: and throughout embrace of affectionate parents, a upon the confines of time and foreign land, the scoffs of the infieternity until half-past four o'clock | del and the superstition of the Wednesday morning, March heathen, for the sake of promoting 29th, when the silver cord was the welfare of her race, and the loosed, the golden bowl broken, glory of her Saviour. She now and her spirit took its upward "rests from her labors, and her flight to that world—where death works follow her." One Chinese.

who had been her personal serfollowed her to the grave with not converse profitably. marks of mourning, who by his prayer and life affords encouraging evidence that he is preparing to follow his departed mistress. During her labors among the heathen, it was her privilege to see several Chinese put on Christ; and how far their conversion may be attributable to her influence, will be best known in a future world. Few persons have, during the same number of years, enjoyed better opportunities for a free and friendly intercourse with the Chinese, and perhaps none have improved them more assiduously, or produced a more salutary impression.

DE

The following extracts made by fulness? her from favorite authors, may introduce us to the principles by spirit she labored to cultivate.

"Resolved, To spend a portion tion, prayer, and reading the scrip-Saturday night in religious exerfriends.

"To receive reproof or remarks on my conduct and performances with meekness, even though harsh and unreasonable.

"To endeavor, in giving reproof,

not to offend, but to profit.

"Never to enter into any dispute or into conversation about the character of any absent person, unless to answer some good end.

"Consider what views I once vant up to the time of her death, had of those missionaries who did

"What if this be the last opportunity I shall ever have of doing good? Am I improving it? the hour of my death should now come, am I suitably employed?

"In writing to my friends, inquire: 1st. Do I keep fully within actual facts or strong probabilities? 2d. Do I so write as will be apt to lead the public to expect more than can be realized? 3d. Do I write, in regard to style, terms and address, becoming my age, talents, &c.? 4th. Do I write anything, which if made public would cause future self-reproach. or become an obstacle to my use-

"The true missionary goes to his work with simple and sublime which she was governed, and the faith, high elevation of aim and desire, a spirit of entire consecration to his work, not counting his of time, thrice a day, for medita-life dear unto himself. As he advances in this work, he indeed i tures,—and to spend sometime on finds it a career of labor and tribulations, but this only seems to give cises for myself and relations and to his motives and aims a superior purity and heavenliness."

The last extract is underscored, and seems to have been her daily watchword. In another manuscript are found the following:

"O, may I never be tempted to delay repentance to my dying day, but remember that the Lord has said, 'they that seek me early shall find me."

"May I remember, that if I "When in company, consider would die the death of the rightthat perhaps some present may be eous, I must also live the life of lying under the wrath of God; the righteous. There is nothing should I not do something for in life of which I can be certain Some who are sitting but death, and I know not when around me may be near eternity. it may come—how necessary it is

that I should make my whole life a course of preparation for death."

These expressions appear strikingly prophetic, and find their fulfilment in the pious character and unexpected termination of her own She has fought a good fight and finished her course, and has gone to receive the reward of the faith ful. May we follow her example as she followed Christ, and be prepared to pass in peace through the dark waters of death to the bright glories of the heavenly world.—Chinese Repository.

VEIL, CAROLUS MARIA, D. D., was born at Metz, in Lorrain, of Jewish parents, and educated in that religion, but by perusing the prophetical part of the Old Testament, and comparing it with the New, he was led while very young to embrace Christiani-This so enraged his father. that with a drawn sword, he attempted to kill him; but was prevented by some persons present. His great abilities soon advanced him to considerable preferment in the Gallican Church. He became a canon-regular of St. Augustin, prior of St. Ambrose, at Melun, and professor of divinity at the University of Anjou, where he proceeded doctor of divinity. the year 1672, he published a commentary on the gospels of Mark and Luke, in which, besides a liberal exposition of the text, he took opportunity to defend the errors and superstitions of the This so advan-Church of Rome. ced his reputation, that he was appointed to assist in writing against the Huguonots, the then main adversaries of the Roman Catholics in France. This em-

controversies between the Papists and the Protestants, to whose principles he had been hitherto a stranger; and finding the truth on their side, he freely followed the dictates of his mind. However, to prevent the consequences that were likely to attend a change of his principles, he fled to Holland, where he abjured Popery, in 1677, and soon after came over to England. Here he soon became acquainted with bishops Stillingfleet, Compton, and Lloyd, and Doctors Tillotson, Sharp, and Patrick, and other clergymen. was soon admitted to orders in the Church, and became chaplain and tutor in a family of distinction. In 1678, he revised his commentary on Matthew and Mark; and in the following year, published a literal explication of Solomon's Song, which he dedicated to Sir Joseph Williamson, President of the Royal Society. This work was so well received by the clergy, both at home and abroad, that they encouraged him to proceed in expounding the other parts of the sacred writings. Upon this, he published, in 1680, his literal exposition of the Minor Prophets, which he dedicated to Lord Chancellor Finch. These publications strongly recommended him to Dr. Compton, bishop of London, who gave him all possible encouragement, and granted him free admittance at all times into his library. There he met with some writings of English Baptists; and the arguments they used appearing to him to be founded on the word of God. he without hesitation embraced their opinions. After this he obtained an interview with the faployment led him to examine the mous Hanserd Knollys, and beDE

Rev. John Gosnold, with whose der the patronage of the gentleman learning and conversation he was who owned the estate on which so much taken, that he soon be- his parents lived. came a member of his congrega- verted when a young man, and the Baptists. But he lost all his the minister of a Baptist Church. old friends, as well as his employ- Dr. Calamy, one of the chaplains ments, with the exception of Dr. to Charles II., having invited the their merits, not their opinions. strong reasons, that they might be sentiments, he wrote his Literal published his immortal "Plea," Explanation of the Acts of the the best work in defence of Nondon in 1684, and the following It passed through twenty editions, the Latin, into the English lan- the eighth edition, says: "The guage. In this piece he vindicates work is perfect of itself; never an maintenance, and he received an the testant religion. He was a learned guished and died. man, and before he came to Englanguages to the King of France." 76. 77. Crosby, vol. iv., pp. 252, Wilson's Hist. Dissenting Churches, vol. 1, pp. 205, 207. ing works:—1. Truth Defended; Hague's Church Transplanted, pp. 161, 163.

minister and author, "was a na- 1667, 8vo. 2. Survey and Confutive of Ireland, the son of Roman tation of Joseph Whiston's Book Catholic parents. He received his of Baptism, 1676, 8vo.

came intimately acquainted with education in his own country, un-He was contion. Such a proselyte as Doctor afterwards became teacher of a De Veil brought no small honor to grammar school in London, and Tillotson, who valued men for Nonconformists to bring forth their Not long after this change in his fairly discussed, Mr. De Laune, Apostles. It was printed at Lon-conformity that was ever written. year translated by the author from and Defoe, who wrote a preface to the principles and practices of the author left behind him a more fin-Baptists, with much learning and ished piece; and I believe the disgood judgment. After this, Dr. pute is entirely ended. If any De Veil practised physic for his man ask what we can say why Dissenters differ from the annual stipend from the Baptists Church of England, and what till his death. As he was not a they can plead for it, I can recomperfect master of English language, mend no better reply than this; he never succeeded as a preacher. let them answer in short Thomas He was however a grave and judi- De Laune, and desire the querist cious divine, a skilful grammarian, to read the book." Great as were and a pious good man. He had a the merits of his work, it was the brother, Lewis De Compeigne De occasion of his being cast into Veil, who also embraced the Pro- Newgate prison, where he lan-As Defoe observes, "few clearer heads, greater land, interpreter of the Oriental scholars or masters of argument ever graced the English nation." Birch's Life of Tillotson, pp. 75, Hague's Church Transplanted. p. 169.

He was the author of the followor, A Triple Answer to Mr. Baxter's 11 Review, Mr. Wills' Censure, and DE LAUNE, Thomas, a Baptist Mr. Whiston's Postscript. Lond.

Pagan, Papal, and Christian Cere-the place now called Olneyville, Lond. 1684, 1704, 4to. Lond. who lived to the advanced age of 1712, 8vo. Sermon on Several 90 years." Hague's Church Trans-Britannica.

minister of America. been a stationer in London, Eng-|and Bookseller, who flourished land, and had officiated as a from 1591 to after 1600. preacher among the Baptists of that Bib. Brit. under his name. Having incurred the displeasure of the government by too memoir of this Baptist minister. free a use of his press, he fled to see Taylor's Lives, Va. Baptist Mi-America, and in 1644, arrived at nisters, p. 489, et seq. Providence. He was a correspondent of Roger Williams before he byterian, First President of Princeleft England, and printed his Key ton College, N. J., author of—1. to the Indian Language, at Lon-Baptismal Regeneration, against don, in 1643. It is probable that Dr. Waterland, 1742. 2. Refleche and Mr. Green, of Boston, were tions on Mr. Wetmore's defence of the only two in New England Dr. Waterland, 1745. 3. A pamwho understood well the art of phlet in favor of Infant Baptism, printing at that time; at any rate, 1746. Ben. p. 277. it is certain that Mr. Dexter used to go regularly to Boston, from English Baptist minister, born at year to year, to aid the latter in Milton Abbey, Dorset county, the publication of his almanac. It 1646, baptized 1667, ordained pasis said of him that he was remark- tor of the Baptist Church at Portsable for a grave and earnest man-mouth, 1669, he suffered fines and ner, which never forsook him, and imprisonments, once was in jail was always intent on the work of eighteen months for conscience the ministry. When Mr. Vaughan sake. His ministry was successvisited Providence in 1652, in or-ful many years, and to the last he der to procure the aid of Mr. maintained his integrity of charac-Wickenden in forming a church ter, and exhibited prudence and which should observe the laying on piety under all circumstances. of hands as a divine ordinance, Mr. Crosby, vol. 3, p. 137.

Present State of London. Lond. Dexter accompanied them to New-1681, 8vo. 4. A Key to open port, and seems to have taken part Scripture Metaphors; in 4 Books, in that service, from which we the three last by Benjamin Keach. may infer that he had united with Lond. 1682, 2 vols. fol. 5. A Nar-those who had formed a separate rative of his Sufferings. Lond, church there, under the care of 1683, 1684, 4to. 6. A Plea for Mr. Wickenden. After a while the Noncomformists; to which is the latter removed his residence a added, a Parallel Scheme of the short distance from the town, to monies, with a Narration of the and then the whole care of his Trial and Sufferings of the Author. ministry devolved on Mr. Dexter,. Occasions. Lond. 1728, 8vo. Bib. planted, pp. 97, 98. This Dexter may have been a descendant and DEXTER, GREGORY, a Baptist successor to Robert Dexter, the "He had famous English Printer. Stationer.

DICKINSON, CRISPIN. For a

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, a Pres-

DRINKWATER, RICHARD, an

DICKENS, L, a writer against | theme of Paul's ministry, illusthe Anabaptists, about the close trated in a Sermon, 1804, 4to. 6. of the eighteenth century, men-Religious Experience essential to tioned by Benedict, p. 926, on the a christian minister; a Sermon, authority of Dr. Sears.

Do

William, Guidot tist, Baptist, Baptism, Pædobap- ham Booth, 1806, 8vo.

was sent into the ministry by D., 1824, 8vo. pp. 108. the Baptist Church at Cirencester, preach at Maze Pond, in Decem-in this vol. Trade, Lond. 1788, 8vo. 3. Sermon He says: on the death of Mr. John Flight, answer to the objections of Mr. ling distress." Paraphrase on Luke Peter Edwards, Lond. 1795, 12mo. xii. 50. 5. An Essay on the resurrection 2. "And after Jesus was bapact

1804, 4to. 7. The Holy Spirit, DIPPING. See Articles in this the Spirit of Truth; a Sermon, volume, Barber Edward, Cooke 1805, 8vo. 8. Three Sermons, Thomas, and 1805, 8vo. 9. A sermon occa-Anabaptist, Anabaptism, Catabap-sioned by the death of Rev. Abratism, and references under them. theca Brit. This may be the same DORE, James, an English Bap- James Dore noticed by Benedict, tist minister and author. He stu-p. 190, as follows. 10. Sermons died under the patronage of the on Baptism; with a preface and Bristol Education Society, and notes, by William Newman, D.

DORESTAAR. See Bayle's of which his brother was pastor. Crit. Dic. vol. 1. p. 289, note H. He received his first invitation to Art. Anabaptists, and BAYLE PETER.

ber, 1782, and in the November of DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D. D., the following year, was elected to born in London, 1702, died in Listhe pastoral office by the general bon, 1751, was minister at Northsuffrage of the church. His pub-ampton, and is well known as aulic ordination took place 25th thor of several Theological works, March, 1784; Mr. Robinson, of the most considerable of which Cambridge, delivered the intro- was entitled-The Family Expoductory discourse; his brother, sitor, or, a Paraphrase and Ver-Mr. William Dore, delivered the sion of the New Testament, with and Mr. W. Clarke, critical Notes and practical Impreached to the people. Wilson's provements. Lond. 1760-2, 6 vols. Hist. Diss. Churches, vol. 4. p. 294. 4to. This work has been often Among his published works, we re-printed, and published also abhave the titles of the following : ridged. The testimony of this 1. Letters on Faith, Lond. 1786. learned and pious Pædobaptist will 2. Sermons on the African Slave now be most copiously introduced.

"I have, indeed, a most dread-1791, 8vo. 4. The principles of ful baptism to be baptized with, Anti-Pædobaptism, (i. e. Baptism,) and know that I shall shortly be and the practice of Female Com-munion completely consistent; in plunged into the most overwhelm-

of Christ, in which proofs of the tized, as soon as he ascended out added, 1797, 12mo. of the water, to the bank of Jor-Christ crucified, the grand dan. And John was also at that

time baptizing at Enon, which where the voice of many waters hot countries, it is not to be won- but if that appears from other dered that baptism was generally Scriptures to be the case (which administered by immersion; though I think most probable) there will I see no proof that it was essential be proportionable reason to believe, very unnatural to suppose that some reference to it." they (Philip and the Eunuch) water in his hand to pour on the other passages, it is waived. Eunuch. A person of his dignity through so desert a country; a Church in Petticoat Lane. Shaw's Travels, pref. p. 4. Buri-conformist churches. ed with him in Baptism. seems the part of candor to con-John iii. 23, Acts viii. 38, Rom. vi. 4. 184.

3. "I render the word purpose. was a place near Salim, a town corresponding to the state of the salim, a town be on the east side of Jordan; and he duly distinguished from discourses, particularly chose that place be- teaching, (in the next verse) with cause there was a great quantity which our version confounds it. of water there, which made it The former seems to import invery convenient for his purpose. struction in the essentials of reli-Nothing, surely, can be more evilgion, which it was necessary dent, than that Holla 'berra, many adults should know and submit waters, signifies a large quantity to, before they could regularly be of water, it being sometimes used admitted to baptism; the latter for the Euphrates. Jer. i. 13, may relate to those more parti-Septuagint. To which I suppose cular admonitions in regard to there may be an allusion, Rev. Christian faith and practice, which Compare Ezekiel xliii. were to be built on that founda-2, and Rev. i. 15., xiv. 2., xix. 6., tion." Note on Matt. xxviii. 19.

4. On Matt. xix. 4, he says: "I does plainly signify the roaring of acknowledge these words of thema high sea. Considering how fre-selves will not prove infant bapquently bathing was used in those tism to be an institution of Christ; to the institution. It would be that our Lord might here intend

5. Although Dr. Doddridge went down to the water, merely might be quoted on Acts ii. 39, 1 that Philip might take up a little Cor. vii. 14, Acts xxviii. 23, and

DORSET, John, an English had, no doubt, many vessels in his Baptist of London, who in 1762. baggage, on such a journey, endowed the Particular Baptist precaution absolutely necessary was a tallow-chandler in Brick for travellers in those parts, and Lane, and bequeathed 900% to be never omitted by them. See Dr. equally divided amongst nine non-Wilson, ut It supra, pp. 425, 426.

DOBSON, ALEXANDER, a Bapfess, that here (Rom. xi. 4,) is an tist minister of London, who setallusion to the manner of baptiz-tled as pastor of Park-meeting Geing by immersion, as most usual neral Baptist Church, Duke-street, in those early times; but that will London, in 1757, and preached not prove this particular circum-about ten years, till his death, stance essential to the ordinance." which happened in 1767. Wilson's Fam. Expos. on Matt. iii. 16, Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, p.

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preacher, became pastor of a con- about forty texts, with notes on gregation in Bristol, England. He every text. To which is added there published—"Contemplations | How Infant Baptism came in faamong St. Vincent's Rocks, near shion. Afterwards removing to fant sprinkling. London, he became pastor of the tween believers' baptism and Incongregation in Blackfields, Lon-fant sprinkling, with several other It was constituted upon the things, 1702, 6th edition. Independent plan, but afterwards the title of this work, Pengilly adopted mixed communion and must have read it, as also some admitted Calvinistic Baptists. In other writers. 1766, there was a lecture support- see Ben. pp. 159, 160. ed in this place, and preached by to preach here about six or seven died 27th September, years, when he judged fit to con-Gorham, Ontario county, basket-maker with livings—the at Whitestown, New-York, vicarage of Chalk, near Graves-baptized by Stephen Parsons. in 1765." Wilson's Hist. Dissent. ful minister, and in every relation bye, this is not a solitary instance trusts, was faithful. conferred on ignorant, self-important, recreant Baptists, either in England or America, as a premium upon Episcopal orders.

Do

tist minister, and author of—1. Hymns, Lond. 1806, 8vo. Collection of the Experience of marks on the Arguments of Mr. P. the works of Grace. Lond. 8vo. Edwards, for the Baptism, Church-Bib. Brit. also—2. The Reason membership and Salvation of Inwhy not Infant sprinkling, but be- fants, 1807. 3. A Flowret for the lievers' baptism ought to be ap- Wealth of Humanity, 1912, 8vo. proved; because the Lord Jesus Bib. Brit.

DOLMAN, JOHN, an Indepen- | Christ, his fore-runner John, and dent, a Baptist, and a Churchman. the apostles, preached it, and prac-He had been bred to the trade of tised it, as herein will further apa basket-maker, but commencing pear by scripture authority, in The evil tendencies of In-Difference For this last title.

DOUGLASS, CALEB, a Baptist Mr. Eades, and Mr. Richardson. minister, born at New London, As for Mr. Dolman, he continued Connecticut, 11th February, 1756; 1833. form to the Church of England, York. He was first a Pædobaptist the patrons of which rewarded the Separate, but afterwards in 1796, end; the rectory of St. James's, Isle was ordained a deacon in 1799, of Grains, Kent; and vicarage of and to the ministry 7th January, Little Brickhill, Bucks; all of 1802, and was pastor of Whitessmall value. He is said to have boro Baptist Church from 1803 to been a very ignorant man, and 1816. He was one of the founders went by the name of 'Parson of Hamilton Institution, a most Twig.' His conformity took place pious, efficient, useful and success-Churches, vol. 4, p. 343. By the of life, as well as in all his public For a more of a Churchman's gown being full biography, see Peck and Lawton's Historical Sketches, pp. 206 -218.

DOBELL, Joseph, an English Baptist minister, author of—A DOE, Charles, an English Bap- New Selection of 700 Evangelical 2. Re-

Du

pastor of Berean Baptist Church in ation of Christ's death and burial; the city of New-York, author of—A and the rising up out of the water, Vindication of the Baptists from of his resurrection." the charge of bigotry, and embarwords relating to Baptism. New-York, 1838, 8vo., pp. 30. Also a work on Romanism, and a Revival Hymn Book, &c.

DORRINGTON, THEOPHILUS, M. A., Rector of Wittnessham, in Kent, Eng. Among various other subjects, he wrote and published, A Vindication of the Christian Church in baptizing Infants, drawn from the Holy Scriptures.

Lond. 1701, 8vo. Bib. Brit.

This writer, in the work above, p. 37, supposes that baptism was appointed by God in the beginning, and that it is a rite belonging to the old religion of the world, before the flood; and on p. 44, maintains that "although parents be admitted into the new covenant, the children born of them are not born within the covenant, but are as all others, born in a state of rebellion."

DOD CLEAVER. and See

CLEAVER.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE. See Taylor's Lives Virginia Baptist Minis-

ters, p. 214, et seq.

DUTCH ANNOTATORS. On Rom. vi. 3, they say: "The Apostle the Indians to Roger Williams and seems here to allude to the man- his company on their first landing ner of baptizing, much used in at Providence, R. I. those warm Eastern Countries; where men were wholly dipped white person ever baptized in Libinto the water, and afterwards erty County, Georgia. As early rose up out of the water; to show as 1756 his grandfather settled in that their dipping into and remain- that county. Jacob, son of John

DUKE, WILLIAM, LL.D., author assing missionary operations by of—A Course of plain and familiar translating and refusing to trans- | Lectures on the Christian Covenfer, in all their versions of the ant, or the Articles of the Chris-Scriptures among the heathen, the tian Faith, and on the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, 1789, 12mo. Bib. Brit. Nothing more can be here recorded of this writer. We suppose him probably to have been an English

General Baptist.

DUNCAN, JOHN, an English works against Dissenters, and on Baptist minister, pastor for a short time after 1792 of Rotherite Baptist Church, London. He had been deacon of Mr. Brown's Church in Blackfields, and afterwards built a small place of worship in the Grange Road, but left it in consequence of some difference. son's Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, p. 367.

> DU BOIS, J., mentioned as a writer against the Anabaptists in

Ben. p. 926.

DUNSCOMBE, Thomas. For a notice of this Baptist see Evans' Sketches of all Religions, p. 157.

DUNSTAR, First President of Harvard University. For a notice of this Pædobaptist who was really a Baptist at heart, see Barber's

Hist. Mass. p. 548.

DURFEE, Job, Esq., a Baptist Author of a Poem, entitled "WHAT CHEER," based on the salutation of

DUNHAM, JACOB H. The first

Dunham, was born 26th Feb., 1774, | Epping, and was brother of Daniel in McIntosh County, Georgia. He Dyke, minister, first at Coggeshall. was married 1799, baptized 20th in Essex, and afterwards at St. Al-Sep. 1806, and entered the minis-ban's, in Hertfordshire, where he try in 1808, and labored 24 years until 25th Sep., 1832, when he died. were "the backwoods of Liberty," (where he settled upon his mar-|Deceitfulness of the Human Heart," riage,) "the settlements of poor and other works. His nephew. people along the Altamaha River, Daniel Dyke, after due course of the blacks about Darien, and on preparatory education at private the Sea-Islands, (St. Catharine, Sapelo, &c.,)—these were the fields of Cambridge, where he took his of his labors—these the people, degree of Master of Arts, and soon who joyfully received the word afterwards received Episcopal orfrom his lips. Year after year, till dination, and became immediately late in life, would he hold his distinguished for his learning and plough handles up to the very hour when he should set out upon his mission, and then throwing the Haddam Magna, in Hertfordshire. saddle upon his plough-horse, he He was made Chaplain in ordinaburning with love to God and man. slow passage from ten to fifteen miles, to carry the lamp of life to hundreds of poor blacks whose lots were cast on the islands adjacent." "Hundreds, perhaps thousands, were converted under his ministry and baptized by his hands. missionary in Burmah, in China, or Dyke discovered his great integri-Africa, was ever more willing to sacrifice all for Christ and his copal Government, and to the cause." The Baptists then had no ceremonies of the Church of Engorganizations in Georgia to sustain land. In contemplation, therefore, Georgia Baptists, pp. 50-52.

Dy

was suspended by bishop Aylmer. This Daniel Dyke, uncle of the The principal field of his labors Baptist subject of this memoir, was author of a work entitled "The schools, was sent to the University useful preaching, and was in consequence promoted to the living of would press forward, with a heart ry to Oliver Cromwell, and one of the Triers for the approval and ad-Or, launch his canoe and work his mission of Ministers in 1653, in consideration of his learning, judgment and piety. He had previously become a Baptist, and was one of the three Baptists with Tombes and Jessey which were appointed among the Triers.

"Upon the Restoration, ty by refusing to conform to Epishome missionaries, and the people of the approaching storm, he volwere unable to support him, but untarily resigned his living. When God was with him.—Campbell's his intimate friend Mr. Case, who was one of the Ministers deputed DYKE, DANIEL, M. A. A learn-to wait upon the King at the Hague, ed and godly English Baptist Minis- endeavored to dissuade him from ter, born 1617, at Epping, in Essex, his purpose, telling him what a died 1688, at London, and was hopeful prospect they had from the buried at Bunhill-Fields, aged 70. King's behavior, &c., Mr. Dyke His father, Jeremiah Dyke, was told him plainly "that they did but a parochial Puritan minister, at deceive and flatter themselves!

That if the King was sincere in his | Quakers," 1674. 2. The Baptist's them and their religion; yet when &c. public offices, and circumvent all father. not only turn them out, but take Crosby, vol. 1, pp. dom and justice of these remarks 157-158. were fully justified by the King's

subsequent conduct." great storms, and had several writs disappointed." out against him, yet he never was printed papers, in the composing have been a Baptist. of which it is supposed he had some concern.

show of piety, and great respect to Answer to Mr. Mill's Appeal, 1675, 3. Recommendatory Epistle he came to be settled, the party before Mr. Cox's Confutation of the that had formerly adhered to him, Errors of Thomas Collier. He also would have the management of edited a volume of sermons by his Wilson's Hist. Dissent. their designs, and in all probability, Churches, vol. 1, pp. 433-434. 355-359. away their liberty too." The wis- Hague's Church Transplanted, pp.

Crosby, in vol. 3, p. 6, says, he was ejected from Great HADDAM. "After Mr. Dyke resigned his in the County of Hartford, Dr. living, he preached as often as he Calamy, as an evidence of his being had opportunity, and through some Episcopally ordained, says: "That kind appearance of Providence, was a certain person, when he had margenerally preserved from the rage ried, being desirous to get off from and malice of his persecutors. his marriage, he produced his or-Though he lived in two or three ders, and by that means, he was

EATON, DAVID, an English imprisoned more than one night author of—1. Scripture the only After preaching a year upon trial, Guide to Religious Truth; a narhe was chosen a colleague with rative of the proceedings of the So-Mr. Kiffin, at Devonshire-square, ciety of Baptists in York, in re-London, and set apart to the office linquishing the popular systems of of joint-elder, Feb. 17, 1668; Mr. religion, for the study of the scrip-Knollys, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Kif-tures. Lond., 1800, 8vo., 2d ed., fin, officiating upon the occasion. 1809.—2. Letters to John Graham, In this station he continued a faith- in answer to his Defence of Scripful laborer, till removed by death ture Doctrines as understood by in 1688, when he was about 70 the Church of England; and in years of age. His remains were in- Vindication of the Narrative of terred at Bunhill-Fields, and his the proceedings of the Baptists in funeral-sermon preached by Mr. York, 1801, 8vo.—3. A Familiar Warner. Mr. Dyke was a man of Conversation on Religious Bigotry, so much modesty that he could Candor and Liberality, Lond., 8vo. never be prevailed upon to appear —4. A Narrative of the Proceedings in print. His name however stands of the Baptists in York, Lond., with some others in two or three 1809, 12mo. This Eaton must Bib. Brit.

EDWARDS, MORGAN, A. M. These were, 1. The The following biographical sketch Quaker's Appeal Answered; or a of this truly eminent man, and disfull relation of the occasion, issue tinguished promoter of the Baptist and progress of a meeting at Bar-cause in America, was drawn by bican, between the Baptists and Dr. William Rogers of Philadel-

to Dr. Rippon of London, who published it in the twelfth number of is now extracted. The sermon, which for some cause was not printed, was preached in the first Baptist Church in Philadelphia, February 22, 1794, on 2 Cor. vi. 8. By honor or dishonor; by evil report and good report; as deceivers and yet true. The Doctor, after a general and pertinent illustration of his text, thus proceeds: "My high-Rev. Mr. Morgan Edwards, requested, as you have already been informed, that these words should be preached from, as soon as convenient after his decease. I presume he found them descriptive of what he met with in the course of his share; but most of these were false ministry.

"Honor, Mr. Edwards certainly had, both in Europe and America. The college and academy of Philadelphia, at a very early period, honored him as a man of learning, and a popular preacher, with a diploma, constituting him Master of Arts; this was followed by a degree ad eundem in the year 1769, from the college of Rhode Island, being the first commencement in that institution. In this seminary he held a Fellowship, and filled it with reputation, till he voluntarily resigned it in 1789; age and distance having rendered him incapable of attending the meetings of the Corporation any longer.

"He also met with dishonor; but he complained not much of this, as it was occasioned by his and he would sometimes take their strong attachment to the Royal part against violent opposers, in or-Family of Great Britain, in the der to inculcate moderation. beginning of the American war,

phia, in a sermon preached at his which fixed upon him the name funeral, and by him communicated of Tory: this I should have omitted mentioning, had not the deceased enjoined it upon me. his Annual Register, from which it any person to be so marked out in those days, was enough to bring on political opposition and destruction of property; all of which took place with respect to Mr. Edwards, though he never harbored the thought of doing the least injury to the United States, by abetting the cause of our enemies.

"A good report our brother also had. The numerous letters brought ly esteemed friend and father, the with him across the Atlantic. from the Rev. Dr. John Gill and others, reported handsome things of him; and so did, in return, the letters that went from America to the then parent country.

"Evil reports also fell to his reports, and therefore he gave credit for them as a species of persecution. And even the title of deceiver did not escape him. Often has he been told that he was an Arminian, though he professed to be a Calvinist; that he was a Universalist in disguise, &c. Yet he was true to his principles. These may be seen in our confession of faith. agreeing with that re-published by the Baptist churches assembled at London, in the year 1689. He seldom meddled with the five polemical points; but when he did, he always avoided abusive language. The charge of Universalism brought against him was not altogether groundless; for though he was not a Universalist himself, he professed a great regard for many who were,

"Mr. Edwards was born in Tre-

England, at the time the president's other parts of Pennsylvania, also in Foskett. He entered on the ministry in the sixteenth year of his age. After he had finished his academical studies, he went to Boston in Lincolnshire, where he continued to Cork, in Ireland, where he was nine years. From Cork, he returned to Great Britain, and preached about twelve months at Rye, in While at Rye, the Rev. Dr. Gill, and other London ministers, in pursuance of letters they received from this church, (Philavisit. He complied, took his pasunder his hands; but continued no issue. preaching to the people, till they obtained another minister, the per-have appeared in print, viz: 1. A son who now addresses you, in the Farewell Discourse, delivered at procuring of whom he was not in-the Baptist meeting-house in Rye, active.

"After this, Mr. Edwards pur- 26. chased a plantation in Newark, that ye all, among whom I have New-Castle county, state of Dela-gone preaching the kingdom of ware, and moved thither with his God, shall see my face no more; family in the year 1772; he con-wherefore, I take you to record tinued preaching the word of life this day, that I am pure from the and salvation in a number of vacant blood of all men.

vethin parish, Monmouthshire, in churches, till the American war. the principality of Wales, on May He then desisted, and remained 9th, 1722, old style; and had his silent, till after the termination of grammar learning in the same par- our revolutionary troubles, and a ish, at a village called Trosnat; consequent reconciliation with this afterwards he was placed in the church. He then occasionally read Baptist seminary at Bristol, in Old lectures in divinity in this city and chair was filled by the Rev. Mr. New Jersey, Delaware and New England; but for very particular and affecting reasons could never be prevailed upon to resume the sacred character of a minister.

EA

"Our worthy friend departed this seven years, preaching the gospel life, at Pencader, New-Castle counto a small congregation in that ty, Delaware state, on Wednesday, From Boston, he removed the 28th of January, 1795, in the seventy-third year of his age; and ordained, June 1, 1757, and resided was buried agreeably to his own desire, in the aisle of this meetinghouse, with his first wife and their children; her maiden name was Mary Nunn, originally of Cork, in Ireland, by whom he had several children, all of whom are dead. excepting two sons, William and delphia,) urged him to pay you a Joshua; the first, if alive, is a military officer in the British service; sage for America, arrived here May the other is now present with us, 23, 1761, and shortly afterwards paying this last public tribute of became your pastor. He had the filial affection to the memory of a oversight of this church for many fond and pious parent. Mr. Edyears; voluntarily resigned his of-wards' second wife was a Mrs. fice, when he found the cause, so Singleton, of the state of Delaware, near and dear to his heart, sinking who is also dead, by whom he had

> "Several of Mr. Edwards' pieces February 8, 1761, on Acts xx. 25, 'And now, behold, I know

through two editions, 8vo. 2. A Ser- and therefore, according to Mr. Edmon preached in the college of wards' opinion, is to be done in the Philadelphia, at the ordination of places of public worship, and with the Rev. Samuel Jones, (now D.D.) equal devotion. with a narrative of the manner in ed. 8vo. tive Churches, or a set of Proposi-him forty-two volumes of sermons, tions relative to the Name, Ma- twelve sermons to a volume, all terials, Constitution, Powers, Of- written in large print hand; also ficers, Ordinances, &c., of a church; about a dozen volumes in quarto, to which are added, their proofs on special subjects, in some of from scripture, and historical nar- which he was respondent, and ratives of the manner in which therefore they may not contain his most of them have been reduced to own real sentiments. These, with practice, 4to. This book was in- many other things, unite to show tended for the Philadelphia associ-that he was no idler. ation, in hopes they would have improved upon the plan, so that ministers to write their sermons at their joint productions might have large, but not to read them in the introduced a full and unexception-pulpit; if he did, he advised the able treatise of church discipline. preacher to write a large fair hand, 4. A New-Year's Gift; a sermon and make himself so much master preached in this house, January 1, of his subject, that a glance might 1770, from these words, 'This year take in a whole page. thou shalt die;' which passed good classic, and a man of refinethrough four editions. What gave ment, he was vexed with such disrise to this discourse will probably courses from the pulpit as deserved be recollected for many years to no attention, and much more to come. 5. Materials towards a His-hear barbarisms; because, as he tory of the Baptists in Pennsylva- used to say, 'They were arguments nia, both British and German, dis-either of vanity or indolence, or tinguished into First-day, Keithian, both; for an American, with an Seventh-day, Tunker, and Rogerene English grammar in his hand, a Baptists, 12mo. 1792. The motto learned friend at his elbow, and of both volumes is, Lo! a people close application for six months, that dwell alone, and shall not be might make himself master of his reckoned among the nations. 6. A mother tongue. Treatise on the Millennium. 7. A Treatise on the New Heaven and indebted to Mr. Edwards. tion from the Latin. The subject interests both in Europe and Ameriof this piece is an enumeration of ca.

"Besides what he gave to his which the ordination was conduct-intimate friends as tokens of per-3. The Customs of Primi-sonal regard, he has left behind

"He used to recommend it to

"The Baptist churches are much New Earth: this was re-printed in will long remember the time and 8. Res Sacra, a Transla- talents he devoted to their best Very far was he from a selfish all the acts of public worship, which person. When the arrears of his the New Testament styles offerings salary, as pastor of this church, and sacrifices; among which, giv-amounted to upwards of three ing money for religious uses is one; hundred and seventy-two pounds,

ed.

and well timed zeal.

"In the first volume of his Materials, he proposed a plan for uniting all the Baptists on the continent in one body politic, by having the association of Philadelphia (the is gone the way of all the earth; centre) incorporated by charter, and by taking one delegate out of each association into the corporation; that time, he visited the churches from New-Hampshire to Georgia, gathering materials towards the history of the whole. Permit me to add, that this plan of union, as yet, has not succeeded.

cause of having the minutes of the Christendom. His becoming a Philadelphia association printed, Baptist was the effect of previous which he could not bring to bear examination and conviction, havfor some years; and therefore, at ing been brought up in the Epishis own expense, he printed tables, exhibiting the original and annual retained a particular regard during state of the associating churches.

"There was nothing uncommon in Mr. Edwards' person; but he Pædobaptist, then for a few months possessed an original genius. his travels in England, Ireland, author of-1. Candid Reasons for and America, commixing with all renouncing the principles of Antisorts of people, and by close appli-pædobaptism.

and he was put in possession of a cation to reading, he had obtained house by the church, till the princila remarkable ease of behavior in pal and interest should be paid, company, and was furnished with he resigned the house, and re-something pleasant or informing linquished a great part of the debt, to say on all occasions. His Greek lest the church should be distress- Testament was his favorite companion, of which he was complete "The college of Rhode Island is master; his Hebrew Bible next, also greatly beholden to him for but he was not so well versed in his vigorous exertions at home and the Hebrew as, in the Greek lanabroad, in raising money for that guage; however, he knew so much institution, and for his particular of both as authorized him to say, activity in procuring its charter, as often as he did, that the Greek This he deemed the greatest ser- and Hebrew are the two eyes of vice he ever did for the honor of a minister, and the translations are the Baptist name. As one of its but commentaries; because they first sons, I cheerfully make this vary in sense as commentators do. public testimony of his laudable He preferred the ancient British version to any he had read; observing that the idioms of the Welsh fitted those of the Hebrew and Greek, like hand and glove.

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"Our aged and respectable friend but he lived to a good old age and with the utmost composure closed his eyes on all the things of time. but finding this impracticable at Though he has gone, this is not gone with him; it remains with us, that the Baptist interest was ever uppermost with him, and that he labored more to promote it than to promote his own; and this he did, because he believed it to be "Mr. Edwards was the moving the interest of Christ above any in copal church, for which church he his whole life." Baptist Library.

EDWARDS, PETER. First a By a Baptist, and then a Pædobaptist, Lond. 1795, 8vo.-

Baptists and Pædobaptists, Lond. hereafter, why is baptism so signi-1805, 12mo. Edwards' Short Method with the rising again, and also of the death Baptists. printed in the Methodist Discipline, those that were proselytes to the American edition of 1812, and has christian religion, were interpreted been regarded by Pædobaptists as to make an open profession of these, the master-piece of Pædobaptists, in their being plunged into the although it contains not an original baptismal water, and in being there argument. its brevity and sophistry, and is of all books most uncandid, and has immersion into the water become obsolete.

E.

EDWARDS, John, an English Baptist, author of-1. A Vindication of the sentiments contained represent their future resurrection. in a late address, &c., to a congregation of Baptists, Lond. 1791, Medley, occasioned by his late be-ling them out thence, are styled by havior while engaged in divine St. Chrysostom, the sign and pledge service, 1790, 8vo. 3. Sermon, oc- of descending into the state of the casioned by the death of the late dead and of a return from thence. Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestly, Lond. And, thus because the washing and 1804, 8vo. 4. The Friend of Christ plunging of the newly admitted sleeping in death; a Funeral Ser-christians, was a visible proof and Lond. 1804. 5. preached on the Thanksgiving Day, of their resurrection from the grave; Lond. 1805, 8vo. 6. All Saints the forementioned fathers have been Church Derby; a Poem, 1806, 4to. induced to believe, that this pas-7. Sermon, Lond. 1806. The list of his writings is given in full to distinguish him from several other authors of the same name. Bib. Brit. EDWARDS, John, D. D., an

eminent English divine, and author of numerous and voluminous works, born at Hartford, 1637; died 1716. We shall notice only three of his works, from each of which quota-1. An Inquiry tions will be added. into four remarkable Texts of the Therefore we are buried with him New Testament, Lond. 1692, 8vo. by baptism, &c., Rom. vi. 3, 4." In this work, pp. 143-144, he says: "Some of the Fathers held, that tions, critical, philosophical, his-

2. Baptism; being an address to there shall be no rising of the dead We have also Peter ficant a symbol of our dying and The first work was and resurrection of Christ? Its merit consists in overwhelmed and buried, as it were, in the consecrated element. thought to signify the death of Christ; and their coming out, denoted his rising again; did no less On which account the minister's putting in of the christian converts 2. Letters to the Rev. Mr. into the sacred waters, and his tak-Sermon emblem, first of Christ's, and then sage of our Apostle, which I am speaking of, hath a particular respect to that, and is to be interpreted by it. Nay, this seems to agree exactly with the language and tenor of our Apostle himself, who may be thought to be the best interpreter of his own words; know ye not, saith he, that so many of us as have been baptized into Christ, were baptized into his death?

In his work, entitled Exercitathe Apostle's argument in the text torical, and theological, on several (1 Cor. xv. 29,) is of this sort; If important places in the Old and

which wanteth not liquor." parents." This is the ablest de-this author. fence of infant baptism we have

New Testament; in two parts, children." Of course this interpre-Lond. 1702, 8vo. Exercit. ix. p. tation includes untaught and un-136, commenting on Cant. xii. 2. converted Pagans, unbelieving Thy navel is like a round goblet Jews and Mahomedans, as well as This Infidels. This would convert the passage he applies to baptism thus: world into a church without any "There is a great controversy solv-other qualification but baptism, ed, namely, between us and the and such has been the policy of Anabaptists, who are against the Papists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, baptizing of children, because they and most Pædobaptist Sects. The are not come to the years of un-argument is, I assure you my brethderstanding. Let it be remember- ren—the simple declaration of a ed from what is suggested to us divine.—No, the commission is, here, that infants (according to the make disciples and baptize disciples. notion which prevailed in those and a disciple is a christian before days,) receive nourishment by the baptism, and when baptized is a navel, though they take not in any baptized christian, but if not a food by the mouth. So it is no christian before baptism, after bapgood objection against baptizing tism the baptized is a baptized infants, that they are ignorant and ANTICHRISTIAN. Is it not taking understand not what they do, and the name of the Father, Son, and that they are not able to take any Holy Ghost in vain, to use the spiritual nourishment after the or- name of the sacred Three in One dinary way; it may be done, as it in the mock baptism of one who is is said here, by the navel, by the not really or professedly a christian federal knot or link which ties them first? Too much of our attention fast to their christian and believing has been bestowed already upon

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, an ever seen from scripture, but its use American Pædobaptist, president by a learned Doctor of Divinity of Princeton College, N. J., the must injure the cause it seeks to celebrated author of "the History promote. Lord, what is man that of Redemption," and various other he should stoop to such means to learned theological works, unequalprop infant baptism? Another of |led in merit. He says in a work his works may be simply quoted entitled Discourses on Important as another sample of logic. Theo-Subjects, Boston, 1738, on p. 68: logia Reformata; Or, the substance "Positive precepts are the greatest and body of the Christian Religion, and most proper trial of obedience; Lond. 1772, 2 vols. folio. Ten years because in them the mere authority after the author's death, was publand will of the legislator, is the lished vol. 3, Lond. 1726, folio. In sole ground of obligation, and noththis work, vol. 3, p. 568, on Matt. ing in the natures of the things xxviii. 18, he says: 'This general themselves; and therefore, they commission takes in all particulars. are the greatest trials of any per-Go, baptize all nations, is as much son's respect to that authority and and as full as if Christ had said, will." Baptists properly apply this Go, baptize all men, women and truth to baptismal obedience.

his Inquiry into the Qualifications is probable. If it were so, would it for full communion, Bost. Ed. 1749, not be found in the New Testap. 117 and p. 30, "On Providence and ment and then be certain. the Covenants" he might be quoted, probable is an argument which were it consonant with our plan to might as well prove any other erdevelope or review the positions of |ror. authors. This reference must suf-History of Redemption, he main- tists from 1636 to 1651. tains pædobaptist views of the sacraments and covenants, and tist author of—The Apostolic Platdeals not the most fairly with the form, or a Vindication of the Bap-German Anabaptists, although his tists from the charge of Close testimony concerning the Wal-Communion, it being the substance denses, &c., is valuable properly modified.

E.

an English Divine, born in Der-singburgh, N. Y. Lamb, Pr. 1842. byshire, 1629; died, 1712. was an able writer on various sub- an able tract. jects, particularly against Socinianism. In his works entitled, Pre- Homily of the Resurrection it is servative against Socinianism, Oxf. written: "As we be buried with 1698-1703, 4to. part 3, p. 52. On Christ by our baptism into death. Philological Interpretation he re- so let us daily die to sin, mortifymarks very properly, that "In ing and killing the evil motions words which are capable of two thereof. And as Christ was raised senses, the natural and proper is up from death by the glory of the the primary; and therefore, ought Father, so let us rise to a new life, in the first place and chiefly to be and walk continually therein." regarded." A principle calculated to make Baptists.

of the Revivers of Learning, was childre and yong people. 1536. author, is quoted only to show a land, and Metropolitane. thereof he should not be condemn-says: ed." This is somewhat more libadvocates of human tradition.

EDZARDI, J. a German Luther-We must add, that in his an, who wrote against the Anabap-

EASTWOOD, MARVIN, a Bapof a sermon preached by Marvin Eastwood, pastor of the Baptist EDWARDS, Jonathan, D. D., Church, at Waterford, N. Y. Lan-He This work we have seen and it is

ENGLAND, CHURCH OF .- In the

In a book entitled, "Catechismus, that is to say, a short introduction ERASMUS, DISEDERIUS ROTER- into christian religion for the syn-DAMUS, one of the most illustrious gular commodite and prosyte of born at Rotterdam, 1467; died, forth by the mooste reverende This most voluminous, father in God, Thomas, Archbishop learned, and classic theological of Canterbury, Primate of all Eng-Gaultespecimen of pædobaptist positions, rus Lynne excudebat, 1548;" which He says, "It is probable the bap- was the first liturgy of the Protism of infants was instituted by testant Church of England, adopt-Apostles; nevertheless, if one doubt ed during the Reign of Edward VI.,

"What greater shame can there eral for the period in which he be, than a man to professe himself to lived, than was common in the be a christen man, because he is It baptized, and yet he knoweth not

what baptisme is, nor what strength the Monk first to the British Isles, the same hath, nor what the pir- and to the Baptists who had been PING in the water doth betoken. . . | there from the days of the Cæsars, When God is added and joined to or at least as early, A. D. 150, were the water, then it is the bathe of numerous, and exceedingly so in regeneracion, ..... a bathe that the beginning of the 7th century. washeth our soules by the Holy But of this in its place under the Ghoste, as Sayncte Paule calleth periods to which each sect belongs it, saying, God hath saved us in our History. thorowe hys mercye by the bathe of regeneracion, . . . . . . for bap- Baptist Minister, of whom nothing tisme and the dyppynge into the further can now be stated except water doth betoken, that the old that under Hart-street General Adam, with all his synne and evel Baptist Church, Westminster, Englustes ought to be drowned and land, Walter Wilson, pp. 15-16, kylled by daily contrition and says: "This gentleman is introrepentance."

The Rubric of the Church of England ordains that the "Priest tained a few years. His name ocdip the child, unless it be certified curs in a manuscript list of Disthat it be weakly." Also in one of the Baptismal Prayers, God is thus addressed—"Almighty Father . . . . who didst sanctify water for this that time, Mr. Eades removed to use by the baptism of thy well beloved Son IN the River Jordan."

The Provincial Councils of the English Church, while it was subject to the See of Rome, ordained immersion, A. D. 1106, York; 1200, 1769. He was a worthy and pious London; 1217, Salisbury; 1224, Worcester; 1287, Exeter; 1306, Worcester, and the first Rubric did to be confounded with another not ordain adult baptism but only person of the same name, who the Prayer-Book preference is still will be mentioned in his proper given to DIPPING.

As to other positions of the Church of England, they will be Baptist. "This worthy minister noticed more appropriately else- was born in Bristol, in the year where, touching the sacraments. 1738; being the son of the Rev. Enough is here quoted to show it Hugh Evans, a minister and tutor to have maintained, enforced, and among the Baptists of that city. preferred immersion, while it ad-| Under the care and instruction of

EADES, Joseph, an English duced in the capacity of assistant to Mr. Smith, which office he sussenting Churches in London, in the year 1727, and which is now before us. In the year 1728, or near upon take charge of a General Baptist Society, at Saffrom Walden, in Essex, where he continued to preach upwards of forty years, and died greatly respected, November 26, man, and possessed respectable talents for the ministry." He is not —Infant Trine Immersion, and in preached at Ratcliff-highway, and place.

EVANS, CALEB. An English ministered the rite to children from his excellent parent, he imbibed the beginning of Protestantism, and the first principles of learning and from the beginning of Romanism, religion. At a proper age he was at the period of the visit of Austin sent to London, and placed in the

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Dissenting Academy at Mile-End, ed abilities of Dr. Evans, combined under Drs. Walker, Conder, and with the amiable qualities of his Gibbons; and at the same time re- mind, fitted him in an eminent deceived a member of Dr. Stennett's gree for the stations of public use-Church in Little Wild-street. At fulness which he was called to fill. the close of his studies, he preached As a pastor, he was faithful, labofor about two years as assistant to rious, and affectionate. His preach-Mr. Thompson, in Unicorn-yard, ing was evangelical, experimental, and Dr. Furneaux, at Clapham. and practical; his manner of ad-At the earnest request of the condress grave, but not formal; animatgregation at Broadmead, Bristol, he ing and commanding; but neither removed thither in 1759, to become affected nor assuming. Over the afcolleague with his father. About fairs of the church, he presided eight years afterwards he was or- with prudence, candor, and steadidained co-pastor; and likewise as- ness. But his labors were not consisted in the academy. In order fined to ministerial duties. to assist and extend the benefits published many occasional sermons of this institution, he planned in and tracts in defence of the lead-1790, "The Bristol Education So-ling truths of the christian religion, ciety;" and upon the death of his particularly the doctrine of the father in 1781, was appointed to atonement, which he made the superintend the concerns of the grand topic of his ministry. academy; in which Rev. James zeal he tempered with christian Newton, minister of another con-charity, and understood well the gregation in the same city, had right of private judgment. Sensible been some years before appointed of the weakness of the human inhis acquaintance with men and by many upright minds with rethings, and the knowledge he ac- gard to certain doctrines, he was quired by diligent study and read-disposed to make every allowance ing, all happily qualified him for for the disagreement of christians, this important office. The improve- and cordially embraced all who ment of his pupils in useful liter-loved our Lord Jesus Christ in ature, particularly in those branch-sincerity. He was a warm advoes of it which with the blessing of cate for civil and religious liberty, God might render them acceptable and greatly rejoiced at the increase preachers, was what he earnestly of both. Whilst he adorned his desired; and his incessant labors profession as a minister and a christo that end were crowned with tian, his general character was no small success. harmony which subsisted between highest respect for probity, honor, the different tutors, reflected no and benevolence. small honor on them all, whilst it schemes of public usefulness deviscontributed greatly to the success ed and executed by Dr. Evans, of the institution. In 1789, the evince both the activity and be-University of Aberdeen conferred nevolence of his disposition. upon him the degree of Doctor in Broadmead, Down-end, and Man-

His good sense and piety, tellect, and of the difficulties felt The perfect held among all ranks of men in the The numerous Divinity. The natural and acquir- gotsfield, near Bristol, he caused

these he labored with great zeal he adds the following list of his and activity, and failed not him-works. self to set an example of liberality. 1. Sermons on the Scripture Docinsensibility for two days, put a rious and candid Professors

Schools to be erected for the in-|tist to receive such a memoir of a struction and clothing of destitute departed brother, as a tribute of children; and he reared places for respect from a Pædobaptist, and it public worship at Down-End, is no less creditable to its author, Thornbury, and other neighboring villages. For the support of all sent. Churches, vol. 4, pp. 236-239,

Hospitality flourished in his own trines of the Son and Holy Spirit. house, and his assistance to works 1766, 12mo. 2. A Collection of of charity, was cheerfully af- Hymns adapted to Public Worship, forded. Many long and weary 1769, 12mo. 3. An Address to the journies he undertook for the pur-serious and candid Professors of pose, in concurrence with his breth-ren, in forwarding the cause of truth and godliness. In the inter-trine of the Atonement; in four val between his first paralytic discourses upon that subject, 1789, seizure and that which put a pe-riod to his life, he had the posses- Sermons, viz: Funeral Sermons; sion of his reason, although a gen- Sermons at the Ordination of Mineral languor prevailed over his isters; On the Fifth of November; frame. During this period his and other Public Occasions. 6. mind was calm, and he expressed Tracts; Association Letters; and a patient acquiescence in the will other fugitive Pieces." The Bibof God. The cordial and tender liotheca Britannica gives the folmanner in which he often expressed lowing catalogue, and dates his his forgiveness of the injuries he birth a year earlier, 1737. 1. Serhad received, made a deep impres- mons on the Scripture Doctrine sion upon the hearts of those who of the Son and the Holy Spirit, attended him. After his recovery from the first shock, hopes were entertained of the re-establishment of his health; but a second attack to Public Worship, 1769, 12mo. in the course of about two months, 4. Sermon on Psalm, xxvii. 13, and which left him in a state of 1771, 8vo. 5. An Address to seperiod to his life on the 9th of August, 1791, in the 54th year of his age. An excellent discourse preached upon this occasion to his 8. On Eph. x. 16, 1774, 8vo. 9. congregation at Broadmead, by Dr. On Gal. v. 13, 1775, 8vo. 10. A Stennett, was afterwards published, Funeral Sermon, Brist. 1776, 8vo. together with an address at his 11. Letter to Rev. John Worley, interment, by the Rev. John Tom-Lond. 1775, 12mo. 12. A Reply mas, minister of the Pithay meet-to Mr. Fletcher's Vindication of ing in the same city." It must be Mr. Wesley's Calm Address, Lond.

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try Detected, Lond. 1776, 8vo. 14. Apology for Human Nature, by the Sermon, Lond. 1784, 8vo. 15. On late Charles Bulkley; with a Pre-Psalm lxxiii. 26, 1776, 8vo. On 2 Sain. iii. 38, 1776. 17. On An attempt to account for the infi-Heb. x. 32, 1778, 8vo. 18. On delity of the late Mr. Gibbon: Providence, xiv. 32, 1780, 8vo. 19. founded on his own memoirs, 1797. A Funeral Sermon on 2 Kings, ii. 8vo. 9. Sermon, Lond. 1798, 8vo. 12. Brist. 1787. 20. Sermon, Lond. 10. 1789. 12mo. Servant Crowned; preached April Monument, 1798, 12mo. 13th, at the interment of the late the Education of Youth, 5th Ed. Rev. James Newton, M. A., together 1798, 8vo. 12. An Epitome of with the funeral oration at the Geography, 1801. 2d Ed. 1802. grave of John Tommas, Lond. 1791, 16mo. 22. The Deceitfulness of Sin; a sermon addressed to young 1801, 12mo. 14. The name of the people, Lond. 1792, 8vo. 23. Seventeen occasional Sermons, and a few Tracts of fugitive subjects." He died 1791.

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of the above Caleb Evans. was a Baptist minister and tutor at Bristol, England, and author of —1. Sermon on Phil. ii. 29, 1773, 8vo. 2. On Col. iv. 17, 1773, 8vo. 3. On 2 Cor. iii. 6, 1773, 8vo. On Zach. i. 5, 1773, 8vo. 5. On The Destruction of the Combined 1 Thess. ii. 19, 1781, 8vo. Brit. In another place this em- | mon on the Victory of Trafalgar, inently good man will be further 1805, 8vo. 20. Picture of Wornoticed.

EVANS, John, M. A., an English General Baptist, author of—1. An ern Poetry, 1807, 12mo. 22. A Address designed to promote a revival among the General Baptists, place of worship, Cranbrook, 1808, 1793, 12mo. 2. Juvenile Pieces 8vo. designed for youth of both sexes, casterian System of Educating 5th Ed. 1793, 12mo. 3. A Brief the Poor, 1808, 8vo. Sketch of the Different Denomina-|dress on the Baptism of Isaac Littions into which the Christian tleton, a converted Jew, 1808, 8vo. World is Divided. Lond. 1794, 25. Importance of Educating the 12mo. 1801, 12mo. 12th Ed. 1811. Poor; a Sermon on behalf of the New Ed. 1815. 4. A Sequel to Royal Free School in Canterbury, the Sketch, 1796, 12mo. 1801, 4th Lond. 1809, 8vo. 26. A Letter to Ed. 1806. 5. A Funeral Sermon, Robert Hawker, D. D., suggested Lond. 1795, 8vo. Sermon, Lond. 1796, 8vo. 7. An male Penitentiary, Lond.

16. fatory Address, 1797, 12mo. Moral Reflections, suggested 21. The Faithful by a view of London from the 13. An Address to Young People on the Importance of Religion, Lord great among the Gentiles; a Sermon, Lond. 1801, 8vo. 15. Sermon on the Peace of Amiens, 2d Ed. 1802, 8vo. 16. Sermon on the EVANS, Hugh, M. A., father | Threatened Invasion, 1803-1816. He 17. The Juvenile Tourist; or, Excursions through various parts of Great Britain, Lond. 1803, 8vo. 1805, 12mo. 18. The unhappy effects of Enthusiasm and Superstition; a Sermon, 1804, 8vo. Bib. Fleets of France and Spain; a Serthing, 1805, 12mo. 21. The Poetic Garlands; or, Beatitudes of Mod-Sermon at the opening of a new 23. A Sermon on the Lan-24. An Ad-6. A Funeral by his Defence of the London Fe-

8vo. 27. A New Geographical Bib. Brit. per basis of General Beneficence, library. Lond. 1809, 8vo. 29. The Jubilee 30. A Sermon on the interment of of the first magnitude in the Brit-Stephen Lodwell, Esq. 1809, 8vo. ish Empire as a Christian Evange-31. A Sermon on the death of Prin-list, we can only refer the reader cess Amelia, 1810, 8vo. 32. Re- to sketches of his Sermons publishligious Liberty the Offspring of ed first in Welsh and republished in Christianity; a Sermon on the Pittsburgh, Pa., 1837, by Rev. Mr. ejection of Lord Sidmouth's Bill, Davis, translator of the History of 1811, 8vo. 33. The Christian the Welsh Baptists. Our succint Minister's Retrospect; a Sermon, memoir of him is lost. 1811, 8vo. 34. The Superior Glo- elsewhere be noticed. ry of the Second Temple; a Ser- ERBERY, WILLIAM. For a nomon, 1812, 8vo. 35. Protestantism tice of him see Davis' History of illustrated in two letters from a the Welsh Baptists, p. 26. Roman Catholic Priest; with re- was author of-1. Nor Truth nor marks, 2d Ed. 1812, 8vo. 36. A Errour, nor Day nor Night, but in Funeral Sermon, 1812, 8vo. 37. the Evening there shall be Light, A Funeral Sermon, 1813, 8vo. Zach. xiv. 6, 7; being the relation 38. Complete Religious Liberty of a Public Discourse between Mas-Vindicated, in a letter respecting ter Cheynel and Master Erbery, the Petition for the abolition of all Lond. 1627, 4to. 2. The Lord of the Penal Statutes in Matters of Hosts; or, God guarding the Camp Religion, 2d Ed. 1813, 8vo. 39. of the Saints and the beloved City, Peace and Persecution incompati- Rev. xx. 9, Lond. 1648, 4to. ble with each other; an Address | The Grand Oppressor; or, the Teron the Persecution in South France, ror of Tithes felt, and now confest, Lond. 1813. 40. Sermon on Peace, Lond. 1652, 4to. 4. The Scourge Lond. 1814, 8vo. 41. A Preserva- of the Assyrian, Lond. 1652, 4to. tive against the Infidelity and Un- 5. The Sword doubled to cut off charitableness of the 18th Century, both the Righteous and the Wick-Lond. 12mo. 42. Flowers of Poetry, ed, Lond. 1652, 4to. 6. The Bishop

Have Baptists no Grammar, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. 28. authors? A copy of each of Evans' General Redemption the only pro- works alone would be no mean

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EVANS, CHRISMAS. Of this disrendered a source of religious im-tinguished Welsh Baptist Minister. provement; a Sermon, 1809, 8vo. whose eloquence made him a star

24mo. 43. The Prosaic Garland, of London; or an Episcopal Spirit 24mo. 44. Mr. Evans also edited risen and appearing at London Dr. Young's True Estimate of House, Lond. 1652. 7. A Call to Human Life; with a Life of the Churches; or, a Packet of Letters Author, 4th Ed. 12mo. 45. Also, to the Pastors of Wales, presented Mrs. Brock's Dialogues between a to the Baptist Teachers there, Lond. Lady and her Pupils; Describing 1653, 8vo. 8. A Monstrous Disa Journey through England and pute; or, the language of the Beast, Wales, 3d Ed. enlarged, 12mo. Lond. 1653, 4to. 9. Ministers for 46. Crosby's Christian Lady's Pock- Tithes, Lond. 1653, 4to. 10. The et-Book, which appears annually. Madman's Plea; or, a Sober De-

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fence of Capt. Chillinton's Church, | himself for several years, as an ex-Lond. 1653, 4to. 11. The Babe amplary christian, whose piety toof Glory breaking for him the brok- wards God, and affability towards en flesh of the Saints, Lond. 1653, men, have recommended him to 4to. 12. The North Star; or, Some the esteem and approbation of all; Night Light Shining in North being an example to the believers Wales, Lond. 1653, 4to. 13. An in word, in conversation, in charity, Olive Leaf; also, the Reign of Christ and his Saints with him on had a prudent and regular zeal for Earth a thousand Years and one the glory of God, and the salvation Day, and the Day at hand, Lond. 1654, 4to. 14. Jack Pudding; or, indignation against sin, and pressa Minister made a Black Pudding, Lond. 1654, 4to. 15. The Great liness. He kept clear from the ex-Earthquake, Rev. xxi. 18; or, Fall of all Churches, Lond. 1654, 4to. Bib. Brit. ELDERFIELD, CHRISTIAN, M.

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A., known only as author of-1. Godhead. His moderation was The Civil Right of Tythes, Lond. remarkable and extensive; he fol-1650, 4to. cerning Regeneration and Baptism, peace, and diffused the grateful Lond. 1653, 4to. A Pædobaptist odors of charity wherever he Churchman. Bib. Brit.

EXELL, Joshua. as author of—A Serious Enquiry into Infant Baptism, showing by plain Scripture proof, that John It was not the prospect of outward Baptist did as certainly baptize gain, but the love of souls, that infants as adults, Lond. 1693, 4to. Bib. Brit.

EVE, George. For his memoir see Taylor's Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers, p. 208.

EWER, SAMUEL, a generous worthy man of great piety and withstanding, took not the less learning; he was pastor of the pains in the promoting of their sal-Baptist congregation at Hempstead in Hertfordshire, England, to show himself approved, a workand well beloved and respected by man who needed not to be ashamed, his people. He was, says Mr. Pig- rightly dividing the word of truth. gott, Works, p. 416, justly esteemed And constantly in the course of his by all men of probity and good ministry, he did insist upon the sense, who had the advantage of great and substantial truths conhis acquaintance. For if one con-tained in the christian revelation. sider the Rev. Mr. Ewer, in any The time of his death I did not relation while living, he was very find; but his indisposition was but

in spirit, in faith, in purity. He of souls. He ever expressed a just ed after the highest degrees of hotremes of superstition and enthusiasm, believing that substantial religion did consist in a conforming to the moral perfections of the 2. Disquisitions con-lowed the things which made for came. He was patient and sub-Known only missive under the various trials and afflictions to which he was exposed thro' the course of his life. engaged him in the ministerial work. He did forego that which he might have demanded, viz.: a maintainance for himself and family; yet he always generously gave his labors to his church, and notvation. But he studied diligently desirable. He has distinguished short, for he was well and dead

by Mr. Piggot, Dec. 24, 1708.

entitled. The Infant Cause Pleaded, Cleared, and Vindicated, 1704. This is an able work. Crosby, vol. 4, pp. 314-319. Ben. p. 160.

ECCLES, JOHN. An English "He was pastor of a con-Baptist. gregation at Bromisgrove, in the Nicodemus; and John in the begincounty of Worcester; and preached ning of his gospel, chapter i. 13, the gospel there and at Coventry, near sixty years. He suffered much truth and doctrine emphatically, for his nonconformity; was taken preaching, and greatly abused, and put into a dungeon in Worcester conceived false principles of expogaol. But God raised him up a sition. In pp. 78-80, Dr. Erskine friend, Mr. Swift, one of the mem-says curiously, "That it (Baptism,) bers of Parliament for the county came in the place of circumcision, of Worcester, who became bound I allow." for him in a bond of one thousand of the heart came in the room pounds, and so procured his liberty, of the circumcision of the flesh,) He was a man of worth, and given "in so far as circumcision was much to hospitality; but having a a seal to real saints." (To no other large family and suffering much person but Saint Abraham) "of persecution, he was in the end the righteousness of faith;" (whose? reduced to great poverty; which Abraham's and his only,) "not in he bore in a cheerful manner. The latter part of his life was spent at leges to all Jews, and was a badge Coventry, where he died January 26, anno 1711, in the 76th year of his age." Crosby, vol 3, p. 118.

ERSKINE, JOHN, D.D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, was born 1721; died 1803. Of his numerous and some valuable works, one entitled, Theological Dissertations, 1766, 12mo, may be fering in opinion or practice; and On p. 8, he says: "The Sinai Covenant was made, not only Descent from Israel gave any one christianity."

within the compass of seven days. | dren even of unregenerate Israelites His funeral sermon was preached were circumcised the eighth day, and were said to be born unto God. Mr. Ewer was author of-A Re- Ezek. xxi. 20." Upon which it ply to Edward Hitchins' Work, may be observed that want of circumcision was a crime to which the penalty of excommunication was annexed invariably by Gen. xvii.; and further, that it typified spiritual regeneration, for ignorance of which fact Christ reproached insists upon this distinctive fact, and so as to preclude mistake in his meaning, if sought without pre-(No—the circumcision so far as it sealed external priviof distinction between them and other nations. Baptism has none of these properties which rendered circumcision a fit sign and seal of an external covenant. Circumcision impressed an abiding mark; was the characteristic of Judaism; belonged to all Jews, however difthose born of a Jew, even when come to age, were entitled to it. Whereas, with those who came out of Egypt, baptism impresses no abiding mark. but with all succeeding generations A profession and suitable practice, that were to spring from them. not baptism, is the characteristic of We cannot omit a right to the benefits of this cov- the occasion to quote Christ's words enant; for which reason, the chil-in opposition to both positions.

"By this shall all men know that nant are under the New Testament, ye are my disciples, if ye have love peculiar to the inwardly pious." one to another." cumcision, or baptism, or profession, from p. 9, where he says: "When or practice, or anything else, but by God promised the land of Canaan brotherly love. come to age, have no just title to baptism," (nor have any irrespective other purposes, to show that deof age,) "till they believe and repent; and therefore are not baptized, unless their opinions and those blessings." practices appear agreeable to the gospel; their credible profession, 1. The sole path to a Sound Peace, and not their descent, founding their claim to that privilege. The proof of this is extremely obvious. John's baptism was termed the baptism of repentance, and baptism to repentance; because he required of all whom he admitted to bap- tism, Lond. 1659, 8vo. 4. Retractism, a profession of repentance, tions and Repentings; in reference and exhorted them to such conduct to the late ecclesiastical changes as would demonstrate their repent-in this nation, Lond. 1662. ance genuine. Peter demanded Brit. Of him we know no more. He repentance of his hearers in order is to be distinguished from several to baptism; and only they that others of the same name by comgladly received his word were bap- paring the titles of their works. tized. And Philip acquaints the Eunuch, if thou believe with thy lor's Lives of Virginia Baptist whole heart thou mayest be bap- Ministers, for his biography. Well, therefore, does Paul join together the washing of water, is connected with a work as foland the renewing of the Holy lows, entitled; "Rhantism against Ghost, as things which should never Baptism. Truth defended in a be separated. And for the same supposed trial between infant afreason Peter informs us that bap- fusion and believers' baptism, sectism is of no avail unless attended ond edition, remodeled, condensed, with the answer of a good con-and revised; to which is appended science," i. e., "a sincere and cordial a letter to Joseph Gurney, Esq., on acceptance of the gospel." Baptism Baptism and the Lord's Supper. is the answer which a conscience Second Edition, revised and cormade previously good seeks and rected by Seacome Ellison. Lond. finds. It is not the means of a 1836, 8vo. p. 400. Ben. p. 198. good conscience but the answer EMLIN, is mentioned by Benecited from Acts, Matt., Tit., and Pet. British Baptist authors. See Emlyn On p. 82, he says: "I have fully in its place.

"By this," said Christ, by what? | shewn, that the seals of the cove-Not by cir- We should have quoted him above "And persons to Abraham and his seed, circumcision was instituted for this, among scent from Abraham was the foundation of his posterity's right to

> ELLIS, John, Jun., author of recommended in a Sermon, Lond. 1643, 4to. 2. Vindiciæ Catholicæ; or, the Rights of particular Churches rescued against the notion of one particular Church, Lond. 1647, 4to. 3. A Debate concerning Bap-

ELLISON, JAMES. See Tay-

ELLISON, SEACOME. His name

We omit the passages dict, p. 206, simply in a list of

his latest works was one, entitled, Scriptures, Lond. 1788, 8vo. Bib. author of many valuable and evangelical works.

ELTRINGHAM, WILLIAM. An English author of—1. The Baptist from a Baptist brother. To which is added, a reply to a letter subscribed J. W. Written by way of reproof to me, and in defence of Dr. Gill. Lond. 1756, 8vo. 2. Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled, The Baptists Vindicated, &c., Lond. 1757, 8vo. A Pædobaptist. Bib. Brit.

ESTIUS. WILLIAM, a Roman Catholic Divine, born at Gor-Douay, 1613. He wrote in Latin, prized by the Catholics. He says, "The Apostle in Rom. vi. 4, alludes to the rite of immersion, when the body is, as it were, buried, and in a little while drawn out again as from a sepulchre." Again: "Though the ceremony of immersion was anciently more common, as appears from the unani-London. He had been a very mous language of the Fathers, as troublesome man, and guilty of sevoften as they speak about baptism; eral disorders; one while professand in a more expressive manner ing the Arminian or Remonrepresents the death, burial, and strants' scheme, another while a resurrection of our Lord, and of us; Calvinist; and while he was a whence St. Thomas affirms, that Baptist minister, stood god-father the rite of dipping is more com- to the child of a rich relation, from

ELLIOT, RICHARD, OR JOHN, A.B. many reasons for which it was Sometime of Benet College, Cam- sometimes convenient, to alter imbridge, England, a native of Kings- mersion into some other kindred bridge, Devon; died 1788. Among ceremony. Hence, therefore, the ceremony of pouring as a medium "Dipping not Baptizing; or, the between dipping and sprinkling, subject, mode, and importance of was much used; which custom, Water-Baptism according to the Bonaventure saith, was in his time much observed in the French He was, notwithstanding, Churches and some others; though he confesses, that the ceremony of immersion was the more common. the more fit, and the more safe, as St. Thomas teaches." And in against the Baptist; or, a display Gen. xvii. 7, he says: "From this of Antipædobaptist Self-Inconsis- passage Calvin infers, that because tency; in answer to several letters a person is the seed of Abraham, the promise which was made to Abraham belongs to him. But the answer is plain: For that promise being understood of spiritual blessings, does not belong to the carnal but spiritual seed of Abraham, even as the Apostle himself interprets it, Rom. iv. and ix. For if you understand the carnal seed, that promise will not belong to any of cum, Holland, about 1542; died at the Gentiles; but only to those persons that are begotten of Abra-French and English. We quote ham and Isaac, according to the him only as a commentator highly flesh." See Bib. Brit. Pool, Knatchbull, Tombes, Booth, &c.

ELY, Thomas. Of this person, says Walter Wilson, Crosby has related the following particulars: "In the year 1716, one Thomas Ely, a Baptist minister, conformed to the Church of England, and was ordained by the bishop of mendable; yet there have been whom he had some expectations.

denied the fact, though the clergy- occasion, preached Nov. 5, 1714. man, the midwife, and the nurse 3. The Eternal Building: or. the testified the fact. member of Mr. Gimmit's congrega-preached at Glasshouse-street, Aug. tion in Moorfields, but not meeting 21, 1715, on the death of Mrs. with that encouragement there Elizabeth Auchmuty, late wife of which he expected, he removed to Robert Auchmuty, Esq. the church of which Mr. Douglas vol. 4, pp. 156-158. Wilson's Hist. was pastor, where he was also dis- Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, pp. 40appointed, and after some time 41. brought under the censure of the church for lying. After this, upon English Divine, and champion of Mr. Piggott's decease, he endeavor- Arianism, was born 1663; died ed to procure himself chosen elder 1743. Among his numerous works of that congregation, but not succeeding in this, he caused a divi-Question to the Several Questions sion in the church, and set up a about valid and invalid Baptism, meeting at a little distance, with Lay Baptism, &c.; considered such persons whom he had pre- whether there be any necessity for vailed upon by his preaching and the continual use of Baptism among insinuating conversation. When the posterity of Baptized Chrishe wanted to be ordained elder of tians, 1710." this small number, he first applied himself to the Calvinist ministers This work, Art. Russia, vol. ix. p. to do it; they refusing, he next 6910, says: "The Muscovite Priests attempted to prevail on the Ar-plunge the child three times over minian elders to grant it to him; head and ears in the water," in but none of the ministers in Lon-baptism. In Art. Baptism, vol. 2, don would be concerned in it. At p. 996, it says: "The custom of last he persuaded two or three sprinkling children, instead of dipcountry ministers, who came out ping them in the font, which was of Buckinghamshire to do it. But at first allowed in case of the weakin about a years' time, finding that ness or sickness of the infant, has his number did not increase much, so far prevailed, that immersion is and that there was no great gain at length quite excluded. to be made in this way, he was principally tended to confirm the resolved to try his fortune in the practice of affusion or sprinkling, established church; and upon ap- was that several of our Protestant plication to the bishop of London divines, flying into Germany and was admitted into orders, and found Switzerland during the bloody it easier to get an ordination in that reign of Queen Mary, and returning church, than among the despised home when Queen Elizabeth came Baptists." Thus far Crosby. Be- to the crown, brought back with fore his conformity, Mr. Ely pub-them a great zeal for the Protestant lished three single sermons. 1. On churches beyond the sea, where a Thanksgiving occasion, preached they had been sheltered and reat Goodman's-fields, Nov. 5, 1711, ceived; and having observed, that

When he was accused of this he | 2. "Israel's Guardian," on a similar He was first a Saint's Assurance of Happiness,

EMLYN, Thomas, a learned Bib. Brit.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

at Geneva and some other places, living example of the righteous man baptism great an oracle as Calvin. This, most cases, the delineation of the together with the coldness of our character is necessarily too impernorthern climate, was what con- fect to be impressive, and the detributed to banish entirely the tails of the life are of so familiar a practice of dipping infants in the kind, as to produce little effect on propriately be quoted from this except those who were personally work, as also from the *Encyclope*- acquainted with the deceased. To dia Germanica, the Encyclopedia them, however, such a sketch is Americana, and almost all general Cyclopædias, Encyclopedias, Lexi- to arrest and combine the fleeting cons, and Dictionaries in all languages; but this may be done in a separate work. We are compelled to omit more than half of our articles to keep our book within designed limits.

EDMUNDS, J. O. We adopt from the Baptist Memorial, vol. 2, p. 363, et seq., a biography of this man, prepared by a committee from the Pastors' Conference of New-Brooklyn and York, vicinity. Brethren Haines, Everts, and Taylor, Committee. It is long, but some of these extended biographies will be acceptable to a very numerous class of the readers of this volume.

"When we reflect with what delightful and benignant power our hearts are impressed by visible manifestations of piety-piety embodied before our eyes, and moving among us, in some lovely form of christian character and action—we the town. can easily account for the strong a numerous family of children and desire, which is so generally felt on grand-children grow up around the removal of a devoted servant them, nearly all of whom have emof God, for the preservation of his braced Christ, and been added to moral portraiture, and a permanent his people. They are themselves

was administered by is salutary, so "his memory is blesssprinkling, they thought they could ed." Rarely, indeed, is all the not do the Church of England a benefit realized from biographical greater piece of service than by in-sketches which the heart of pious troducing a practice dictated by so friendship promises to itself; for, in Other articles might ap- the imagination or feelings of any, always valuable, serving, as it does, and fragmentary items of memory. and to deepen the traces of impressions too sweet and salutary to be willingly lost; while to others it at least illustrates the value of that good name, which the scriptures declare to be "better than precious ointment," which friendship treasures, as the best legacy of departed worth, and the hope of which is, perhaps, the most powerful of all merely extraneous incentives to a pure and godly life. Such are the considerations that encourage this committee in the performance of the task assigned them.

Justin Olin Edmunds was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vt., Sept. 17th, 1810. From that place his parents removed, in 1815, to Hartland, Niagara county, N. Y., where they have resided ever since, and still survive among the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of They have lived to see record of his useful deeds. As the members of the Baptist church in

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vicinity, highly respected following. among the brethren for intelligence, connexion with the church, he apintegrity, and devotedness, and, in pears to have had impressions of particular, "given to hospitality." Few ministers or missionaries, who have had occasion to travel in that the question satisfactorily to his region, are ignorant of their names, or strangers to the free-handed and warm-hearted generosity which ever prosecuted the course of mental beneath their roof spreads the bounteous board and smooths the comfortable couch for all the Saviour's friends.

Eu

Olin was one of the youngest of ultimately engage. the family. No record has been years after, as we learn from his preserved of his early religious his-diary, his religious feelings experitraining, it is certain that he "knew the scriptures from a child;" and deep and lasting convictions of ings of heart, to have reviewed his their truth must have been wrought former course of life at the foot of into his mind by the influence of the Redeemer's cross and in the his parents' example, and by the light of the judgment-throne, to intercourse with christians of emi- have been borne down beneath an neut piety, for which such ample overwhelming sense of unworthiopportunity was afforded at his fa- ness, and, with a contrite and broken ther's house. As might have been expected, through boyhood and youth he not only maintained a moral character unusually free from June 2d, 1833, after recording the spot, but manifested an invariable and profound respect for all the doctrines and institutions of religion. To the latter he gave, as he had opportunity, a ready support. He was deeply interested in the Sabbath school long before his own heart had felt the power of divine rebellious subject, and have broken truth, and engaged personally in thy law, which is holy, just, and the work with an ardor of enlightened zeal, which might afford to ber. many who bear the christian name at once the keenest of rebuke and a model worthy of all imitation.

Christ during the winter of his 21st thou send me now to hell. year, and made a public profession be given to thy great name, that

Very soon after his duty in relation to the work of the ministry; but being unable to solve own mind, he said nothing on the subject to his friends, and silently training which he had already begun, and which he knew would be equally useful to him, in whatever form of christian labor he might About two The subject of most faithful enced a special and very interesting revival. He seems to have been led to deep and thorough searchspirit, to have laid himself down. as a living sacrifice, on the altar "And now," writes he, of Christ. exercises of a Sabbath day of more than usual interest, "O Lord God, thou hast brought me into existence, and been my Preserver from my youth up. Thou hast multiplied thy blessings on every side. while I have been a wicked and good, times and ways without num-O Lord God, I have so deeply sinned against thee, and sinned against so much light, that it would be most just in thee, and thy throne He was hopefully converted to would be perfectly guiltless, shouldst of his faith in the month of March I hope for better things. And now,

unconditionally into thy hands, the Lord more perfectly." nothing but thy sovereign grace he could not doubt as to its having can make me meet for the society the same origin. Accordingly, in of 'the saints in light,' I thus give obedience, as he believed, to the myself to thee, praying that thou Divine will, he made immediate wilt wear me out in thy service, arrangements for entering the and then admit me to the joys at Seminary at Hamilton, and comthy right hand, for the great Re- menced his studies with the Freshdeemer's sake. Amen." time onward, we discover most distinct and affecting evidences of spiritual advancement, of more and more lively devotional feelings, deeper anxiety for the conversion of the impenitent, and greatly increased activity in the cause of Christ.

In the fall of that year, "at the request of his pastor and other friends, and also from a conviction of duty" he related to the church his exercises in relation to the ministry. He still felt doubts, but was willing to receive the advice of his brethren, and desirous that they should divide with him the responsibility of decision. They were quite ready to assume their share of the burden; and after a second trial of his gift, they licensed him "to preach the gospel, wherever he might be cast in the providence of God." He almost immediately received invitations to the pastoral tracted an early fondness,) he stood charge of churches, who were interested in his first efforts, and discovered in him the promise of far proficiency in this branch of collegreater success. his views of the qualifications re- moral and religious character that quisite for a high degree of useful-rendered him most conspicuous. ness in this sacred work, that noth- As a man of principle, of generous ing could induce him to listen to affections, and of high christian at-

Lord God, here I give myself up | must first be "taught the way of soul and body, for time and eter-conviction was so pungent and nity, praying thee to strip me of clear, and so intimately blended all selfishness, and make me wholly with those exercises which had Convinced as I am, that pressed him into the ministry, that From this man Class, in the spring of 1834.

> It was here that two members of this committee became personally acquainted with him; an acquaintance, which, as they were class-mates, naturally ripened into intimacy, and laid the foundation of a friendship which continued without interruption until the time of his death. One of them, in particular, was his room-mate for the last years of their common course, and can, therefore, speak with the greater confidence of his habits and character, both then and since.

Few of his fellow-students were so generally, or so "favorably known throughout the body. He was not noted for any extraordinary brilliancy of parts, though his mind was vigorous and sound, and by dint of application, he maintained a highly honorable standing in all his studies, and in some (especially in the Mathematics, for which he had conamong the first in a class more than usually distinguished for zeal and But such were giate education. But it was his these proposals. He felt that he tainments, he may truly be said to

have been among his compeers "a earnestness, he never lost possesburning and a shining light."

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It must be acknowledged that tesy due to an opponent. his temperament was favorable to a high degree of moral culture, while he possessed all those elements of natural sensibility which, beauty and force to character—the the whole. could wish, and nothing in exproportion. and strong in his attachment to the injustice done him. despised or hated no man. may so speak,) economically so. He carefully husbanded his resources, of others. To do good did certainly appear to be, naturally, his delight. himself a gratification or endure tion. an actual hardship, for another's good. To injure another was not man of principle. He was always in his heart: an injury done to to be relied on. His engagements, himself, he was quick to feel, and slow to resent. "reigns in the bosom of fools," in his bosom found never more than momentary place, scarcely ever, nanimity, which, disdaining mieven that. ral activity, he engaged with great is at last forced to be mean. zeal and earnestness in those affairs never dodged a creditor, or forgot which constitute the important a promise. He never colored a business of the little world of col- statement, or stooped to carry s lege, yet his zeal was always tem- point by management and intrigue.

sion of himself, or forgot the courone who was for years his most intimate companion: "I can truly say that I never saw him give way to the spirit of anger, and never properly regulated, give at once but once discovered even the appearance of any such emotion. harmony of their development Then, at a marked and doubtless was the most admirable feature of intentioned insult, his face sudden-You found in his ly flushed with feeling; but while moral composition every thing you every eye was fixed upon him in expectation of some expression of tremes—nothing ill-balanced or out resentment, he remained for a mo-Constitutionally ment perfectly silent, and then, cheerful, no one but himself ever having completely mastered his accused him of frivolity. Discrimi- passion, rose, and ventured a mild nating in his selection of associates, but manly remonstrance against friends, he had nothing of the spirit hardly add, that his course was as of exclusiveness about him: he successful as it was magnanimous." Spon- In action, Mr. E. was prompt withtaneously generous, his principles out being rash, persevering without made him consistently, (and if we being reckless, resolute without being stubborn. While, therefore, he was proverbially efficient, he not for his own, but for the benefit was never guilty of those imprudences, which are often as mischievous as malice itself, and oc-It apparently cost him less than casion the bitterest regrets even in most of us selfish mortals, to deny minds conscious of no evil inten-

We have spoken of Mr. E. as a of every kind, were not merely The anger that met with fidelity, but (a rarer virtue) with scrupulous punctuality. He had none of that sort of mag-Though from his natu- nuteness, forgets to be honest, and pered with moderation, and in his His character was transparent as

crystal, his word more sacred than uniform and punctual was his ata written bond.

The same conscientiousness was as a student, and in his strict observance of all the regulations of the Institution. advised; and every imputation on mind. Nor did he feel absolved from these obligations by any considerations of personal convenience, or even of interest. When his less thoughtful associates would sometimes urge him to omit some minor not attend without some slight sacrifice or considerable inconvenience, he would reply: "No, these in private. laws are for the general good, and observe them strictly. Individual interests must be subordinated to the common weal."

His religious character was equally interesting. abundant proof, that while laborvinced, that the advice of some He arrived in Hamilton, and enmuch about my heart while study- 1834.

tendance on all the public means of grace. He loved the sanctuary. shown in relation to all his duties It was his practice to record, at the close of every Sabbath, the names of the preachers to whom he had In this respect, listened through the day, together we commend him as a model to with their texts, and some brief all young men in similar circum-comment respecting the religious He cared nothing for the effect of the discourse on his own unpopularity of such a character mind. When they were of more among the ill-principled and ill-than usual interest, he would write out a full abstract of them in a his motives he despised as the blank book kept for the purpose. coinage of a narrow or an envious Several of these books, neatly and closely written, are found among his papers. His place in the prayer circle was rarely vacant; and there was no religious exercise in which he manifested greater freedom, or engaged publicly with greater wilduty, to which perhaps he could lingness, than that of prayer—a pleasing proof, that it was an exercise to which he was no stranger

His piety was active. It wrought every social obligation binds us to outward, as well as within him, and sought the salvation of others, as well as his own. He showed how much of direct christian labor may be accomplished, consistently His diary affords with the diligent prosecution of a course of preparatory training. The ing diligently for the cultivation promptitude with which he set of his mind, he was not negligent himself to do whatever his hand of his heart. A few weeks after found to do, is illustrated in the entering the Institution, he made following incident, which may be the following record:—"Am con- taken as a specimen of the man. friends, 'not to trouble myself tered the Institution, May 3d, The next day, being the ing, but to pursue my course with Sabbath, he attended worship in rigor, and afterwards attend to the that village. By the following cultivation of piety,' is bad, and Sabbath, he had found his way am determined not to follow it." into a destitute region about twelve This resolution he was happily miles distant, where he proposed enabled to carry out. His fellow- the organization of two Sabbath students can never forget how Schools at different points. A week later, we find the following entry and affection, by those who receivin his diary: "May 18, Lord's day. ed spiritual benefit from his in-To-day, went to attend the Sab-structions. bath schools which I had agreed where I met several very wicked in and about Hamilton, large numyoung men, who were not ashamed bers of whom were at work on the to show that they were servants Chenango Canal, then in process treated me with some civility, and tudes, he was moved with compasto the Searcher of hearts, and O sheep having no shepherd." conversion. reason to regret having been there of effecting much. "not in vain." His name is still Catholics.

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We next find him at the head to meet. Found the prospects of a class in the Hamilton Sabbath quite encouraging, more so than I School. It was while laboring to expected. Organized one school gather the children of the vicinity in a district, where a Sabbath into that school, that his attention school was never held before, and was drawn to the Irish Catholics of the devil, and meant to serve of construction. Like his Divine him faithfully. They, however, Master, "when he saw the multiprofessed a wish to attend the sion on them, because they fainted, school. Their motives are known and were scattered abroad like may His Spirit make use of the went among them, and found them school as an instrument for their not only entirely without religious Felt that I had in instruction, but given up to the some measure the presence of my most vicious indulgences, especial-Lord, and O 'tis sweet!" Here we ly on the Sabbath, "assembling in find him with his summer's work different huts, carousing, and wallaid out and an efficient beginning lowing in filth." On his first apmade, in less time than most young proaches, they were, as he expressmen would have required, to get es it, "wild as patridges;" but he over the novelty of the scene and soon convinced them that he was ascertain that there was even an a friend, and came to do them good. opportunity for them to labor di After a while, he obtained their rectly in the Saviour's cause consent to visit them regularly, These schools he continued with to instruct their children, and even great success through the season, to preach and distribute books and, it would seem, subsequently among their shantees. He and increased their number, for under another brother of congenial spirit, date of Sept. 28th, he writes: faithfully occupied this field until "Closed three of my schools to- the close of the academic year, day, at the last of which preached with what results eternity must by request to a crowded assembly. reveal. They felt the counteract-My labors in B. have now closed ing influence of the priest, and for the present season. I have no seem not to have been sanguine The last reduring the past summer, although ference made to these labors in the it has been attended with some in- diary, is in these words: "Aug. convenience and some slight sacri- 16. Have continued until now to His labors were indeed spend my Sabbaths among the We have found them spoken in that place with interest uniformly kind, willing to receive

us, and even anxious for our com-thy hand findeth to do, do it with ing. Still, I have but little expect thy might, for there is no work, tation that they will be permanently benefited. almost callous to the impressions of truth. Now I must leave them. at least for a time. May the Lord sanctify the feeble efforts which have been made, to the enlightening of some precious souls, and thus get glory to his own great He was married, Jan. 15, 1840, to name.

intendent of the Hamilton Sabbath a companion every way fitted to School. This office introduced him promote both his happiness and his to a wide field of usefulness. He usefulness. became generally known in the in the family of his brother, Mr. community, and during the rest of James Edmunds, Jr., then Steward his stay in Hamilton, enjoyed a of the Education Society, intendlarge share of the public confidence. ing to remain there until Mr. E. His visits were almost exclusively had completed his contemplated of a religious character, and in course of studies. many families are still mentioned this sketch sat at the same table; with interest and gratitude. His and it is not without an affecting memory is fragrant, and wherever sense of the vanity of human exthe trace of his influence is to be pectations, that he recalls those met, the eye rests on it with satisfaction and delight.

nor device, nor knowledge, nor Their hearts appear wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."

He was graduated from the Theological Department of Hamilton Institution, in August, 1839, but prosecuted studies as a resident graduate several months longer. Miss Philena Spear, daughter of He was soon after selected super- Dea. Abraham Spear, of Palmyra, They found a home The writer of scenes, so recent as hardly to seem The two brothers had marpast. We have dwelt with greater ried sisters; and all the four were length upon the time which he there gathered under the same roof, spent at Hamilton, because, as in the prime of life, united in the now appears in the inscrutable closest bonds of affection, pursuing Providence of God, this was to be the same great ends, and with every the principal field of his earthly prospect of long and happy lives labors, and because his example, spent in the Redeemer's service. instructive to all, addresses itself | Three of that four now lie side by with peculiar force to christian side in the "Cemetery-grove," unstudents. It is a happy circum-der the shadow of those trees to stance, that though his spirit was which they so often walked in released at a far distant point, his company, and within sight of the body now sleeps among those Institution with which they were scenes with which it was conver-all connected by such interesting sant during the period of its highest relations. Brother J. O. Edmunds activity. There, though dead, he closed the eyes of his wife on Jan. yet speaketh; and his voice is to 16, 1841, just one year from the you, O young men, the favored day of their marriage. During her sons of the church, the chosen her-protracted and painful illness, her alds of salvation: "Whatsoever husband watched beside her with

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were too much for him. His frame, entirely off. the close, sank to the house ap-

pointed for all living.

After a few months, spent successfully in an agency for the Education Society, Mr. Edmunds accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Jersey city, near New-York, where he remainhim to relinquish preaching alto-The books in which, with characteristic accuracy, he kept the to do so with safety. records of his brief career, as well as the style of his written dis-than he expected, and felt some courses, exhibit abundant evidence of the ardor with which his work was prosecuted, and of the high standard of ministerial excellence which he had set before him. record of his success is written in history of a revived strengthened church, on the hearts beloved companion, overcame the of many who through his instrumentality are made possessors of having drawn from the Dr. an the Christian's hope, and, we trust, opinion that he would probably be in the Lamb's book of life.

On leaving this dear people, he journey, and perhaps be made a short visit to his friends in benefited by the change of scene Western New-York, and then, in and air, he at length concluded to the fall of 1842, bade them, as he leave a house, whose inmates had foreboded, (alas! with too much manifested the tenderest sympathy reason,) a final adieu, and went in his sufferings, and where every into a southern state to pass the thing had been done for his comfort western part of Virginia, at the tate or christian kindness devise. of Snickersville, a Christian and a after leaving Snickersville, they Baptist.

unwearied assiduity. The fatigues his diseases had been effectually and vigils of that trying season, checked, and would soon be thrown Nor did anything before, a model of robust vigor, occur to disturb this expectation, never wholly regained its elasticity, until April last, when a letter was but by a steady decline, at first received from Dr. Grady, containgradual, but more rapid toward the ing intelligence of his having begun again to fail, and with so much rapidity that there was but little probability of his ever returning north. His brother was at that time confined to the bed-side of a dying wife, but without delay despatched a messenger (Mr. Samuel Ward, then a theological student ed until his failing health obliged at Hamilton,) with directions to bring Mr. E. immediately home. unless indeed it should be too late

Mr. Ward found him even lower doubts as to the propriety of removing him; Dr. G. also was exceedingly reluctant to have him set out while so feeble. But the strong desire which Mr. Edmunds felt, to see his old home once more. and to be buried by the side of his kind scruples of his friends; and, able to endure a slow and easy He found a home in the which professional skill could dichouse of Dr. Grady, and his father, On the evening of the fourth day put up for the night within six His letters during the winter miles of Alexandria, having come were so cheerful, as to encourage only fifty miles. At this time, among his friends the hope that writes Mr. W., "he seemed less

ning, and retired to rest much en- the mouth of the Potomac. couraged with the prospect of soon meeting his friends in Hamilton. ing forward during the whole of he awoke me. I found him sitting the feeling that when he should on the side of the bed. The first reach it, he should be indeed near thing he said was, 'I feel very his home. Nor did the result disstrong.' I told him I was glad to appoint his expectation; but it hear it, and he replied that he was his heavenly, not his earthly wanted to go out, and walk around home, to which he now was rapidthe house for exercise. I told him ly approaching. I thought he needed rest more than body was concerned," says his kind exercise. musing a moment, 'just as you seemed comfortable, except for a say,' and lay down again. The short time in the afternoon, when next morning he referred to this he manifested considerable uneasiconversation, and added: 'After ness; but his mind was disturbed you went to sleep, I got up and and wandering the whole day. walked out into the garden and all He would frequently ask me, if I around.' There were circumstances had seen his brother James yet, or which satisfied me, that this could if I had been to the post-office for not be so; and the painful convic-letters and papers from his brother. tion flashed upon me, that his brain In the course of the day, Elder Adhad become affected, and that his ams, of Baltimore, came on board mind was deranged." picion was soon confirmed, and brother E. gave no sign of recogfrom this time Mr. Edmunds began nizing him. Early in the evening, very plainly to fail. On reaching we approached the mouth of the Alexandria, they were most kindly | river. received by Elder Kingsford, who the water so rough, that the Capwould not consent to their going tain thought it unsafe to venture any farther that day, although they out on the Bay, and we anchored felt that the most fatiguing part of in Comstock Harbor, about a quartheir journey was over, the rest ter of a mile off Cape Lookout. At being by water and railroad. his house, the best medical advice was procured for Mr. Edmunds' now suffering body; while nothing his berth. But very soon after becould be more adapted to sootheling removed, I found that he was his troubled and excited mind, than dying. He was at first slighly conthe judicious converse of this ex-vulsed, but gradually sank into a perienced minister and his excellent lady. Before midnight he was to draw his breath more and more much relieved, the next morning faintly until about a quarter before seemed decidedly better, and by eleven, when he gently breathed eight o'clock was comfortably lying his last. So peaceful was his dein the cabin of the steamer Colum-parture, that I could not determine

fatigued than on any previous eve- | bia, and rapidly descending towards

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To this point he had been look-About three o'clock next morning, his fatiguing and tedious ride, with "So far as the 'Well,' said he, after and faithful attendant, "brother E. This sus- at one of the landing places, but The wind was high, and At ten o'clock, I had a bed spread for Mr. E. on the floor, which I thought would be more comfortable than state of perfect quietness, continuing

the Saviour's arms. fore, he had conversed with Mr. life had left any room to desire it, sure foundation, and that it was till the resurrection morn." as an anchor to his soul in this dark and storiny hour.

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in the circumstances of his death, on that wild, tempestuous night, in are called Baptists," 1654, 4to. the cabin of a steamboat, surrounded by strangers, and with only one of the many affectionate friends tained in that age. In fact, the who would have felt it a privilege to stand by his bed-side and soothe his dying pangs. And yet it was pleasingly characteristic of the man, to die in the resolute pursuit of an object on which he had fixed his purpose—an object, too, to which he was drawn, not by his interests, but his affections. It was a suitable end of a career so energetic and self-forgetting as his had been throughout; and he doubtless found it (to use an expression of his own, made but a day or two before,) "as sweet to go to Jesus from a steamer's cabin, as from any other place."

Immediately after reaching Baltimore, Mr. Ward made arrangements for fulfilling brother E.'s dy-had a small estate to live upon; ing request, that he should be car- was a very affecting preacher, and ried to Hamilton and buried by the frequently preached among the Inside of his wife. journey was completed on the af-lincreased in knowledge very fastternoon of the sixth day from his The calamity of the times brought death; at which time his friends, much trouble upon him, so that having been previously notified, he suffered greatly for his religion. assembled at the tolling of the bell, Distress was made, by virtue of a

for some minutes whether he was and proceeded immediately to the really gone. It was truly "falling interment. It was with an inexpresasleep," and, without a doubt, in sible feeling of relief and satisfac-The day be-tion, that they saw this precious dust, its mortal toils and weary and Mrs. Kingsford, as freely as wanderings ended, laid in its chosen the state of his body and mind place of rest. Beside him lay his would permit, and given the most beloved companion, and just besatisfactory evidence, if indeed his yond, beneath a yet fresh sod, their newly-buried sister: and there the that his hope was fixed upon the three shall sweetly sleep together

FARNWORTH, RICHARD, English Quaker, and learned au-There is something melancholy thor of numerous works with singular titles; one, "To you that "are called," not call Observe. yourselves, which distinction obname Baptist was given to the sect at first reproachfully and vulgarly, by Bullinger learnedly, but disdainfully. They called themselves in England, in the seventeenth century, baptized congregations, and such like names, and finally accepted the name Baptist, given by their enemies, which expressed more than those who first used it meant; i.e., it claimed that Baptists pre-eminently, in contradistinction to others, baptized, and rightly. Bib. Brit.

> FARMER, RICHARD, one of the English Baptist Ministers who suffered for non-conformity, in Leicestershire. He was minister of a congregation of Baptists at Kilbey; This melancholy dependents. He studied hard, and

his goods; and they took from him, tion, though of a nervous temperain one year, to the value of one ment and easily excited to anger. hundred and ten pounds. One of The advantages which he enjoyed his informers, who threatened him for cultivating his mind were but much, was at Trinkley market, small, and his instruction imperand there boasted of what he had fect. He was not permitted to acdone against him, and declared quire even a knowledge of the that he hoped, before next Candle-grammar of his own language. mas, (this being at Christmas,) The time which was allotted to that he should get a good portion study was only a few months, or for his daughter by informing; but perhaps a few weeks, for a few as he was riding home, and over a years of his childhood and vouth. boggy place, where there was a His limited opportunities in early little brook, his horse threw him life were matter of regret after he into it. and he was drowned in a entered into its business, and when less quantity of water than would he was called to assume many cover his body. At another time, pressing and weighty responsibilione swore against him. Quickly ties. It is a remarkable fact that after, this informer's tongue so he had so carefully observed the swelled in his mouth, that he died use of language in good society, thereupon, being supposed to have that there seldom appeared any taken a false oath. Mr. Farmer violation of the rules of grammar and Mr. Adams joined with Mr. or of good taste in his numerous Shuttleworth and Mr. Clark, and letters; and few men wrote more frequently kept days of prayer, at intelligent and comprehensive epis-Mr. Woolaston's, at Loesby. They tles than he did: whether it were preached often one for another, and to missionaries among the heathen kept up a meeting at Loesby-hall, or merchants in England, they taking their turns. He died in the were brief, proper, and pertinent. reign of King James II., and, as I am informed, was buried at Kilbey, old, young Farwell had his attenthe place of his residence. Crosby, tion directed to a careful consideravol. iii., pp. 118, 119.

FARWELL, Hon. Levi, American Baptist, late of Cam- what claims God made on him. bridge, was born in Worcester and felt that they were just, and county, Mass. His father was a would therefore be sustained; but farmer; and Levi spent the years he was painfully conscious that he of his minority principally in assist- had not met these claims, and was ing him in this calling. There therefore guilty. His conviction of were no incidents which peculiarly sin was deep and intelligent. distinguished his boyhood. His abandoned all hope of obtaining kindness and consideration made the favor of God by any thing him a favorite among his brothers which he could offer or promise. and sisters. He was understood to These scriptural views of his guilt be the arbiter in cases of disagree- and helplessness prepared him to ment among them. He had natu-receive the Lord Jesus Christ as

justice of the peace's warrant, upon | rally much amiability of disposi-

When about seventeen years tion of his obligations to love and an serve his Creator. He ascertained

member while he remained in that he transacted business. place. He had almost reached the and solicitude, scarcely knowing what direction to take. At length vicinity of Boston. After being engaged for a time in business which offered itself, he abandoned it as unsuitable to his character, as it was uncongenial to his feelings. A short time after this he obtained a place as clerk to the Messrs. Bar-peared. now about twenty years of age. that time confined to his room. After his residence was fixed in the old South church, then under Bible. the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Eckley.

He continued his connexion with membership. solicited by Mr. Richard Boardman in the oracles of divine truth. as clerk expired, his skill and in-concerning baptism.

the propitiation for his sins. Some | The demand for effort was great, time after he entertained a hope as the business was extensive. His that his sins had been forgiven, he mind had become considerably united with the Congregational matured, and great confidence was church in his native village, of reposed in his honesty, frankness, which he continued an exemplary and integrity by those with whom

But after about two years of seage of manhood, and had formed vere application to the business in no plans for the future. He looked which he had become interested as out upon the world with interest one of the firm, his health failed. When partially recovered, he was prostrated by hemorrhage of the he determined to come into the lungs. This continued at intervals for several months, which reduced him very low, and placed him for a long time beyond the reasonable hope of life. But after lingering for many months, the disease abated and some favorable symptoms ap-He was an invalid for rett, in the city of Boston. He was about two years, and for most of

During his confinement much of the city, he connected himself with his time was spent in reading the He resorted to the word of God as the source of his comfort. and as furnishing a test of Christian character. Whether he was laving this church for several years: it the foundation of character and indoes not appear that he was parti-fluence for future life, or making cularly active or energetic as a solemn preparation for a speedy Christian during the period of his exit from the world, he knew not. After about two In either case he desired a familiar years' residence in Boston, he was acquaintance with what was taught to engage in business in Cambridge. the course of his reading and inves-With this he complied, and before tigation, he was incidentally led to the time for which he had engaged inquire what the scriptures taught He has fretegrity in business had gained for quently said that he was surprised him so much of the confidence of and disappointed in the first readhis employer, that he was offered a ing of the New Testament, as he place as partner in the concern. prosecuted this inquiry; but he This offer was accepted. Consider-supposed the fault was in himself. ing himself as settled in business, He read again, with Doddridge and he now gave his energies afresh to others to aid him. Still he was the work in which he was engaged. disappointed at the small number

whom he consulted. appointment. on the subject. Sabbath.

ful, patient, and thorough examilitist church, which was done in nation of the subject, so far as a December, 1817. As those engaged mere English reader can prosecute in this enterprise had relied on his the investigation.

united with Dr. Baldwin's church officers. was one of deep interest, from the fact that soon after this our first influence were devoted to the admissionaries went forth from it to vancement of evangelical religion India.

of texts which sustained by any made a deep and abiding impresinterpretation the pædobaptist view sion on his heart. From this time of the subject, and dissatisfied with to his death he was the devoted the interpretation given a large and efficient friend of missions. No portion of them by the authors man sympathized with the mis-He was al-|sionary in his toils, trials, privamost fearful that he had not actions, and perils more deeply or knowledged his Saviour in the way more intelligently than he did. As of his appointment. He was in a member of the church, he soon difficulty, and acquainted his pas- began to be known as a man of tor with his investigation and dis-sound discretion, great decision and He endeavored to independence, and strictly governed relieve him from difficulty and to by the principles of the gospel in soothe his feelings. They had fre- his business, and in the managequent conversations, and Mr. Far-ment of the affairs of the church. well read treatises on the subject His influence in its discipline was of baptism, which he recommended, considerable, and was always exand reperused the scriptures. The erted to promote its purity, by deresult was, he was painfully con- manding the excision of such as vinced that he had not been bap-walked disorderly. There was at He determined to obey the this time residing near him in teachings of the word of God, and Cambridge a companion of his follow the dictates of his conscience youth, who was also a Baptist. Accordingly, in They had often conversed about September, 1811, he was baptized their responsibility and influence by Dr. Thomas Baldwin, and joined in the place of their residence. the church then under his pastoral After the lapse of several years, So important did he deem they determined to meet in Mr. this investigation, that he left a Farwell's room once each week for record of the process and its results, prayer. This they continued to do It is now before me, attached to the for two years, and about this time inside of the cover of a blank book other places were opened for meetin which he recorded the texts ings. He was foremost in procuring which were the themes of the dis- the aid of the neighboring clergycourses which he heard on the men to preach an occasional lecture on Sabbath evening, and to This record indicates a very care-lencourage the formation of a Bapjudgment and followed his counsel, The period when Mr. Farwell they elected him as one of their

From this time his energy and The consecration and de-in Cambridge. He was ready to parture of Wheelock and Coleman make any sacrifice, or perform any

demand. The first pastor of the religious education; and it was church (Rev. Bela Jacobs) was not thus his words of instruction had in good health for several years of great weight with those who lishis ministry. Deacon Farwell sel-tened to him. Much of the extendom allowed a day to pass without sive and excellent religious influcalling on him and inquiring if any ence which he exerted should be thing was needed for his comfort, ascribed to this habit of searching or a supply for the Sabbath. While the scriptures daily. the pastor did what his health would permit in visiting the church gentlemanly deportment won the and congregation, that there should confidence and esteem of all who be no lack in this respect, Mr. F. spent much time in visiting the sick and others connected with the congregation. He acquired a peculiarly happy manner in these offices of Christian kindness, and rendered efficient aid to the cause of religion in this way. His cares multiplied with his years, but his arrangements were always made to give room and time for the performance of his duties to the church. punctuality in his business engagements was proverbial; but he was no less constant and prompt in his attendance on all the social meetings of the church, than in his secular arrangements.

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From its first establishment he was a teacher in the Sabbath school. and for many years acted as superintendent. During the week he sat in council with the Senate of the commonwealth, and on the nignant look, were like oil on the Sabbath took his place before his little class in Sabbath school. Nor did he trust to his general knowledge of the scriptures, or his superior talents, as a sufficient furnishing for this work, but made special and thorough preparation for it. the heart and open the fountains Before engaging in the business of of feeling so as to call forth tears. every day, he almost uniformly sat down to prepare for the Sabbath, lapse of every year. The assiduity This was his habit for years. It and faithfulness with which he dis-

labor, which the cause seemed to best teachers in this department of

His uniformly Christian and knew him. The citizens of Cambridge honored him with nearly all the municipal trusts in their gift, and several times he was their representative in the General Court: and once at least a member of the Senate. In both branches of the Legislature, his strong common sense, sterling integrity, and general knowledge of legislation, gave him no inconsiderable influence.

He was unaccustomed to public speaking, and made no pretensions to oratory, but when he arose he was always listened to with respectful attention, and when deeply moved few men were more effective in their address. Very many who have spent years in the pulpit or at the bar would fail to restrain or guide the tide of popular feeling when he succeeded. His kind persuasive words, his calm and beturbid waters of excited passion. When speaking of the great truths of religion, the wonderful provisions of the gospel, the imperative and constraining nature of Christian obligation, he seldom failed to reach

His cares accumulated with the was thus he became one of the charged the duties assigned to him

by institutions and societies, brought of this institution is owing in no ing responsibilities. Missionary Board, in connexion cerning this sacred seminary. with which he for considerable time discharged the duties of treasurer. Often has he said, "I feel my individual property pledged to have sent out, and to meet the liabilities of the Board." But the interest which he took in missions was not simply official and pecuthe wants of stations occupied, and for them were peculiarly fervent the concert.

When there was felt in the comfor the education of young men for the ministry, he was found in sympathy with intelligent pastors, and lamented Cobb and Deacon Bachelder of Lynn, to select a site, and from its commencement. he felt a deep interest, and to pro- before the close of the session. time and effort.

to him many important trusts, and small measure to his council, and imposed upon him many exhaust- sacrifices and effort in its behalf. He had for The last direction which he gave many years been a member of the when on his dying bed was con-

For several years previous to his death he was steward of Harvard College, a place of great responsibility. Added to these, more public sustain the missionaries whom we trusts and transactions, his acting as trustee, guardian, executor, &c., made an amount of labor that no man could perform with impunity for any considerable time. niary: his heart was alive to all several years he had occasional admonitions of this in the brief interindividuals in the field. His prayers ruptions which were made by sudden attacks of severe and prostratand appropriate when he met at ing pain in the head. He seemed at such times aware of the cause of his illness, but it had become so munity the need of an institution natural to make an effort to oblige and aid all who applied to him, that on recovery this resolution to refuse such applications, which he was on a committee with the late had formed in his sick-room, were broken, and his burdens increased instead of being diminished. make some arrangements for com- 1843, his friends saw that his mencing operations. The result of strength was wasting under these their examination and inquiry was exhausting labors, and endeavored the purchase of a large estate at to secure some release; but the Newton, and giving of it to the situation of his family seemed to Education Society, as a gratuity. forbid, and he kept on as usual, Of this institution he was a trustee with the added effort during the He also winter of attending the Legislature sustained the office of treasurer and as one of the representatives of general supervisor. Its establish-Cambridge. He was obliged, howment was an undertaking in which ever, to obtain leave of absence mote its prosperity he devoted much the sanctuary he was in his place, To its support he and met with his Bible class until appropriated much of his means. February. He seemed peculiarly For many years he visited it once, interested in a sermon on the last and frequently twice a week, though Sabbath which he attended worliving at a distance of six or seven ship with us, on the application of miles. The present prosperous state the principles of the gospel to the

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business of life. While he repudiated all dependence on our own works as a ground of acceptance or salvation, yet he insisted on a strict and constant obedience to the precepts of the gospel as being the only evidence of saving faith in Jesus Christ.

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Mr. F. was obliged to relinquish business in March, but there was no development of organic disease which the medical faculty could His strength gradually dedetect. clined, but his mind continued calm; and he entertained some hope of recovery. Not a murmuring word ever escaped him; but he often spoke with much feeling of the goodness of God as manifested to him in all his life, and especially of the mercy which he had received in the remission of his sins for Jesus' sake. His conversation was times peculiarly interesting. While he cherished a desire to recover, it was only that he might for the cause of Christ. spoke of his release and his rest with great interest and animation. One of his last conversations was with reference to the encouraging intelligence from the Missionary is rather a modern work. Convention, then in session at Philiadelphia, and one of the last plans which he formed was to attend the anniversary meeting of the Foreign Mission Society, in Boston, which occurred on the afternoon and at the hour of his funeral.

For some days before his death he was deprived of his reason, and the power of intelligible speech. His death was without a struggle or a groan, as one falling asleep.

It was so, for he fell

Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep! From it he'll never wake to weep;

A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the last of foes.

Baptist Memorial.

FAUKELIUS, Herman, a writer against the Anabaptists, who flourished in the 18th century. Bayle's Dic., vol. i., p. 289, note k, art. Anabaptists; Benedict, p. 926; and particularly art. BAYLE, Peter, in Baptist Cyclopædia.

FRANKIUS, A. H. only quote from his work, entitled " Programmata," progam. xiv., p. 343-344, his testimony that "The baptism of Christ represented his sufferings, (Matt. xx. 22,) and his coming up out of the water his re-

surrection from the dead."

FRANK, SEBASTIAN, of Wardens, published, 1563, a work, entitled Chronicle of Sebastian He was a German Bap-Frank. tist. His work was a book of Martyrdoms, Persecutions, and History of German Baptists, and develops and defends their principles. be permitted to continue his toil our history this author will be more He often fully noticed under its chronological period.

> FRANCIS, BENJAMIN, a Welsh Baptist, author of a poem in Welsh. entitled "Can ar Fedydd."

FRANKLIN, George, a Baptist minister of Georgia, was born on James River, Virginia. His father, William Franklin, who was also a Baptist minister, emigrated to Warren county, Georgia, while George was quite young. His father, about 1790, was minister at Brier Creek, in Warren county, and by the manner of his sudden death at Louisville, Georgia, it was suspected that he George Franklin was murdered. was pastor of Buckeye Church, in Laurens county. He was several years moderator of Hephzibah Association, was a member of the General Committee, and a repre- of Divinity in the University of sentative in the Legislature from Leipsic, was born at Amsterdam, a member of the Convention to revise the constitution of the state in 1798. He died in 1815; aged, 55. Campbell's Georgia Baptists, p. 28. be cited: "I confess that circum-

FRANKLYN. We find a Mr. Mile-End Town, man's Fields. as popular with his flock. church afterwards met in Red Crosschurch which met at Bagnio-court, See Wilson's Hist. in Newgate. Dissent. Churches, &c., vol. iii., p. 304, 397.

Julia, S. T. P., author of Consideratio variarum Controversiarum, vi- saved by Christ. delicet earum quæ nobis interce-Mahomedanis, Socinianis, Anabaptistis, Pontificiis et Reformatis. Hernst. 1704, 4to. Bib. Brit.

Albert,) Professor of Eloquence at the Baptists shared his attentions. Hamburgh, and one of the most He was the famous author of a eminent and laborious scholars of work, entitled "The Dippers Dipt; his time in Europe, was born at being a Discourse against the Ana-Leipsic, 1668; died at Hamburgh, baptists," Lond. 1647, 4to. For the 1736. Had he written no others list of his works, see Bib. Brit. than his Bibliotheca, Græca, Latina, reference to this book, the critique Ecclesiastica, &c. see Bibliotheca Britannica. taught, "Baptism is the seal of troduced, who says: "On the 17th faith," which is begun and adorned of October, 1642, Mr. Kiffin, and by the faith of repentance. We three other Baptists, held a dispuare not, therefore, washed that we tation in Southwark with that celemay leave off sinning, but because brated champion, Dr. Daniel Featwe have already done it, and are ley. The only account we have already purified in heart." Hist. of this dispute is that given to the Biblioth. Fabrician Tom. i., p. 157. public by the Doctor, about two

FABRICIUS, Francis, professor Washington county. He was also 1663; died, 1738. In the catalogue of his principal works, one entitled "Chrystologia Noachica et Abrahamica." Dissert., xi. sec. 16, may cision, considered externally, that Franklyn mentioned as a Supra-lis, without a divine institution. Lapsarian Baptist Pastor; first, at might seem to be an exceedingly Chapel-street, ridiculous and shameful rite." London, England, about 1807,—a however, all christians acknowledge colony from Little Alie-street, Good-its divine institution, and deem He is represented this fact a sufficient reply to the His cavils of infidelity against it, why may not the same reasoning by street, and absorbed the extinct Baptists, touching immersion, as properly and effectually silence Pædobaptist ridicule? This Fabricius was, however, very bitter against the Jews, scarcely admit-FABRICIUS, John, in Acad. ting the possibility of the descendants of Christ's murderers being

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FEATLEY, Daniel, a learned dunt, cum Atheis, Gentilibus, Ju-controversial writer of the Church of England, was born near Oxford, 1532; died, 1645. His works were chiefly directed against Popery, FABRICIUS, J., (probably John some were against Presbytery, and For the list and testimonial of a distinguished He Pædobaptist historian will be in-

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Southwark.' the reader may not entertain too favorable an idea of their character. he relates some remarkable stories. sottish sect; 2. A lying and blassect; 5. A profane and sacrilegious immersion? Dr. Featley. In such repute was the Docsixth edition was published 1651. Wilson's Hist. Dissent. have noticed Mr. Denne's answer count. to Dr. Featley's book, and recorded the same prison. See art. KIFFIN, England, 1625; died, 1686. and Notes, and Wilson ut supra, "The Interests of England Stated; and vol. ii. p. 442. In his Dippers or, A faithful and just Account of Dipt, 7th edition, p. 7, Dr. Featley the Aims of all Parties now prevailhas this remarkable passage, reling, distinctly treating of the demarkable for him: "Barre, from signments of the Roman Catholics, whence baptize is derived, signifieth Royalists, Presbyterians, Anabapas well to dye as to dip; and it tists, 1659, 4to. may be that the Holy Ghost, in the work, entitled "Paraphrase and word baptism, hath some reference Annotations on all St. Paul's Episto that signification, because by tles;" done by several men at Oxbaptism we change our HUE. For ford, corrected and improved, 3d Varco reporteth of a river in Bocetia, edition, Lond. 1702, 8vo., is the that the water thereof turneth following note on Rom. vi. 4:-

years afterwards, in a book entitled sheep of a dark or dun color into The Dippers Dipt, or the Anabap-white; so the sheep of Christ are tists Duck'd and Plung'd over Head washed in the font of baptism, by and Ears, at a Disputation in virtue of Christ's promise, though Whatever of argu-before they were never so dark, sad, ment is contained in this book, the or dirty color, yet in their souls Doctor has loaded his adversaries become white and pure, and, as it with plenty of abuse. In order that were, new dyed." Here is baptismal regeneration asstrong as it is taught in the catechism of the Council of Trent, as taught in the Church of to prove them—1. An illiterate and England, and as plead by Dr. Pusey, Bishop Ives, and by Alexander phemous sect; 3. An impure and Campbell, butitis by dipping. Who carnal sect; 4. A cruel and bloody makes a saviour of baptism, aye, of sect. And he sums up the whole two such rabid enemies of Baptists by recording some fearful judgments should so widely differ as Baxter of God upon the ringleaders of the and Featley—one making immersion to regenerate the soul, and the tor's book held at that time, that other calling it flat murder, and a it passed through no less than six breach of the commandment, Thou editions in as many years." The shalt not kill, (see Art. Baxter,) and yet both defend infant baptism, and The foregoing testimony is from so harmoniously abuse the Baptists —is a phenomenon for which the Churches, &c., vol. i., p. 413. Under most profound mental and ethical Art. DENNE, Henry, which see, we philosopher might not so easily ac-

FELL, Dr. John, bishop of Oxthe anecdote of their interview and ford, a very learned divine, and son correspondence, while both were in of Samuel, was born in Berkshire, WILLIAM, also the works of Crosby, him has been ascribed the author-Ivimey, and Benedict, pp. 266-267, ship of the following work, entitled Bib. Brit.

"The primitive fashion of immer- is to be taken properly, and accordration."

lar preacher; and among his works tasms itself has raised, without conof the Church of England, in the limits. Case of Lay-Baptism, and of Dissenters' Baptism, by which it apof hers, declared Lay-Baptism to be invalid." 1712, 2d edition, 8vo. Bib. Brit.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, an English author of several able theolo- Believers' Baptism," 1773, 12mo.; gical works; among others, "The Interest of Reason in Religion, of the Use of Metaphors, and of the Brit. Union betwixt Christ and Believers; with reflections on a Discourse by minister, Mr. Sherlock," Lond. 1675, 8vo., England, 1698; died, 1779. has on pp. 328, 333, 334, 462, the Art. Burroughes, Joseph. Mr. Flefollowing, on the principles of interpretation of language, which, philologically as well as practically, in reply to Mr. Burroughes's two are correct. "be permitted to forsake the natural and genuine sense of words, where the matter is capable of it, the list of Fleming's works in Bib. they may, notwithstanding their Brit. declaring themselves to believe the gospel, yet believe nothing at all of the christian faith. We are not to forsake the genuine and natural signification of words, unless there author did otherwise intend them, saith the civil law. And, as Austure expression, word, and phrase iii., p. 11.

sion under the water, representing ing to its original and immediate our death, and elevation out of it meaning, if nothing of absurdity, again, our resurrection, our regene- nothing repugnant to faith, or disagreeable to the common notices of FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, suc- mankind, arise or ensue upon such cessively bishop of St. Asaph and an acceptation. There is no bound-Ely, England, was born in London, ing of a roving fancy, which loves 1656; died, 1723. He was a popu- to sport itself with ideas and phanwas one, entitled "The Judgment fining ourselves within the foresaid What better evidence can we have of the sense of a place than that, had an author intended pears she has not, by any public act such a meaning, he could have used no plainer expression to declare it?"

FELLOWS, JOHN, an English Methodist, author of—" Hymns on also a few other works, among them "The Holy Bible," in verse.

FLEMING, CALEB, a Socinian born at Nottingham. ming wrote a work, entitled "An Appendix to the Plea for Infants," "If men," says he, Discourses on Positive Institutions, and published 1742; and Mr. Burroughes replied again in 1743. See

> FLEMING, ROBERT, of Georgia, a Baptist, author of "An Essay on the Baptism of John;" also of "The Georgia Baptist Pulpit," &c.

FREWIN, PAUL, an Anabapbe the HIGHEST EVIDENCE that the tist, (says Dr. Calamy,) was ejected from Kemply, in the county of Gloucester, England, by the act of tin saith, The proper signification uniformity. "After this ejectment, of words is always to be retained, he was minister to a congregation unless NECESSITY enforce us to ex-pound them otherwise. Every scrip-a very popular man." Crosby, vol.

FELLOWS, an English Baptist, author of "Six Views of Believers' Baptism."

ptism." Ben., p. 207. FREER, J., an English Baptist, author of "Infant Sprinkling not

Scriptural Baptism."

" Oh! FERRIS, JONATHAN. Jonathan, thou wast slain in thy high places. I am distressed for pleasant hast thou been unto me!"

human mind, is designed to produce a portrait of the Divine char- by solemn ordination. acter; and in what can we more tinued his pastoral labors with this clearly discover the lovely perfections of our adorable Saviour than labors in this place were greatly in the virtuous and upright lives of blessed, to the edification of the his dear children in this world? In reviewing the conduct of those of sinners. There was from year who have appeared eminent in to year a gradual increase of numpiety, and have now taken their bers in the church. departure into the eternal world, years of 1810 and 1811 a glorious the religious traits in their charac-revival took place, during which ter shine forth in the most vivid eighty-three precious souls were color, and produce a fascinating added to the church, many of effect on the mind of the observer, whom were youth. In this haland imperceptibly lead to the great lowed season of Divine influence Fountain of all moral beauty. Ex- his soul was on the wing, rejoicing amples produce greater effects than in the glorious triumph of Divine precepts. For this reason the spirit grace, and laboring incessantly to of inspiration has favored us with promote the glorious cause of the the previous traits in the lives of divine Redeemer. holy men of old. The example is pleased the Lord again to pour out worthy of imitation; for "the his Spirit on this church and sorighteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

son of Dea. Israel Ferris, and was influences descended on the village born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 25th of April, 1778. From a child he was a subject of bers to the church in that place. serious impressions. obtained a satisfactory evidence of tive and exceedingly useful. He baphis adoption, and in the year 1796 tized nearly all the new members, was baptized by Elder Elkanah as their pastor, Elder J. Randall, Holmes, then a missionary among was unable to administer, by reason the Indians. He was the first per- of a dislocation of his shoulder.

son that was baptized in the town of Norwich, Chen. co., N. Y. Soon after his baptism a church arose in that town, with which he united.

He was married to Miss Rhoda Purdy, daughter of Deacon James Purdy, of Plymouth, Chen. co., N. Y., in 1798. May 20, 1803, he received a license from the church to thee, my brother Jonathan; very improve his gift in preaching; and August 25, 1808, he was set apart Religion, in its operations on the to the work of the gospel ministry, in the church in North Norwich, He conchurch until Oct. 25th, 1817. people of God and the awakening But in the In ciety, which produced an addition of sixty souls to the church. About Eld. Jonathan Ferris was the the same time a shower of Divine of Norwich, which caused an accession of one hundred and one mem-He at length In this revival Br. F. was very acseemed to call upon him to relinquish his pastoral charge. Accordingly, on the 25th of Oct. 1817, he gave in his resignation, and reinoved to Milo, in the county of Yates, N.Y. Here he was called upon to take the pastoral care of the church in Milo and Jerusalem. In this relation he continued until the time of his melancholy exit. His labors in this vicinity were greatly blessed, especially the last vear, in which he was called upon to baptize a large number in Pultney.

But it pleased the sovereign Disposer of all events to present him with a bitter cup, of which he must drink; for on the 6th of Sept. 1820, the desire of his eyes, the wife of his youth, was called from these mortal shores to the enjoyment of brighter pleasures in the world The stroke was heavy; yet with due submission he bowed to the will of God. On the occasion he writes thus: "After being wedded to her about twenty-two years, death hath dissolved the connexion, and left me with seven motherless children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn under the bereaving provi-I know, O Lord! that thy dence. judgments are right, and that thou in faithfulness hast afflicted me." In 1821 he married the widow Rachel Roberts, a worthy member fellow-men, and preached with of the church in Montgomery, Penn., under the pastoral care of distinguishing doctrines of the gosthe Rev. Silas Hough. woman he found an agreeable death, he preached three sermons, companion, a kind mother to his with much power, seeming to his children, and a real helper in the hearers to possess unusual liberty gospel.

But in the midst of his useful allowed long to enjoy each other; labors in this vicinity, Providence for on Tuesday, the 17th of June, 1823, about four o'clock, P.M., a cloud arose from the south-west. highly charged with the electric fluid, and seemed to pass over, but soon returned; the lightning and thunder were incessant. observed the clouds had a singular appearance, and seemed anxious to watch their movements, and frequently went to the door, until requested by his daughter to come He came and took a seat away. by her, but in a moment left the seat, and went to the window: but as he was stooping to look out, the angel of death, arrayed in flames, gave the fatal stroke, and his soul took its departure to the realms of glory. The explosion damaged the house very much, but no other person received any lasting injury. His daughter's apron was set on fire, and when the neighbors entered they found his clothes burning, but could perceive no signs of life in him.

He was interred on the following day, when an appropriate discourse was delivered by Eld. Amos Chase, to a large and deeply affected congregation, from Psalm xii. 1: "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." had for some time previous to his death been exercised with an unusual concern for the souls of his much freedom and fervency on the In this pel. On the Sabbath before his of thought and utterance. His last But this happy family were not text was in Acts xx. 21: "Testify-

ing both to the Jews and to the being favored with a melodious Greeks repentance toward God and voice, he might be considered as faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." one of the sweet singers of Israel: His labors were divided between he took great delight in singing three distinct congregations, among the praises of God. As a minister, two of which some hopeful appear-although his preaching talents ances cheered his heart, while the were not above mediocrity, he was one with which he was locally si-sound in the faith, and a firm adtuated seemed to remain unaffected vocate of the doctrine of free grace. under his pious and faithful ad- As a pastor, he was exemplary, monitions and pathetic prayers, gently leading the flock, and feed-This circumstance seemed to trying them with the sincere milk of his faith, and to move him to tears; the word; always endeavoring to but God still chose to hide from maintain peace and harmony in the him the thing which he intended church. Being diffident and unasto do for that people, and called suming, he was always ready to him to cease from his labors, and ask and receive council of his enter into his rest.

On the Sabbath following this melancholy providence the people and in view of the circumstance of appeared much affected; the saints his death, cut off in the midst of were aroused to a sense of their his usefulness, we are led to admire duty, and strengthened to take up and wonder at the Divine admintheir cross and come up to the help istration. Yet it becomes us to be of the Lord, notwishstanding He still, and know that he is God, and had removed their under-shepherd submit all to Him from them: while sinners, impressed with the thoughts of death, judgment, and eternity, What shall we do? and some, in view of the misimprovement of Peck and Lawton, pp. 219-222. their time and neglect of his ministry, reproached themselves, saying. "How often has he warned us of New-York. our danger, and prayed for our souls, and we regarded it not!" About twenty on that day rose up in the was impressed with the reality of congregation, and asked the prayers divine things when about eight or of God's people for them. A sub- nine years of age. In his sixteenth sequent account states that many year he entertained hope in the souls there have been hopefully mercy of God, and in the next year brought into gospel liberty; some be united with the Baptist church had been baptized, and the work in New Lebanon, N.Y. In his was still progressing.

As a husband and parent, he was settled in Canaan. exemplary, kind, and affectionate. ployed his talents in exhortation: As a friend, faithful and sincere. but through the cares of the world,

brethren.

Such was this valuable man:

" Who works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform; He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm."

FERRIS, ENOCH, was born May 10, 1762, in Dutchess county. His father removed to Stanwick, Conn., when Enoch was only two years old. His mind nineteenth year he married, and As a christian, meek and holy; and he soon forgot his closet and family

devotions, and also neglected his instrumentality. public exercises. feet had well nigh slipped; but no aid, for a considerable time, from God in mercy reclaimed him, by means of a simple question from an unbelieving cousin, "Why does about him were not diminished. not cousin pray as he did formerly?" This question suggested the thought writes: that even unbelievers took notice of his apostacy. It greatly agitated a faithful missionary was more his mind, and resulted in his return to his duty, with deep sorrow and confession. An extensive revival in the extreme, and but few are soon followed; and the cousin who proposed the question to him was the first convert. From this time he engaged in public exercises, and was licensed to preach the gospel. He was ordained in the town of Southeast, in the year 1787, and vation, I should quit the field; for continued to preach in that place, at Salem, and Nassau, until he (for which I receive no other comwas employed by the New-York Baptist Missionary Society as their in performing the work, and in missionary. His heart was much in this work, as will be seen by an extract from one of his first letters to the Board.

"I have not had one barren season. The Lord has been my helper. for me, that I may be kept at my feed the flock and to win souls. The prospect before me is favorable at present. I know not when I have enjoyed a more precious donian cries around me." season to my soul than since I began my ride. My prayer to God fruit of your missionary exertions."

In 1816 he removed to Mexico, Oswego county, and continued to In 1817 he witnessed the God. cuit. rise of three new churches, and the Missionary Society thus: enlargement of others, under his

In 1819 he re-At this time his moved to Richland; and receiving any society, he experienced the chills of poverty, while the calls Amid his gloomy prospects he thus

"There never was a time when needed than at present; for the greater part of the people are poor able to do anything towards supporting ministers. But they have precious souls; and multitudes are perishing for lack of the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ. Had I not some longings for their salthe time I have spent the year past, pensation than the pleasure I realise waiting for and witnessing the Divine blessing on my labor,) is worth to my family more than one hundred dollars. Thus, you see my missionary tax is great. I have worn out the most of my clothes, I hear more Macedonian cries than and have no way to get more; but I can answer. Dear brethren, pray I trust the Lord will provide." Again, he writes: "Such is the Master's feet, and be made wise to pressing desire I feel to impart the word of life to the destitute in this wilderness, that I must, while I have strength, listen to the Mace-

Through the instrumentality of a kind uncle, the Lord was pleased, is, that you may be filled with the in 1825 or 1826, to relieve him from the pressure of poverty, and open to him the fairest prospects of a This he recomfortable old age. labor as a missionary in a wide cir-garded with much gratitude to In 1836 he writes to the

"I do not believe it is my duty

I could express the feelings of my heart towards you while I take my your kindness to me, and the poor Lexicon. 2. Judah and Israel. in this wilderness, while the fruits of your benevolence are around me."

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After this, however, he received some more aid from the Society. His health had been failing for more than a year; but, prompted the southern part of the county, where he visited from house to house, and preached as frequently as in his younger days. On the morning of the first Sabbath in Sept. he labored under such indisposition, that it was with difficulty he could arise from his knees after family devotion. He was unable to preach | are all of his works. that day. The next day he was unusually animated in christian conversation—still intimating that he should not recover from that illness. After this he was not able to walk out. In all his sickness, while his reason continued, he was resigned and comfortable in his prospects. On the 6th of October, 1830, he was kindly dismissed from his Master's service in this world, and, as we have reason to think. was taken to praise God in the sanctuary above, in the 69th year of his age. On the 8th day of Oct. his funeral was attended by a numerous assembly of neighbors and christian friends.

his entire submission to the Divine only, in spite of the prejudices of

to ask you for any further assist-|will through his last illness, we ance. I expect this to be the last cannot but admire the grace that letter I shall write to you in the enabled him thus to finish his character of a missionary. I wish course. Peck and Lawton, pp. 222-225.

FREY, JOSEPH SAMUEL CHRISTIAN, leave of you. I shall never forget a Baptist, author of-1. A Hebrew Joseph and Benjamin. 3. Treatise on Baptism. 4. Lectures on the Scripture Types. 5. Frey's Narrative; and various other learned and valuable works so generally circulated throughout the United by zeal in his Master's cause, he States by the venerable and indemade an excursion, in August, into fatigable author, yet living, as render more special notice scarcely necessary. He was a Jew by birth, became a christian, united with Presbyterians first, and finally became a Baptist. See any of his works for a list of the whole, and particularly his Narrative of his Life, which is full of interest, as

FLETCHER, ASAPH, M.D., was born at Westford, Middlesex co.. Mass., on the 28th of June, 1746. (O. S.) He became the subject of serious religious impressions at the early age of ten years. He has left among his manuscripts a very interesting account of his religious experience, and conversion at the age of sixteen. I regret that the space allowed me will not permit me to make any extracts from this paper. His parents belonged to the Congregational Church, and he was sprinkled in his infancy according to the doctrine and usage of that church. There were no Baptists in the town in which he lived, and When we view the successful he had no personal acquaintance service of this departed saint, the with any persons of that denomiuniform piety which he maintained nation; but by carefully examining through a long life of trials, and the New Testament, and by that

of 22, he established himself as a the constitution of that state. retire from active life:

dwelling character and success. press, and maintained this principle death. of religious liberty, in the state of lived to see the principle which he ble and devoted christian: he loved

his education and association, he maintained carried out in the conbecame a Baptist in principle. His stitution and laws of Massachufriends strongly opposed his joining setts. On the 3d day of Oct. 1776, a Baptist church, and their opposi- he was married to Sally Green, tion was a great trial and affliction daughter of Jonathan Green, of to him; but from a conscientious Chelsea, Mass. In the month of conviction of duty, he was baptized February, 1787, he removed to Caby immersion, and united with the vendish, in the state of Vermont, Baptist Church in Leicester, Mass., where he continued to reside till 15th of May, 1768, being then al- his death. At the time of his remost twenty-two years of age. moval to Vermont, that state was From that day to the day of his not a member of the union, and he death, he continued an active and was a member of the convention devoted member of some Baptist which applied to Congress for adchurch, being a period of more than mission. He was shortly after a seventy years. At about the age member of a convention to revise physician in his native town of was frequently a member of the Westford, and pursued this profes-Legislature, for some years one of sion with signal usefulness and the judges of the County Court, for success till the infirmities of great several years a member of the counage made it necessary for him to cil, and was one of the electors of President and Vice-President when If I were not obliged to be very Mr. Monroe was first elected. He brief, I should take pleasure in was for a time President of the upon his professional Medical Society of his county, and Beside delivered lectures before that body. many other public offices, which He held many other offices, not imhe held while he remained in Mas-portant to mention, but which sachusetts, he was a member of manifested the respect in which the Convention which formed the he was held, and the confidence Constitution of that common wealth, reposed in him. He died peacefully, in 1780. In that Convention he surrounded by a numerous company struggled hard to ingraft into the of affectionate and devoted children Constitution the principle held by and grandchildren, on the 5th of Baptists, that no man should be January, 1839, aged 92 years. His compelled by law to pay taxes for wife, with whom he had lived most the support of preaching, but that happily for sixty years, and who all such contributions should be still lives in the grateful and affecvoluntary, and according to the dic-tionate remembrance of her chiltates of conscience. He afterwards dren and grandchildren, had desuccessfully advocated, through the ceased a few years before his own

My limits will allow me but a Though he failed to few brief remarks on his general effect the object for which he con-character. He was at all times, in tended in the Convention, yet he public and in private life, an humbrethren. He had an uncommonly Of the Church, five books; with accurate and thorough knowledge an Appendix, containing a Defence of the scriptures, and took great of such parts and passages of the delight in conversing with chris- former four books as have either tian ministers on the great truths been excepted against, or wrested and principles of revealed religion. to the maintenance of Romish His advantages for an education in errors, Oxford, 1655, fol. early life were very small, and he was published by Nathaniel Field. was almost wholly a self-taught In his work, "On the Church," p. a respectable English scholar, and edition,) he says: "The baptism of acquired, without the aid of any infants is therefore named a traditeacher, a considerable knowledge tion, because it is not expressly deof the Latin and Greek languages. livered in scripture, that the Apos-He acquired the knowledge of the did baptize infants; nor any Greek for the especial purpose of being able to understand, with they should do so." greater accuracy, the New Testament, and more particularly upon the subject of baptism. He was name was Percy, born in Yorkshire, thoughtful and serious, and possessed habits of patient and persevering investigation. He had a sound and well-balanced mind, and un- of "Popery Confuted by Papists," common calmness and equanimity p. 127: From which of his works of temper. He cherished an un-does not appear, as saying, "that wavering faith in an overruling in the scripture there is no express Providence, which sustained him practice nor precept of worshipping in the midst of trials, and in the the image of Christ. Yet there be darkest hour. But I must not omit principles which, the light of nato record his unaffected modesty and simplicity. He was retiring to be lawful." This passage is and unobtrusive, without a particle quoted here, simply because it renof vanity or love of display. His ders the occasion opportune to obgreat and constant purpose was to fill up life with duty. He lived long, and lived well.

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"And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age." Hon. Richard fully employed by some Protestants Fletcher, in Ben. p. 488, 489.

FIELD, RICHARD, D.D., an eminent English divine, was born in Hertford county, 1561; died, 1616. He was author of—1. Sermon on rental tenderness—and thus substi-Jude, v. 3, 1604, 4to. 2. History tute for Christianity rank *Deism*; of the Church, in four books, Lond. for it deserves no better name-

the church, he loved his christian | 1606, fol.; Oxford, 1628, fol. Still he made himself quite 375, (we are not certain which express precept there found that Bib. Brit.

FISHER, John, an English Jesuit of the 17th century, whose true 1594; died after 1625, time unknown. He wrote against Protestants, and is quoted by the author ture supposed, convince adoration serve, that this argument of the Jesuit, to vindicate the idolatry of Christ's image, in violation of the commandment prohibiting idolatry, is the same argument most successto prove infant baptism. They appeal, as he does, from the authority of scripture, to analogy—the principles of the light of nature—pa-

rather, it is Paganism, which sub-brethren to the ministry. divine rites.

FISHER, SAMUEL, an English Baptist, author of the only folio great. against infant baptism emanating from English Baptists, entitled, "Baby Baptism Mere Babyism." Some further particulars concerning him may be gathered from Crosby, vol. i. p. 359.

FRISTOE, WILLIAM. See Tay-

Ministers, p. 66.

Chappawomsick, Stafford county, Virginia, December 7, 1739. He was bred an Episcopalian, but embraced the Baptist sentiments soon after they began to prevail in Vir-Fristoe's journal, which has been ginia, and was baptized by his preserved by Mr. Edwards, contains spiritual father, David Thomas. When young, he received a liberal English education, and though fond to obtain; for his biography has of fashionable amusements, was not been almost neglected. addicted to the grosser vices of the times.

on this wise. When about twenty-manifest appearances of God's three years of age, his curiosity led working and the devil's raging at him to go to a considerable distance one time and in one place. My to hear a Baptist preacher, whose first business was to examine canname is not known. meeting, his horse strayed away, which obliged him to tarry all such a manner as to affect many night at the place. of the evening, many came in, who very troublesome, particularly one had lately been converted, and James Nayler, who, after raging who, by entering freely into religious conversation, brought strange and began to tumble and beat the things to his ears, and awakened ground with both ends, like a fish his attention to eternal things. He when it drops off the hook on dry returned home with much serious-land, cursing and blaspheming God ness and solicitude, and after labor- all the while. At last a gentleman ing awhile under great distress of offered ten shillings to any that mind, was brought into the liberty would bind him and take him out of the gospel. He now began ex- of the place; which was soon earned horting, but was soon called by his by some stout fellows who stood

His stitutes human institutions for course was short but rapid, and the success which attended his labors appears to have been unusually About the year 1774, he was sent as a messenger from the Ketockton to the Philadelphia Association. Here he caught the small-pox, and, after a short tour of preaching in New Jersey, returned to Philadelphia, and began his journey homeward, but was laid by lor's Lives of Virginia Baptist at Marcus Hook, a small town, a few miles below the city, where he FRISTOE, Daniel, was born at died in the thirty-fifth year of his His remains were carried age. back to Philadelphia, and buried in the Baptist ground.

The following extract from Mr. the most interesting account of his ministry which I have been able

"Saturday, June 15, 1771. This day I began to act as an ordained His conversion was brought about minister, and never before saw such While at the didates for baptism, who related what God did for their souls in In the course present: then the opposers grew and railing for a while, fell down

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overloaded with people, who, Zac-terian Tract Society. none was hurt. Lord,' &c. side, and saw some screaming on Peter, and works there noted. the ground, some wringing their to-day." Baptist Library.

president of Princeton College, New ing title-page: "Writings of John Jersey, and author of—1. Sermon Frith, Martyr, 1533; and of Dr. on Rom. xiv. 7, 8, 1761, 8vo. 2. Robert Barnes, Martyr, 1541. Lon-He edited, "Sermons on Important don: Printed for the Religious Subjects," by Samuel Davies, M.A., Tract Society, and sold at the De-President of the College in New pository, 56 Paternoster-row; also Jersey, America. In the order of by J. Nisbet, 21 Berners-street, and time we should have noticed two by other Booksellers." We may as other of his works first—1. A Cha-well add the "Contents:—1. Life ritable Plea for the Speechless, of John Frith, p. 1.

by. Sixteen persons were adjudged against Abel Morgan's Anti-pedofit subjects for baptism. The next rantism, 1747. 2. Vindication of day being Sunday, about two thou- the Same, 1748. Mr. Finley was sand people came together: many not the first, nor was he the last, of more offered for baptism, thirteen the presidents and professors of of whom were judged worthy. As Princeton (N. J.) College who have, we stood by the water, the people since 1742, written against Bapwere weeping and crying in a most tists, successively down to the yet extraordinary manner; and others living, recently pensioned, and sucursing and swearing, and acting perannuated ex-professor of Ecclelike men possessed. In the midst siastical History, whose work has of this, a tree tumbled down, being been stereotyped by the Presby-We have cheus-like, had climed up to see seen, in the library of Rev. J. J. baptism administered. The coming Woolsey, of Norwalk, Connecticut, down of that tree occasioned the in curious juxtaposition to General adjacent trees to fall also, being Israel Putnam's camp chest and loaded in the same manner; but other rare curiosities and reliques When the ordi- of antiquity, a copy of this same nance was administered, and I had book of Abel Morgan's, which laid hands on the parties baptized, caused Dr. Finley so much trouble, we sang those charming words of with the imprint of Benjamin Dr. Watts, 'Come we who love the Franklin, printer, Philadelphia, on The multitude sang the title-page. It was appropriate and wept and smiled in tears, hold-that a grandson of Peter Folger. ing up their hands and countenances who was a Baptist, should have towards heaven, in such a manner printed with his own hands the as I had not seen before. In going first book written in America in home, I turned to look at the peo-defence of the Baptists on Baptism. ple, who remained by the water See Articles, Morgan, Abel Folger.

FRITH, or FRYTH, John. We hands, some in ecstacies of joy, have before us, in a volume, labelsome praying, others cursing and ed, "British Reformers-Tindal, swearing, and exceedingly outrage- | Frith, Barnes," bound into the We have seen strange things volume of 356 pages, in addition 124 12mo. pages, 76 of which are FINLEY, SAMUEL, D.D. He was devoted to Frith, with the follow-

he died, p. 10. 3. Letters concerning Frith, p. 15. 4. A Mirror to Know Thyself, p. 17. 5. Extracts from the Book of Purgatory, p. 30. 6. Note "On the Supplication of Beggars," by Simon Fish, p. 59. 7. A Letter to the Faithful in the Tower of London, p. 61. 8. A Defence of some of the Reformers from the aspersions cast upon them by Sir Thos. More, in his book against Frith, from Frith's Treatise on the Sacrament, p. 67." For the comthe close of his Life as above, which will be copied below; also Biblio-Athenæ Oxoniensis; to which we will add, that, by a note in the handwriting of Rev. J. J. Woolsey, in the table of contents, he inserts, "John Frith's Preparation to the Cross," and quotes Remarks reand Acts of the Apostles, and note other as his authority. the outward part of it 'the plunging down in the water and lifting up will be added to his life. Anthony Wood must have regarded and kept. known Frith as an heretical Anabaptist, under the reign of Henry the Eighth, else he could not have written so bitterly against him, as leased. tics, especially in religion, was most considerable progress in the knowmingled with gall and wormwood ledge of the truth, and wrote his

containing the articles for which towards real or suspected Anabaptists. Apprehensive that it may be said of us, as it has been concerning Peter Bayle, that you will find what he says in the article where you should least expect to find it, we refer to our history other matters touching this early English Baptist of Oxford, and copy his life as follows:

"John Frith was the son of an innkeeper at Seven-oaks, in Kent. where he was born about the year 1503. From his childhood he was pletion of the list of his works, see remarkable for his abilities and his inclination for learning, in which he made very considerable progress. Britannica, and Wood's He studied at Cambridge, where he was of King's College, and was one of the persons selected by Cardinal Woolsey, on account of their learning, to be members of his new college at Oxford, which he founded, in 1527, upon a very magnifispecting John Frith in an old small cent scale, and enlarged by sup-4to., commenting on the Gospels pressing several monasteries and ecclesiastical institutions. on Matt. xvii. 27, in his possession, While in London, about 1525, Frith Dr. Wall says, had become acquainted with Tin-Hist. Inf. Baptism, vol. 2, p. 300: dal, through whose instructions he "John Frith, writing, in the year first received into his heart the seed 1533, a Treatise of Baptism, calls of the gospel and pure godliness. Frith and several of his companions at Oxford soon evinced an attachagain,' which he often mentions ment for the doctrines of the truth, without ever mentioning pouring which excited the enmity of the or sprinkling." Frith's works were Romanists, who imprisoned them reprinted by Fox, the list of which in a deep cellar belonging to the college, where the salt fish was The damp and noisome stench of this place affected them so that several of their number died.

"After some time Frith was re-In 1528 he went beyond his acerbity, dealt out liberally to sea, where he remained two years, all who differed from him in poli-during which interval he made

master of the town, who, discoverassistance.

"Frith then went to London. where he endeavored to remain concealed, but he soon became 'a marked man,' and was earnestly sought for by Sir Thomas More, who offered large rewards for his Christ alone. hended at Milton, in Essex, endea-the nature of our body. Rhoda, the maid, brought tidings

book against purgatory. He then in the heart of his keeper, Phillips, returned: he went to Reading, who, upon the condition of his own having, it is supposed, some expec- word and promise, let him go at tations from the abbot of that place. liberty in the night to consult with These, however, appear to have godly men." Petit was a wealthy been disappointed: he was taken merchant of London, who was up and set in the stocks as a vag- member of parliament for the city After being confined some many years; but being suspected time, when ready to perish with by Sir Thomas More of favoring hunger, he asked to see the school-those of the new religion, and assisting to print their books, he was ing his abilities and learning, pro-limprisoned and laid in a dungeon cured his release, and gave him upon a pad of straw, where he contracted a disease of which he soon afterwards died.

"While in confinement, Frith was induced by a friend to commit to writing his opinions upon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. These, we are told, were four:—1. apprehension. In his book against That the matter of the sacrament purgatory, Frith had written, in is no article of faith necessary to answer to Sir Thos. More's reply be believed under pain of damnato the Supplication of the Beggars, tion. 2. That forasmuch as Christ's (see page 30,) showing that the natural body hath all properties of doctrine of purgatory was opposed our body, sin only excepted, it canto the truths of scripture respecting not be, neither is it agreeable unto the pardon of sin and salvation by reason, that he should be in two Frith was appre-places or more at once, contrary to voring to escape to the continent, over, it is not right or necessary and sent to the Tower. There he that we should, in this place, ungained the favor of his keeper, so derstand Christ's words according that he was allowed sometimes to to the literal sense, but rather acvisit the followers of the truth in cording to the order and phrase of the city. Strype relates, that speech, comparing phrase with "When John Frith was in the phrase, according to the analogy Tower, he came to Petit's key in of the scripture. 4. The sacrament the night, notwithstanding the ought to be received according to strait watch and ward by com-the true and right institution of mandment. At whose first coming, Christ, albeit the order which at Mr. Petit was in doubt whether it this time has crept into the church, was Mr. Frith or a vision; no less and is used now-a-days by the doubting than the apostles, when priests, ever so much differs from it.

"At that period there was in that Peter was out of prison. But London a tailor named Wm. Holt, Mr. Frith showed him that it was who pretended to be very friendly God that wrought him that liberty towards the followers of the truth.

writing of Frith's, he carried it to prisoner. not only imprisoned Frith, but ties, saying, Take this my ring unto with much care for some time: rid of him. with considerable difficulty he obtained a written copy, and saw the unto my Lord of Canterbury's genprinted work during an examination before the Bishop of Winches-Frith then replied to More's answer in an able treatise, written under all the disadvantages of strict confinement.

"Frith had now attracted considerable notice, as the first who publicly advocated the doctrines of Zuingle, in England. One of the king's chaplains alluded to him in a sermon, at the instigation of the Bishop of Winchester; in consequence of which his imprisonment in the Tower was terminated by an order to the bishops to examine him. The subsequent account is best given in the words of Fox.

"'That there should be no concourse of citizens at the said examination, my Lord of Canterbury removed to Croydon, unto whom resorted the rest of the commission-Now, before the day appointed, my Lord of Canterbury sent one of his gentlemen, and one of his porters, whose name was Perlebean, a Welshman born, to fetch John Frith from the Tower unto Croystable of the Tower, then lying in kinsfolks and friends.

Having obtained a copy of this disorder, for the delivery of the Master Fitzwilliams. Sir Thomas More, and it was the more passionate than patient, uncause of Frith's death. More, at derstanding for what purpose my that time, was very active in de-Lord's gentleman was come, banned fence of the Romish doctrines: he and cursed Frith and other hereprinted a refutation of his argu-the lieutenant of the Tower, and His book, however, was receive your man, your heretic, kept from Frith and his friends with you, and I am glad that I am

"'When Frith was delivered tleman, they twain, with Perlebean, sitting in a wherry and rowing towards Lambeth, the said gentleman, much lamenting in his mind the infelicity of the said Frith, began to exhort him, to consider in what state he was, a man altogether cast away in this world, if he did not look wisely to himself. And yet, though his cause was ever so dangerous, he might, by somewhat relenting to authority, and so giving place for a time, help both himself out of trouble, and when opportunity and occasion should serve, prefer his cause, which he then went about to defend, declaring further that he had many wellwillers and friends, who would stand on his side, so far as they were able, and durst do; adding hereunto, that it were great pity that he, being of such singular knowledge both in the Latin and Greek, both ready and ripe in all kind of learning, and as well in the scriptures as in the ancient doctors, should now suddenly suffer all those singular gifts to perish with him, don. This gentleman had both my with little commodity or profit to Lord's letters and the king's ring the world, and less comfort to his unto my Lord Fitzwilliams, con-wife and children, and others his Canon-row, at Westminster, in ex-the verity of your opinion in the treme anguish and pain from a sacrament of the body and blood of

stand stiffly to your opinion, it is true knowledge thereof. not possible to save your life; for like as you have good friends, so unto the gentleman, I know very have you mortal foes and enemies. well that this doctrine of the sacra-

Master Frith unto the gentleman, have opened, contrary to the opinion both for your good will and for of this realm, is very hard meat to your counsel, by which I well per- be digested, both of the clergy and ceive that you intend well unto laity thereof. But this I will say me: howbeit, my cause and con-to you, (taking the gentleman by science is such, that in no wise I the hand,) that if you live but may not, and can not for any world- twenty years more, whatsoever bely respect, without danger of dam-come of me, you shall see this nation, start aside, and fly from whole realm of mine opinion conthe true knowledge and doctrine cerning this sacrament of the altar; which I have conceived of the sup-namely, the whole estate of the per of the Lord or the communion, same, though some men particularotherwise called the sacrament of ly shall not be fully persuaded the altar; for if it be my chance to therein. And if it come not so to be demanded, what I think in that pass, then account me the vainest behalf, I must needs say my know- man that ever you heard speak ledge and my conscience, as partly with tongue. Besides this, you say I have written therein already, that my death would be sorrowful though I should presently lose and uncomfortable unto my friends. twenty lives, if I had so many. I grant that for a small time it And this you shall well understand, would be so; but if I should so that I am not so unfurnished, either mollify, qualify, and temper my of scripture or ancient doctors, cause in such sort as to deserve schoolmen, or others for my de-only to be kept in prison, that

our Saviour Christ, added he, it is fence; so that if I may be indifferso untimely opened here amongst ently heard, I am sure that mine us in England, that you shall ra- adversaries cannot justly condemn ther do harm than good; wherefore me or mine assertion, but that they be wise, and be ruled by good coun-shall condemn with me St. Augussel until a better opportunity may tine and the most part of the old serve. This I am sure of, that my writers; yea, the very bishops of Lord Cromwell and my Lord of Rome of the oldest sort shall also Canterbury, much favoring you, say for me and defend my cause. and knowing you to be an eloquent, Yea, marry, quoth the gentleman, learned young man, and now to- you say well, if you might be inwards the felicity of your life, young differently heard. But I much in years, old in knowledge, and of doubt thereof, for our Master Christ great forwardness, and likely to be was not indifferently heard, nor a most profitable member for this should be, as I think, if he were realm, will never permit you to now present again in the world, sustain any open shame, if you especially in this your opinion, the will somewhat be advised by their same being so odious unto the counsel. On the other side, if you world, and we so far off from the

"'Well, well, said Frith then "'I most heartily thank you, said ment of the alter which I hold, and

God will give me life.

like in effect, my Lord of Canter- member of the devil, without any

beth.

after repast being taken at Lam- disposition, gentle, meek, and humbeth, the gentleman, the porter, ble, it were pity that he should be and Frith went forward towards cast away. Croydon on foot. This gentleman, still lamenting with himself the that they should suffer Frith to hard and cruel destiny of Frith, if escape, saying, You see yonder hill he once came amongst the bishops, before us named Bristow (Brixton) and now also perceiving the ex-causeway: there are great woods ceeding constancy of Frith, devised on both sides. with himself some way or means there we will permit Frith to go to convey him quite out of their into the woods on the left hand of hands, and thereupon considering the way, whereby he may convey that there were no more persons himself into Kentamong his friends, there to convey the prisoner but for he is a Kentish man; and when the porter and himself, he took in he is gone, we will linger an hour hand to win the porter to his purpose. or two about the highway, until it Quoth the gentleman unto Perle-draw towards night. Then in great bean the porter, (they twain pri- haste we will approach Streatham, vately walking by themselves with- and make an outcry in the town out the hearing of Frith,) You have that our prisoner is broken from us heard this man, I am sure, and on the right hand towards Wandsnoted his talk since he came from worth, so that we will draw as the Tower?—Yea, that I have right many as we can of the town to well marked him, quoth the porter, search the country that way for our and I never heard so constant a prisoner, declaring that we followed

would not only be a much longer man nor so eloquent a person. grief unto me, but also to my friends You have heard nothing, quoth the would breed no small disquietness, gentleman, in respect both of his both of body and of mind. And, knowledge and eloquence: if he therefore, all things well and rightly might either in university or pulpondered, my death in this cause pit freely declare his learning, you shall be better unto me and all would then much more marvel at mine than life in continual bon- his knowledge. I take him to be dage and penuries. And Almighty such a one of his age in all kind of God knoweth what he hath to do learning and knowledge of tongues with his poor servant, whose cause as this realm never yet brought I now defend, and not my own; forth; and yet those singular gifts from the which I assuredly do in- in him are no more considered of tend, God willing, never to start or our bishops than if he were a very otherwise to give place, so long as dolt or an idiot; yea, they abhor him as a devil therefore, and covet "'This communication, or the utterly to extinguish him as a bury's gentleman and Frith had, consideration of God's special gifts. coming in a wherry upon the Marry, quoth the porter, if there Thames from the Tower to Lam- were nothing else in him but the consideration of his personage, both "'Now, when they were landed, comely and amiable, and of natural

"'The gentleman then proposed When we come

him above a mile or more, and at willing to fly the realm before you length lost him in the woods. So were taken, and now so unwilling when my Lord of Canterbury's to save yourself .- There was and gentleman came nigh to the hill, is a great diversity of escaping behe joined himself in company with tween the one and the other, quoth the said Frith, and, calling him by Frith. Before, I was indeed dehis name, said, Now, Master Frith, sirous to escape, because I was not let us twain commune together attached, but at liberty; which another while. You must consider liberty I would fain have enjoyed that the journey which I have now for the maintenance of my study !: taken in hand thus in bringing you beyond the sea, where I was reader to Croydon, as a sheep to the in the Greek tongue, according to slaughter, it grieveth me, and, as St. Paul's counsel. Howbeit, now it were, overwhelmeth me in cares being taken by the higher power, and sorrows, that I little mind what and, as it were, by Almighty God's danger I fall in, so that I could permission and providence, deliverfind the means to deliver you out ed into the hands of the bishops of the lion's mouth. And yet yon-only for religion and doctrine's sake, der good fellow and I have devised such as in conscience and under a means, whereby you may both pain of damnation I am bound to easily escape from this great and maintain and defend, if I should eminent danger at hand, and we now start aside and run away, I also be rid from any vehement sus-should run from my God and from picion.

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matter concerning his delivery, he And therefore I most heartily thank said to the gentleman, with a smil- you both for your good wills toing countenance, Is this the effect wards me, beseeching you to bring of your secret consultation, thus me where I was appointed to be long between you twain? Surely, brought, for else I will go thither surely, you have lost a great deal all alone.—And so with a cheerful more labor in times past, and so are and merry countenance he went you like to do this, for if you should with them, spending the time with both leave me here, and go to pleasant and godly communica-Croydon declaring to the bishops tions, until they came to Croydon, that you had lost Frith, I would where for that night he was well surely follow after as fast as I entertained in the porter's lodge. might, and bring them news that On the morrow he was called be-I had found and brought Frith fore certain bishops and other learnagain. Do you think that I am ed men sitting in commission with afraid to declare my opinion unto my Lord of Canterbury, to be exthe bishops of England in a mani- amined, where he showed himself fest truth?

the gentleman, thus to talk; as reported, incredibly and contrary though your reasoning with them to all men's expectations. And his might do some good. But I do allegations both out of Augustine much marvel that you were so and other ancient fathers of the

the testimony of his holy word, "'When Frith had heard all the worthy then of a thousand hells." passing ready and ripe in answer-"'You are a foolish man, quoth ing to all objections, as some then

fully resolved of the sincere truth tions. of that article,) that when they Frith, the Archbishop, conferring with Dr. Heath privately between wonderfully labored in this matter. and yet in mine opinion he taketh the doctors amiss.—Well, my lord, said Dr. Heath, there was no man who could do away his authorities from St. Augustine. Then he began to repeat them again, inferring and applying them so strongly that my Lord said, I see that you, with a little more study, will easily be there continually occupied in writbrought to Frith's opinion; and ing, namely with a candle, both some there present openly reported that Dr. Heath was as able to defend Frith's assertions of the sacrament as Frith was himself.

"' This learned young man being thus thoroughly sifted at Croydon, to understand what he could say and do in his cause, there was no man willing to prefer him to answer in open disputation as poor Lambert was. But without regard of learning or good knowledge, he lingly embraced the same; thereby was sent and detained unto the declaring with what uprightness butcher's stall; I mean Bishop of mind he suffered his death for Stokesly's consistory, there to hear, not the opinion of Augustine and whereof that day he gave with his other ancient fathers of Christ's blood a perfect and firm testimony. primitive church, of the said sacrathe bishop of Rome, with the gross the same opinions. certainly did, after he had before ment.

church, were such that some of the bishops of London, Winchester, them much doubted of Augustine's and Chichester, in the consistory in authority in that behalf; insomuch St. Paul's Church, most plainly that it was reported by them who and sincerely confessed his doctrine were nigh and about the Archbishop and faith in this weighty matter. of Canterbury, (who then was not He left an account of his examina-

"Sentence being passed and read had finished their examination of against him, the Bishop of London (Stokesly) directed his letter to the mayor and sheriffs of the city of themselves, said, This man hath London, for receiving of John Frith into their charge; who was delivered over unto them. While in Newgate Frith was put into the dungeon under the gate, and laden with bolts and irons as many as he could bear, and his neck with a collar of iron made fast to a post, so that he could neither stand upright nor stoop down; yet was he day and night, for there came no other light into that place. In this sad case he remained several days. On the fourth day of July, in the vear 1533, he was by their carried to Smithfield to be burned; and when he was tied unto the stake, there sufficiently appeared with what constancy and courage he suffered death. For when the faggots and fire were put unto him, he wil-Christ's sake and the true doctrine.

"'A young man, apprenticed to ment, but either to be instructed a tailor in Watling-street, named and to hear the maimed and half-Andrew Hewit, was burned at the cut-away sacrament of anti-christ same stake with Frith, for holding When before and fleshly imagination thereof, or the bishops, Hewit was asked how else to perish in the fire, as he most he believed concerning the sacra-He replied, Even as John

Frith does.

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Dr. Cook, a priest in London, openly to persuade him accordingly, so admonished the people, that they soon as my chance shall be to meet should in no wise pray for them-| with him. Howbeit, I am informed no more than they would do for a that he is very lately married in dog. At which words Frith, smil- Holland, but in what place I caning, desired the Lord to forgive not tell. This marriage may by move the people unto anger, and suppose him to have been thereunto not without good cause. The wind driven through poverty, which is made his death somewhat the to be pitied, and his qualities conlonger, which bore away the flame sidered.' from him unto his fellow that was burning with him; but he had han: 'As touching Frith, menestablished his mind with such tioned in your said letter, the king's patience, God giving him strength, highness, hearing well of his tothat, even as though he had felt wardness in good love and learnno pain in that long torment, he ing, doth much lament that he seemed rather to rejoice for his fel-should in such wise as he doth, set low, than to be careful for himself. forth, show, and apply his learning This, truly, is the power and and doctrine in the semination and strength of Christ, striving and sowing forth evil seed of damnable vanquishing in his saints; who and detestable heresies, maintainsanctify us together with them, ing, bolstering, and administering and direct us in all things to the the venomous and pestiferous works, glory of His most holy name. Amen.

young man being in these parts, clined willingly and greatly denamed Frith, of whom I lately ad- sirous to provide for the same. vertised your majesty, and whom "The letter then proceeds to state

Bishop Stokesly said, your royal majesty giveth me in Why Frith is a heretic, and already commandment with friendly percondemned to be burned; and ex-suasions, admonitions, and wholecept thou revoke thy opinion, thou some counsels to advertise to leave shalt be burned also with him. His his wilful opinions and errors, and reply simply was, Truly I am con- to return into his native country, I tent withal; upon which he was shall not fail, according unto your condemned and burned with Frith! most gracious commandment, to "'When they were at the stake, endeavor to the utmost of my power These words did not a little chance hinder my persuasions.

"Cromwell writes thus to Vaugerroneous and seditious opinions, of the said Tindal and others, wherein "Among the Cotton MSS. in the his highness, like a most virtuous British Museum (Galba B. X.) are and benign prince and guardian, two letters, one from Cromwell to having charge of his people and Vaughan, the royal agent in the subjects, being very sorry to hear Low Countries, the other from tell that any of the same should in Vaughan to the king, in which such wise run headlong and digress mention is made of Frith, and from the laws of Almighty God, which show that he was accounted and wholesome doctrines of holy of considerable importance. Vau- fathers, unto such damnable hereghan writes: 'As concerning a sies and seditious opinions, is in-

the king's readiness to provide for voluntarily, before the king's resto-Frith, if he could be brought to ration in 1660. However, he conforsake the doctrines of Tindal, and, tinued preaching, though he was leaving his 'wilful opinions, like a for a while unfixed. good christian would return to his Wroth bore very hard upon him. native country, where he should He afterwards assisted Mr. Anthony find the king most favorable. Crom-Palmer in well further exhorts Vaughan to preached a lecture in Lothbury. use his best endeavors to win the In 1679 he became pastor to a sorefugees from their opinions, add-ciety of Antipædobaptists in Brising, 'in which doing ye shall not tol, in which he succeeded Mr. only highly merit in Almighty God, Thomas Hardcastle. but also deserve highly thanks of time of that, which was commonly the king's royal majesty, who will called The Presbyterian Plot, Sir not forget your devoirs and labors Robert Yeemans took him in the in that behalf, so that his majesty pulpit, and committed him to Newmay find that you effectually do gate. By virtue of a flaw in his intend the same.

Fox, consist of—his Book of Pur- to the King's Bench, and acquitted, gatory; An Answer to Rastal's to the no small vexation of Mr. Dialogue; An Answer to Sir Thos. Town-clerk Ramsey. Moore; Answer to Fisher, bishop being at that time held in the fields, of Rochester: A Bulwark against he was taken on the highway in Rastal; Judgment upon M. Tracy's Kingswood, upon suspicion of com-Will and Testament; A Letter ing from a meeting, though they written from the Tower to Christ's could not prove it. He was then Congregation; A Mirror or Glass committed to Gloucester jail for to Know Thyself; A Treatise upon refusing the corporation oath, and the Sacrament of Baptism; Anti-riding within five miles of a corpothesis between Christ and the Pope; ration. This was a great hardship A Book of the Sacrament of the upon him, because the act had no Body and Blood of Christ; Articles power or force in his case, upon the for which he died. He also translated account of his resigning his living

English Baptist minister, ejected cester Castle, they declared pubby the Act of Uniformity from liely, he should not come out alive. High. Wickham, in the county His mittimus was for six months, Calamy, "born in Shropshire, bred suborn witnesses to swear a riot up in school-learning at Shrews- against him, though no other rioter bury; and his father dying, his was named in the bill that was mother sent him to Cambridge, drawn up, and brought in against where he was reckoned a consider- him. able scholar, and one of great wit. witness came to swear, he looked He was the public minister of this back on the justices of the sessions,

Sir Henry Tinners-Hall. About the mittimus, he was in six weeks' "Frith's works, as reprinted by time removed by an habeas corpus Meetings some writings of foreign reformers." before King Charles II. came in. FOWNES, George, M.A., an When they brought him to Glou-"He was," says Dr. in which time they endeavored to Upon his trial, when the town, but quitted the parish church and said, Lord! Gentlemen, what

swear any thing against this person. murder than if they had run him He pleaded his own cause very through the first day he came in, pleasantly, and told them, that if though it had been less cruel!" George and his horse could not be Crosby, vol. 3, p. 28-31. guilty of a riot, without John, Thomas, or William, or any other Baptist minister, who was ejected company, then he could not be by the Uniformity Act from his judged guilty. Hereupon the jury living of Cheryton, in Glamorgan. went out, and returning quickly shire, South Wales. Crosby says, again, the foreman gave in the "I can find nothing of him; only verdict, not guilty. Bishop's chancellor, being one of adds, an Anabaptist. The Doctor's the justices of the bench, said, with partiality towards the Baptists apan accent, What! not guilty? The pears in almost every instance; for, foreman replied, a second time, No, when speaking of Mr. Joshua Head, not guilty; for can George and his he adds, an Anabaptist, but a worthy horse be guilty of a riot without man; as if it were a rarity to find any other company? I say not .--However, he was remanded back pleased to style Anabaptists. to prison. When six months were when speaking of Mr. Thos. Hardexpired, he demanded his liberty of castle, he tells us, he was pastor to the jailor, who told him he had a society of sober Anabaptists at orders not to let him go, what Bristol,—an invidious term, not damage soever himself suffered; for becoming the pen of a scholar, a they would bear him harmless. A bond was insisted on for good be-vol. 3, p. 31, 32. havior, and that with sureties; and preaching, he knew, would be in-Baptist minister, who was one of terpreted a forfeiture of this bond; the subscribers to the Baptist Conupon which account he refused to fession of Faith adopted in London come under such bonds, and so in 1651, and was pastor of the church continued in prison. At the assizes at Abingdon: a man of great piety. he made his appeal to the Judge and one who long and faithfully Justice Player and Justice Newton served Jesus Christ, under many before next morning told the Judge afflictions, great trials and sufferthat if he let that man go, he would ings. He was an instrument in draw all the country after him. God's hand for the conversion of And so he was kept in Gloucester his own father and mother, and prison for two years and a half, till many others. He lay twelve years God was pleased to release him by in prison at Exeter, for the testideath, in December, 1685. This mony of a good conscience, lived confinement of his (says the Dr.) an unspotted life, and died in 67th was the more grievous, because of year of his age, anno 1692. his being sadly afflicted with the funeral was preached by Mr. Benj. stone. Dr. Peachy, the physician, Keach, and printed with an elegy declared to him, before his wife, annexed. When Mr. Jessey died. that their confinement of him was and a difference arose in his church

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would you have me do? I cannot his death, and that it was no less

FROUDE, Thomas, an English The then Dr. Calamy, when he mentions him, a worthy man among those he is christian, or a gentleman." Crosby.

FORTY, HENRY, an English

gregation. Crosby, vol. 3, p. 100.

Ministrando Baptismo fætibus abortivorum, Lucæ, 1661, 4to. Ludg. 1674, 4to. Bib. Brit.

FLOYER, SIR JOHN, KNT. M. D., died. 1734. same work afterwards appeared of England till about the year 1600. under the following title, Ancient And from hence I shall infer, that amply treated in another edition hundred years, it must be accountunder the title of-History of Hot ed an unreasonable nicety in this and Cold Bathing; ancient and present age, to scruple either immodern; with an Appendix, by mersion or cold bathing, as danger-Dr. Edward Baynard, Lond. 1702, 1706, 1709, 1715, 5th Ed. 1722, usually happened to infants by the quotations from his History of Cold not have continued so long in this Bathing, &c., pp. 11, 15, 61, 51, as kingdom. follows: "The Christian Baptism knowledge, that He, that made was performed by immersion, in our bodies, would never command England, and all parts, at the first any practice prejudicial to our planting of Christianity," p. 11. healths, and does frequently take "The Church of Rome hath drawn great care both of our bodies and short compendiums of both sacra-souls, in the same command," pp. ments. In the Eucharist they use 11-51. Dr. Wall, Inf. Bap. part only the wafer--and, instead of 2, chap. 9, pp. 476-477, mentions immersion, they introduced asper- him as showing: "By reasons taksion.— I have now given what tes- en from the nature of our bodies,

about mixed communion, the Bap-|timony I could find in our English tists that were against it fell in authors, to prove the practice of with Mr. Forty, then a member of immersion from the time the Britons that congregation. Upon Mr. Forty's and Saxons were baptized, till call to the church at Abingdon, his King James' days; when the peopeople joined with Mr. Kiffin's con-ple grew peevish with all ancient ceremonies, and through the love FLORENTINUS, HIERON, Lu- of novelty, and the niceness of pa-Author of—Disputatio de rents, and the pretence of modesty, humanis they laid aside immersion; which never was abrogated by any Canon, but still is recommended by the present Rubrick of our Church, an eminent physician, was born at which orders the child to be dipt Staffordshire, England, about 1649, discreetly and warily," pp. 15-61. practised in Litchfield, where he "I do here appeal to you" (the He was a most learn- Dean and Canons, Residentiaries ed and volumnious medical writer. of the Cathedral Church of Litch-Among the titles of his works are—field,) " as persons well versed in 1. Essay to restore Dipping of Infants the ancient history, canons, and in their Baptism, Lond. 1722, 8vo. ceremonies of the Church of Eng-1. An Enquiry into the right use land; and therefore are sufficient of hot, cold, and temperate Baths witnesses of the matter of fact which in England, Lond. 1697, 8vo. In I design to prove; viz.: That im-Latin, Ludg. Bat. 1699, 8vo. The mersion continued in the Church Psychrolusy revived, Lon. 1702, if God and the Church thought The same subject was more that practice innocent for sixteen ous practices. Had any prejudice We shall introduce several trine immersion, that custom could We must always ac-

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modern experiences, and from an-Baptists. Before his settlement in cient history, that washing or dip-the metropolis, he was minister of ping infants in cold water is, gen- the White Friars' Church, in Norerally speaking, not only safe, but wich, which he left in 1697, and very useful: and that though no came to London. He immediately such rite as baptism had been in-joined in communion with the stituted, yet reason and experience General Baptist Society, in Fairwould have directed people to use street, Horsleydown, under the care cold bathing, both of themselves of Mr. George White; and he ocand their children; and that it has casionally assisted that church in in all former ages so directed them. the work of the ministry. Not long For he shews, that all civilized afterwards, he was chosen morningnations, the Egyptians, Greeks, preacher to the society, in Hart-Romans, &c., made frequent use street, Covent-garden; but was disof it, and gave commendations of missed from that service, Dec. 29, it: and that nature itself has taught 1700, because he would not remove this custom to many barbarous na- his communion from Horsleydown. tions; the old Germans, Highland-Previously to this the same church ers, Japanese, Tartars, and even had invited him to the pastoral the Samoides, who live in the office, which he declined. coldest climate that is inhabited. after this he was chosen occasional He prognosticates that the old preacher to the church in Paul'smodes in physic and religion will in alley, Barbican, which he continued time prevail, when people have to serve till Michaelmas, 1718, had more experience in cold baths; when he was discontinued to make and that the approbation of physi-room for Dr. Gale. cians would bring in the old use of the church upon this occasion of immersion in baptism." That a was communicated to Mr. Foxwell million of Baptists in America, in a very handsome manner, and now living, besides myriads of they returned him their kind thanks persons throughout the world, for his past services. Long before should have experienced no disthis, however, he had been chosen comfort, but only the answer of elder in his own church, upon a good conscience in immersion, Horsleydown, in the room of Mr. ought to be a sufficient reason why White, who died in 1702. In this even the quotation of Floyer would situation he continued with good be unnecessary to meet the eanting reputation till the time of his death, argument against immersion that which happened about the summer it is either dangerous or unhealthy. of 1721.

Baptist author of—A Plain account preached to this church for some of the Ordinance of Baptism, in a time in the capacity of an assistant. series of letters to bishop Hoadley, Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches, Lond. 1760, p. 133. Ben. p. 172, vol. 3, p. 234; vol. 4, p. 13, 258, see also Evans' Sketches, &c. p. 156. 259.

FOXWELL, NATHANIEL. was many years a respectable min- Lives Va. Bap. Minis., p. 53.

from the rules of medicine, from ister among the English General The resolution He was succeeded by FOOT, WILLIAM. An English Mr. Ralph Gould, who had probably

He FORD, REUBEN. See Taylor's

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English divine, and elegant Latin gia Association, in 1800. In 1806, poet, was born in Devonshire, 1619; he was a member and first pastor died 1699. Of his numerous works of Tirzah Church, in Putnam. given in the Bibliotheca Britanni- About 1820, he was appointed suca, we shall insert only the titles perintendant of the mission among cerning the Practical use of Infant the co-operation of the Georgia, Oc-Baptism, Lond. 1654, 8vo. 1656, mulgee, and Ebenezer Associations. 2. Baptism for the Dead; a Sermon, Lond. 1692."

FLOWER, Thomas, an English Particular Baptist minister. was the son of Thomas Flower, pastor of the Baptist Church at this he spent some years in trading Bourton-on-the-Water, where he in lands in Early and contiguous died in 1740. Mr. Flower, junior, counties. before he settled in London, preach-into that region, occasion was fured for about four or five years at nished for reports touching his Horsley, in Gloucestershire. He was ordained at Unicorn-yard, April 29, 1736; and Mr. Samuel Wilson church in 1826. He was restored preached upon the occasion. After about eight years he resigned his ship. There was no positive proof situation, and afterwards preached only occasionally. He then betook himself to the trade of a cornfactor, which procured him the appellation of the "Worldly-minded a handsome subsistence, and died, Sept. 3, 1767, aged 61 years, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. He published a volume of sermons, thirteen in number, in 1740; and well, who died, April 5th, 1754, in the 83d year of her age, preached at her interment at Cirencester. Wilson's Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 4, p. 235.

FORD, Simon, D.D., a learned and sent as a delegate to the Geor-1. "Two Dialogues con- the Creek Indians, to be sustained by But he declined the appointment on account of pecuniary embarrassment, and Mr. Compere was ap-He pointed. He had been an unsuccessful merchant in Madison. After During his trips down moral character, on account of which he was excluded from the again, and died in church fellowof his guilt, though the circumstances were of so suspicious a character as to demand his expulsion, for a time at least. He had, in his embarrassed condition, relinquished Flower." He, however, acquired preaching almost entirely. In the sale of fractions, prior to 1812, as one of the state commissioners, he was laid under severe censure by the legislature. But it was evident he had been led astray by others, a funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Black- and was not deeply involved in Before his death, (which guilt. occurred about 1829,) he had resumed the ministerial office, and seemed desirous to be useful; but in order to sustain his family, was FLOURNOY, Francis, a Baptist occasionally engaged in trading minister, was born in Virginia, excursions. On one of those trips, and was a member of Tomahawk he encamped by the roadside, near Church, Chesterfield county. He Monticello, Jasper county, and was removed to Georgia, and joined murdered in the night by a run-Bethesda Church, in Greene co. away negro, who supposed he had By this church he was licensed, money. The murderer was arrested

and executed. respectable talents, and of consider- N. Y., 1834, 12mo. pp. 48. able acquirements; had been clerk 223. of the Ocmulgee Association, and FOSTER, JAMES, D. D. died in his 56th year. If the co-celebrated Baptist divine, to sustain his family, then the the 16th of September. 1697. and not have been well qualified, then lowed the business of a fuller. alone. An only son is a reputable member of society. Campbell's Georgia Baptists, p. 134, 135.

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FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL. A Prussian writer of versatile talents, originally of a French family, was born at Berlin, 1711; died 1797. Of his numerous works we shall notice only—His Ecclesiastical History, from the birth of Christ to the present time, translated from the French, with an Appendix added, giving an account of the Methodists, by the translator, and published, Lond. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. We quote the Abridgment, "They baptized" vol. 1, p. 33. (says Formey,) "about this time," (toward the end of the 2d century,) "infants as well as adults," xxx. "Putting off their cloaths, they were dipped three times in water; but when they administered baptism to cliniques, i. e., to those who were confined to their beds from illness, they made use of only simple sprinkling." Bib. Brit., Booth, and work above cited.

FORBES, Philo, a Baptist auated, in answer to Mr. House's in the west of England.

He was a man of Church Membership. Rochester,

vetousness of the churches compell-came over from the Presbyterians, ed him to resort to secular business was born at Exeter, England, on churches must in a measure bear grandfather was a clergyman of the the shame of his embarrassment, Church of England, at Kettering, consequent reproach in Northamptonshire; and his fabrought upon the cause. But if ther, who imbibed the principles of avarice induced him to embark in dissent from a religious uncle, who merchandize, for which he could had the care of his education, folthe reproach attaches to himself five years of age, our divine was sent to the free-school at Exeter, where he made so rapid a progress in grammar-learning, that his master, a Mr. Thorpe, spoke of him in the warmest terms of applause, and boasted of him as the glory of his Here he commenced his acquaintance with Dr. Coneybeare. afterwards bishop of Bristol. From the grammar-school he was removed to an academy for educating dissenting ministers, then under the care of Mr. Joseph Hallet, sen., in the same city, where he went through the different courses of !! study necessary to qualify him for the ministerial profession. By his abilities and improvement, he soon acquired the admiration both of his tutor and his fellow-students. Mr. Foster began to preach in the year 1718, when he was in his twentyfirst year, and he was much admired in different places where he occasionally officiated. At this time the controversy respecting the Trinity, and a subscription to articles of faith as a test of orthodoxy, was carried on with great warmth thor of—Christian Baptism Vindi-among the Dissenters, particularly Creatise on Infant Baptism and Foster sided with what was called

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in the same county. fifteen pounds per annum. himself closely to study. who knew him well, "was to main- ance for which he pleaded. Divine will." sorious

the heterodox party, he met with which was then so prevalent, by much opposition, but was counte-showing that the Trinitarian notion nanced and held in high esteem is not one of the fundamentals of by many worthy persons, particu-christianity, or, in other words, one larly by Mr. Jas. Pierce, of Exeter. of those doctrines, a belief of which Thus circumstanced, he was in- is made an express condition of duced to close with an invitation happiness in the sacred writings. from a Dissenting congregation at Subjoined to the essay is a sermon, Milborne-Port, in Somersetshire. entitled "The Resurrection of Christ There he continued till his senti-proved and vindicated against the ments becoming disagreeable to most important objections of the some of his hearers, who were zea- ancient Jews and modern Deists, lous in the cause of orthodoxy, the and His Disciples shown to be sufsituation became uneasy to him. ficient Witnesses of the Fact." He then removed to the house of These pieces are said to be written Mr. Nicholas Billingsby, a brother with much ability, spirit, and good minister at Ashwick, an obscure temper. "But the essay," observes retreat under the hills of Mondip, one of his biographers, "instead of While con-allaying, increased the clamors of cealed in this asylum, he preached his opponents, who were fruitful to two poor, plain congregations—in their invention of such calumnies one at Colesford, and the other at as might blacken his character, and Wokey, near Wells; but both to-render him obnoxious to the ignogether raised him a salary of only rant and bigoted. Their conduct, For however, excited no other sentisome years he lived in this state of ment than that of pity in his enhumble poverty, but retained his lightened and candid mind, and did usual cheerfulness, and applied not tempt him, either in his actions "His or language, to transgress the rules chief' view," says a worthy divine, of christian charity and forbeartain his own integrity, and promote amiable temper cannot but be highthe honor of his great Lord; bear- ly commended by those who differ ing difficulties with a rational firm-the most widely from Mr. Foster in ness and calm submission to the their views of the doctrines of the At Ashwick, he gospel; and so far as the former commenced an intimacy with Mr. part of this account was true, it Herbert Stogdon, a minister of merits the severest censure. Argusimilar views, and who supplied ment, and not abuse, is the only the two congregations at Colesford proper weapon for subjugating error. and Wokey, alternately with him. From Ashwick, Mr. Foster removed It was during this retreat, in the to Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where year 1720, that Mr. Foster publish- he preached for some time to a ed an "Essay on Fundamentals, small Presbyterian congregation, with particular regard to the doc- which did not actually consist of trine of the ever blessed Trinity, more than twenty or thirty persons. &c."—designed to check that cen- During his residence in this place, uncharitable spirit in consequence of reading Dr. Gale's

Treatise on Infant Baptism, he be-moved to London, being chosen to the true scriptural rite, and was Baptist Church, in Paul's-alley, afterwards baptized according to Barbican, in the room of the learned that mode in London. By adopting Dr. Gale, deceased. To this office this opinion and practice, he gave he was ordained on the 1st of July, a strong proof of his integrity; for in that year, and maintained the it was calculated to narrow his connexion with great reputation prospects of worldly success, by for more than twenty years. preventing his settlement in a ma- the year 1728, he engaged in a jority of Dissenting places, where Lord's-day evening lecture, at the his freedom of sentiment would Old Jewry, which he carried on not otherwise prove unacceptable; till nearly the time of his death, and he could entertain but little with a degree of popularity which expectation of meeting with a Bap- is said to have been unexampled tist church from which his want of among Protestant Dissenters. "Here orthodoxy would not exclude him. This variation of sentiment produced no difficulty between him tion, and quality, wits, free-thinkand the people of Trowbridge; but ers, numbers of clergy, who, whilst so insufficient was the utmost in-they gratified their curiosity, had come which they could contribute their prepossessions shaken, and to his support, that he entertained their prejudices loosened. some thoughts of quitting the min- the usefulness and success of these istry, and of betaking himself to a lectures he had a large number of secular employment. he is said to have deliberated about as well as known persons." learning the trade of a glover, from the year 1731, Mr. Foster published the person in whose house he board- a valuable treatise, entitled "The ed; but he was diverted from this Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency by the unexpected kindness and of the Christian Revelation defendgenerosity of Robert Houlton, Esq., ed against the objections contained who took him into his house as in a late book, entitled 'Christichaplain, and became his patron anity as Old as the Creation, &c.'" and friend. By this means he was This performance reflects much introduced to wider circles and credit on the abilities and ingenuity more respectable connexions, in of the author, and is written with which his talents and character soon attracted much notice and pression. It met with such general admiration. A virulent pamphlet, approbation from the judicious and supposed to be written by a clergy-candid of all parties, that repeated man, and published at that period, impressions were soon demanded fell foul both upon his Essay and by the public. his patron, putting the latter under against whose work it was written, a curse for taking him into his is said always to have spoken of it house, and bidding him God speed. with great respect.

came a convert to the opinion, that the joint pastoral charge, with Mr. baptism of adults by immersion is Joseph Burroughes, of the General (says Dr. Fleming) was a confluence of persons of every rank, sta-At one time written testimonials, from unknown great clearness of thought and ex-Even Dr. Tindal, In the year 1724, Mr. Foster re- 1734, Mr. Foster published in oc-

1745, and it encouraged the author lation in the other church. the king's chaplains, and preacher him ever afterwards. to the society in Gray's Inn. the pamphlets published on this occasion by the two disputants, and which appeared in 1735, and two following years, are numerous, the titles shall be added at the close of this article. In the course of the controversy, Mr. Foster's skill in disputation, acquaintance with scripture criticism, and just views of Christian liberty, appeared to eminent advantage. It was subsequent to the publication of his sermons, that some sentiments he had advanced upon the leading doctrines of the gospel, which he explained according to the Socinian scheme, were severely animadverted upon by Mr. John Paine, a minister of some note among the Particular Baptists, and a rigid Calvin-Of this attack it does not apnotice. Towards the close of the year 1744, Mr. Foster accepted the pastoral charge of the Independent degree of Doctor of Divinity.

tavo, a volume of "Sermons," on unwilling to part with him, and various interesting subjects. This earnestly desired the continuance was so well received, that a fourth of the connexion, notwithstandedition was called for in the year ing his accepting the pastoral reto present the public with three however, he declined, being against additional volumes, of which the pluralities; but he was very thanklast appeared in 1744. The whole ful for the respect and attention four volumes passed to a fifth im-shown to him upon this occasion. pression in 1755. One of the ser-In the year 1746, Mr. Foster was mons in the first of these volumes, called upon to perform a melancholy on the subject of Heresy, engaged office, which made an impression our author in a controversy with on his tender and sympathizing Dr. Henry Stebbing, then one of mind that was painfully felt by This was to As attend the Earl of Kilmarnock, who was then in the Tower under the sentence of death. He accompanied this unfortunate nobleman to the scaffold, and afterwards published, in a small octavo pamphlet, "An Account of the behavior of the late Earl of Kilmarnock, after his Sentence, and on the Day of his Execution." Shortly after its appearance there came forth another pamphlet, by way of answer, entitled "Kilmarnock's Ghost." was the production of the Rev. Malachi Blake, a worthy Dissenting minister, at Blandford, and was written from an apprehension that Mr. Foster had been superficial, if not erroneous, in the advice he Mr. Foster's gave to that peer. conduct in this affair was also animadverted upon by some other pear that our author took any public writers, at the same time. In Dec. 1748, the Marischal College of Aberdeen conferred upon him the Congregation at Pinners'-Hall, in this occasion he received very the room of Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, handsome letters from Principal It appears from this cir- Blackwell and Professor David cumstance that our author was an Fordyce. In 1749, Mr. Foster pubadvocate for free-communion. The lished, in quarto, the first volume church at Barbican, holding his of his "Discourses on all the prinservices in high estimation, was cipal Branches of Natural Religion

and Social Virtue." volume appeared in 1752. a plainer form. in their kind. Those volumes have 24. Systems of John x. 35. be greatly regretted. Natural Religion, as they are very been to divert the attention from names of two thousand subscribers, of rain, went in for shelter. kingdom. sions. It has been intimated above, that after his attendance upon Lord vivacity of address. His elocution Kilmarnock, Dr. Foster lost much was just, and his language masterly. tacked by a violent disorder, from cuity, elegance, and energy.

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The second the effects of which he never wholly One recovered, though he continued to chief view of the author in this preach, as often as he was able, work was to render both the prin-till Jan. 1752-3. In that month ciples and the proofs of natural re- he had another attack, which apligion, which equally concern all pears to have been of the paralytic without distinction, fully intelli-kind; after which, he continued in gible, by omitting as much as pos- a declining way till the middle of sible all philosophical and scholas-October, when the dead-palsy struck tic terms, and reducing more in- his right side. After this, he revolved and abstruse propositions to mained calm and sensible, till he To the second breathed his last, on the 5th of volume are annexed offices of de-November, 1753, in the 57th year votion, suited to the principal sub- of his age. His funeral sermon was jects, which have been pronounced preached at Pinners'-Hall, by Dr. to be compositions of great merit Caleb Fleming, from Acts xi. 23, Another discourse, upon the now fallen into great disrepute, and same occasion, was delivered at the are but little read. Nor is this cir- evening lecture, in Old Jewry, by cumstance, in a religious view, to the late Mr. Charles Bulkley, on

From the preceding narrative the improperly called, have been of reader will be able to form some great disservice to Christianity, for estimate of the character of Dr. which they have been often substi- Foster. His abilities, natural and Their usual tendency has acquired, appear to have been of a superior kind; but it was as a the study, of the scriptures, and preacher that he gained the greatest promote an indifference, if not a celebrity. His popularity is said sceptical disregard, to the leading to have been occasioned by the foldoctrines of revelation. The most lowing circumstance:—A physician remarkable circumstance attending of rank and eminence, happening Dr. Foster's work is, that it was to pass by the meeting-house where ushered into the world with the he was preaching, during a shower containing the names of the most heard a few sentences, and was so distinguished personages of the charmed, that he stayed the whole This was a most un- of the time, and afterwards spoke usual thing, and affords convincing of him, upon all occasions, with proof of the great estimation which emphatical esteem as a preacher. the abilities of our author obtained He appears to have possessed a fine among persons of different persua-genius, a lively imagination, and an uncommon sprightliness and of his natural vivacity. In the He had a happy talent at reasoning, month of April, 1750, he was at and expressed himself with perspi-

voice was naturally strong, distinct Answer to Dr. Stebbing's Letter on and harmonious; and his action Heresy. grave and expressive. Such quali- By James Foster." ties could not fail to arrest the at-Stebbing replied, in "A Second tention. circumstances, rather than to his of Heresy." This was followed by benevolence, that he was indebted "An Answer to Dr. Stebbing's for so large a share of popularity. Second Letter on the subject of Benevolence, however, formed a Heresy: in which the whole conleading feature in his character. troversy is fairly stated and re-ex-This was evidenced, not only in amined. By James Foster." To his compassion to the distressed, this tract succeeded "A True State but as it formed the basis, and we of the Controversy with Mr. Foster might add, the essence, of his re- on the subject of Heresy; in Answer ligious creed. To this attribute he to his Second Letter. By Henry made his sentiments, as well as his Stebbing, D.D." "An Answer to was far gone in the Socinian scheme, Controversy with Mr. Foster on the and laid but little stress upon the subject of Heresy; by Jas. Foster," peculiar doctrines of revelation, he closed the debate. undoubtedly false. ticism prevails to a high degree, Barbican, Aug. 16, 1741. that I esteem it an honor to be a viii. 12. firm believer, and from devotedness Joshua Ashworth; preached tians."

The first pamphlet published in and the inscription illegible. noticed previously, was entitled zine:-"A Letter to Mr. Foster on the subject of Heresy. By Henry Stebbing, D.D." This produced "An

In a letter to the Doctor. To this Dr. It was probably to these Letter to Mr. Foster on the subject actions, subservient. As Dr. Foster Dr. Stebbing's True State of the These pieces. was charged by some persons with collected together, form a moderatedeism and infidelity. The accusa-size octavo volume. Besides the tion, as far as respected a belief in pieces already mentioned, Dr. Fosthe evidences of christianity, was ter published three Sermons upon This appears funeral occasions:—1. Upon the from the excellent sentiment that death of Mrs. Mary Wilkes. Eccles. follows: "I take this opportunity vii. 2. 1732. 2. On the death of to declare, in an age in which scep- Rev. Thomas Emlyn; preached at 3. On the death of Rev. of mind, a preacher and public ad- White's-alley, Oct. 31, 1742. Isa. vocate for the Christian institution; xi. 6. It may not be improper to and think all those justly charge-mention, that the celebrated Mr. able with great baseness, pusilla- Whiston, in the latter part of his nimity and hypocrisy, who either life, received baptism from Dr. preach or profess it, for the sake of Foster, and became a member of popularity, or any worldly conside-his church. Dr. Foster was interred ration whatsoever, without being in Bunhill-fields, where a handsome themselves real and hearty chris-monument was erected over his tomb: but it is now gone to decay, his controversy with Dr. Stebbing, following is copied from an early arising from his sermons on Heresy, volume of the Gentleman's Maga-

> Here lie the Remains of JAMES FOSTER, D. D., Born at Exeter, in Devonshire, 16th Sept. 1697. Early trained up to academical studies,

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And prepared for the sacred work to which He devoted himself,

By diligent researches into the Holy Scriptures, And the assistance they afford as a guide to natural reason;

Also by serious piety, elevated thought, Happy facility in composing, and fluency in expression;

His judgment in divine things not guided by the opinion of others,

Produced many discourses and writings, out of the common way, some in defence of the divine religion,

But in most cases recommending love towards God and man.

Notwithstanding the censures which fell upon him, He was candid towards all whom he believed sincere.

Beneficent to the neglect of himself, Agreeable and useful in conversation, And careful to avoid even the appearance of evil.

He began his ministry in the West Country,
under great discouragements;
Was ordained pastor in July, 1724, at

Barbican, in London;

And after twenty years' service there, Removed to Pinners'-Hall, in the same city. In Dec. 1748, the University of Aberdeen, in Scotland, Conferred on him, unsought, the degree of D.D.

His eloquence procured him many hearers of different persuasions;

Till at length, by his great assiduity in preaching and writing,

He sunk into a nervous disorder, Which, increasing upon him for two or three years, Put an end to his life, 5th Nov. 1753, In the 57th year of his age.

Walter Wilson's abridged from Hist. Dissent. Churches, vol. 2, p. of All Denominations, p. 156.

FOSTER, E., an American Baptist, author of—Two Letters on the Terms of Communion at the Lord's Table. To a Pædobaptist.

p. 253.

FOSTER, Benjamin, D.D., late Essex, Mass., June 12, 1750.

native state, he received the early and that immersion only is the school; and as he evinced, from which he continued, ever after, a his tender years, a remarkably de-steady, zealous and powerful advovout and pious disposition, his pa-cate.

rents devoted his whole time to academical pursuits in that seminary, in order to fit him for the university, where they intended to fix him, as soon as his age would admit of his removal from under their immediate care. At the age of eighteen, he was placed at Yale College, in Connecticut, at that time under the direction of the learned and pious President Dagget, where he soon distinguished himself, no less by his religious and exemplary life, than by his assiduity and success in classical literature.

About this time, several tracts relative to the proper subjects of baptism, and also to the scriptural mode of administering that divine ordinance, having made their appearance, the matter was considerably agitated in college, and fixed upon as a proper subject for discus-Mr. F. was appointed to defend infant sprinkling. To prepare This memoir of Dr. Foster is himself for the dispute, he used the utmost exertion: he endeavored to view the question in every light in 270-283. See also Evans' Sketches which he could possibly place it: he carefully searched the holy scriptures, and examined the history of the church from the times of the apostles. The result, however, was very different from what had been expected; for when the day appointed for discussion had arrived, pastor of the first Baptist Church he was so far from being prepared in the city of New-York, descended to defend infant sprinkling, that, from respectable parents of the to the great astonishment of the Congregational Church, and was officers of the college, he avowed born at Danvers, in the county of | himself a decided convert to the doctrine, that only those who pro-Agreeably to the custom of his fess faith in Christ are the subjects, part of his education at the town mode of christian baptism; and of

prevent himself from

against his Creator.

published a tract, entitled "The of his death. Washing of Regeneration; or, The discovered considerable erudition, proved. great depth of argument, and much christian charity. Island, where he soon had the salusefulness of this worthy man. This

His mind was impressed with tisfaction to find that his sphere of serious concern at an early period, usefulness was considerably enbut he had nearly arrived at man-larged, and his means of study hood before he obtained a satisfac-greatly improved. On an invitation tory evidence that he had passed from the first Baptist Church in from death unto life. While a New-York, he paid them a visit in youth his temptations to blaspheme 1788, and after having preached were often so strong, that, as he there for a short time, received an related to some pious friends, he unanimous call to settle amongst has laid fast hold of his lips, to them as their pastor. Upon his resinning turn to Newport, he consulted with his church, who, though highly He graduated about the year pleased with the eminent services 1772, soon after which he was bap- of their learned and faithful teacher, tized, and joined the church in were unwilling to throw any ob-Boston of which Samuel Stillman, stacle in the way which might im-D.D., was pastor, under whose fos-pede his removal to a place where tering care he applied himself to his ministerial labors might be still the study of divinity, and took more extensively useful. He thereupon himself the charge of the fore accepted the call to New-York; Baptist Church in Leicester, Mass., and having taken upon him the over which he was the same year pastoral charge of that church in regularly ordained as pastor. Dur- the autumn of the same year, coning his residence in that place, he tinued in that station till the time

In Sept. 1795, the degree of D.D. Divine Rite of Immersion," in an- was conferred upon him by the colswer to a treatise on the subject of lege of Rhode Island, in consebaptism, written by the Rev. Mr. quence of a learned publication of Fish. And soon after he published his, entitled "A Dissertation on his "Primitive Baptism defended, the seventy weeks of Daniel, the in a letter to the Rev. Mr. John particular and exact fulfilment of Cleaveland;" in both of which he which prophecy is considered and

From the time Dr. Foster set out After having as a gospel minister, he was unicontinued at Leicester for several formly assiduous in the discharge years, his connexion with that of all the duties of his office; nor church was dissolved, and he did his zeal in the service of his preached a short time in his native Master abate, as he advanced in town of Danvers; but as neither life; for during his last twelve or Danvers nor Leicester afforded him fourteen years, it was his constant the use of such books as were ne-practice to preach from four to six cessary for a person of his studious sermons every week. But the yelturn, he accepted of an invitation low fever, which committed so great to take upon him the pastoral care havoc in New-York, during the auof a church in Newport, Rhode tumn of 1798, put a period to the

dreadful malady had begun to pre-Elizabeth Green, daughter of the vail, and several of his friends had Rev. Thomas Green, of Leicester, sunk under its malignity. In their died August 19, 1703; and his seclast illness Dr. Foster was frequent ond was Martha, daughter of Mr. in his visits, when he prayed with Jas. Bingham, of New-York, whom them and administered the sooth- he survived but a very short time. ing consolations of religion. As he She died July 27, 1798. was one of those whom no appear-|Library, p. 296-297. ance of danger could intimidate from persevering in what he con-youngest son of Salmon and Louisa sidered to be the path of duty, he was not unwilling to visit those scenes of affliction, from which, at of his parents died while he was that time, many of the best of men only five years of age, of consumpshrunk back with terror. He was, however, seized with the disorder, ing. The following "Recollections and after an illness of a very few of my parents," is from his pen: days, expired, August 26, 1798, to the great and almost irreparable ance I have no remembrance, but loss of his church, aged 49 years.

Dr. Foster, as a scholar, particularly in the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldean languages, has left few superiors. As a divine, he was strictly Calvinistic, and full of the doctrine of salvation by free grace. As a preacher, he was indefatigable. In private life, he was innocent as a child, and harmless as a dove, fulfilling all the duties of life with the greatest punctuality. The folmarble over his grave, in the Baptist burying ground in New-York, written by an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of that city, is an enconium justly due to his memory: "As a scholar and divine, he excelled; as a preacher he was eminent; as a christian he shone con-|She was struggling in the dissoluspicuously; in his piety he was tion of nature. She could speak fervent; the church was comforted only in a whisper. death."

Dr. Foster was twice married, and in both instances was blessed the room darkened. with a pious and excellent com-weeping friends stood round. By

FOSTER, Orson GAYLORD, the Foster, was born in Whiting, Vermont, August 27th, 1816. Both tion, only three months interven-

"Of my father's personal appearone or two little circumstances I remember. While he was sick, he walked out, one pleasant afternoon, and being very weak, he could walk but a little distance without sitting down to rest. I carried a chair along for him to sit upon. My father felt unusually well. He hoped for a recovery, and no doubt expected it. That night he died! Yes, while indulging in the prospect of health again, Death was lowing inscription on a handsome placing the fatal arrow to his bow. Little did he think that the child who drew the chair along by his side, was so soon to be left a helpless orphan! My mother, too, is in her grave! I remember when she was on her dying bed. The cold, clammy damp of death was on her brow. She motioned by his life, and it now laments his me to her bed-side. She whispered in my ear, 'Always be a good boy.' The window curtains were down. A number of His first wife, who was her request I was brought in.

how fearfully pale was her coun-horrid caverns, where afterwards I went to her bed-side. She turnto me the above words. were her last words. could restore. O, I shall never forget my mother.

"I sometimes fancy that as I sit alone in my room, spirits are hate her then, and have had good around me; that my dear departed friends are permitted to visit me. Spirits of my departed, early lost, but beloved parents! Are ye around Oh, breathe blessings upon me! May I ever feel and act as I would, if I saw the eyes of my parents really fixed upon me."

After some six or eight months, the family was broken up and the children scattered. Orson was taken to his grandfather's until a suitable place could be found for him. He says, "During this time I was spoilt. I was put over to the care of a certain aunt, who was at that time 'mater familias.'" We insert the following paragraph for the important and too much neglected dren and carrying them off into their own children.

tenance! How her voice sounded! nothing was found of them but piles of skulls and bones. I would ed with much difficulty, and spoke sit and hear such frightful stories They till I durst neither stir nor breathe I hear them audibly, and the only way she could They will ring in my ears get me to bed, was to go and lie to my dying hour. I was afraid. down with me until I got to sleep. Yes, the child turned away from When I was noisy, she would tell the side of his dying mother, and me if I did not stop, a hippogriff as he turned, knew not that he would come down the chimney was suffering a loss which nothing and carry me off in a twinkling; The circumstances and then, no matter how 'uproarious' that I have mentioned seem like I had been, I would be as still as dreams, vague, dim, shadowy. But she could wish. It was a desperate, but sure remedy, and used on all occasions. I used almost to reason to since, considering the effect her stories had on me. one can tell the amount of influence they will have on one, in later life. I would quicker whip a child till it could neither stand alone nor cry, and thus quiet it, than to be guilty of stilling it by frightful stories. The one injures the body only, the other the mind and moral powers."

When about six years old, he was given to a Mr. Levi Reed, of Moriah, N. Y., where he remained eight years. He gives a vivid description of Mr. R. as a "plain man" of steady habits and consistent piety. Of Mrs. R. he says, "My first religious impressions I lesson it administers to parents, got from her. I don't know as I nurses, and domestics, in the treat- have any more pleasing recollecment of young children. He con-tions of early childhood, than those tinues: "What I remember most connected with my mother Reed. about her, is, her ghost stories, bear I remember how she used to take stories, hobgoblin adventures and me aside and pray with me, and hippogriff rides. I used to sit by talk with me on the subject of her side, and hear her tell stories religion." "They took me in when of old women riding on broom- fatherless and motherless, and I sticks-of their stealing little chil- fared in their family like one of I shall ever

and affection." "I do not remem- that night, that God converted ber of reading any books except him." After some time, he joined the New Testament, Robinson the Presbyterian church, to which Crusoe, and a book called the Won- Mr. Reed belonged. He knew of ders of Nature and Providence, no other, except the Baptists, who The last two made a wonderful had just organized a church in that impression on my mind. I ran place, and owing to misrepresentaaway from school, dug a hole in a tions made of them, he had his mind snow drift, and there sat, in a cold exceedingly prejudiced against winter's day, to read Robinson them, and supposed them to be a Crusoe, because the boy to whom set of wicked wretches. I devoured that book! I never Whiting, Vt., to learn the saddling shall read another with the interland harness making business. him, and know the influence of of my brothers were pious. must form their own judgment along by the hand." During the

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giveness of his sins. He says, About this time he began to "The first sermon I remember any think of preparing to be a preacher thing about, was preached by a of the gospel. In the spring of Mr. Herrick. The subject was 1834, he entered the Institution in 'the danger of hypocrisy in the Brandon, Vt. formation of religious character.' autumn of the succeeding year, Till then, all preaching was alike that the writer first formed an acwith me. Not long after this, in quaintance with him in that Instia time of revival of religion, I first tution. Here, in a preparation for felt the joy of believing in Jesus. college, he pursued his studies I was then about twelve years old. with commendable diligence, giv-What joy, what peace, what fresh- ing evidence of genius and talent. ness of feeling I then felt, it is im- Being measurably dependant on possible for me to describe! Five his own resources, he taught school or six of us used to hold a prayer during winters. He gained the meeting by ourselves, none of us respect and confidence of his classmore than fourteen years of age. mates and fellow-students. One night we made a boy—a par- met him in the house of God and ticular friend of mine—a subject in the praying circle, as well as at of special prayer; soon after, he the table and the recitation room.

remember them with gratitude felt it was in answer to our prayers

the book belonged, would not let When he was fourteen years old, me have it but one day. O how Orson was taken to his brothers, in est I felt in that! I was in a new soon became changed—I lost my world, and O how delighted with religious feelings, and wandered its inhabitants!" Those who know in the dark. At that time, none one stirring book read at that age, none to advise me and lead me how much influence that book ex-time he remained with them, there erted on his future character. was a revival of religion, and he It was while living with Mr. was reclaimed and joined the Bap-Reed that he underwent a change tist church. He was baptized by in his mind, and obtained the for- Rev. Isaac Wescott, Nov. 13, 1831.

It was converted, and I have ever Those were happy days, on which

the memory loves to linger. enters college, how little he realizes which he will be subject during his four years durance? He may not only increase in human knowledge, but grow in piety, and strengthen his moral as well as intellectual powers; or he may waste his time in frivolous pursuits, and graduate with an uncultivated inind and a hardened heart. how many who give evidence of piety when they enter, and exhibit pleasing prospects of usefulness, become worldly and skeptical, and bring down the gray hairs of parents in sorrow to the grave! Expectations blighted, relatives disappointed, and benevolent friends saddened, by the fall of those whom they have assisted, and to whom they have looked as the hope and pro-Many mise of the church of God. a bitter tale of such declension in religion, while in college, might be boundless, pleasures of company ed friend, specially guilty. fascinating, temptations to fashion and dissipation almost resistless. These, together with the daily intary habits, the corrupting tenden- and the Natural Sciences cultivation of the heart until after the college course is finished, all combine to allure pious youth deopen thoroughfare of sensuality, self-| fancy and great

But ishness, and infidelity. We would a new era now opens before us. In say to every young man, "A colthe fall of 1836, he entered Middle-lege is a difficult place to maintain bury College. When a young man a life of consistent piety and fervent devotion; and you cannot the great change for good or evil to succeed unless you fortify your mind against temptation, are punctilious in the discharge of your duties, and rigid in your habits of devotion." Mr. Foster's piety evidently suffered a loss while in college, as he seemed to be conscious by some remarks found in his 'Scrap-book.' We do not find that frequent mention of his spiritual exercises, and progress in piety, which we could wish. We do not mean, he did not enjoy any religion, far from it. He did as well, and perhaps better, than a majority of religious students. His natural buoyancy of spirit, his strong love of friendship, which did not lead him, always, to select the most pious, as friends, and other traits of character which I need not mention, and the influence of impenitent students, will sufficiently account for the want of that delightexhibited. At such a season the ful advancement in holiness, which judgment is immature, the passions some did make, notwithstanding, impetuous, literary ambition almost without supposing our dear depart-

As a student, he stood fair, and was regarded as a respectable scholar. He won the esteem and fluence of skeptical classmates, the affection of his fellow students and low state of religion among the mass, teachers. It is evident he preferred the enervating influence of seden-the Languages to Mathematics, cies of heathen mythology, and the Belles-Lettres to either. In some porfashionable opinion of delaying the tions of the last, such as poetry and descriptive prose, he excelled.

As a correspondent he was altogether superior. Possessing an easy signed for the ministry, from the path and graceful style—a good show of holiness and inflexible right, to the of wit and pleasantry—a lively flexibility

thought and manner. sudden transitions from gay to scribed—a real braggadocia. Whilst grave, and from the sublime to the the higher and nobler qualities of ludicrous are perceptible in his the half breed Beatte are as finely writings and correspondence. In a delineated as the most sapient letter to us, while teaching, under critic could wish. Irving, like the date of November 11, 1837, after wild horse of the prairie he dean amusing description of his scribes, moves with a graceful magschool, and other things, which nificence that none can equal. The would provoke the laughter of any downfall of 'the Bee Republic,' and one, he proceeds: "You speak of the duty of prayer—it is a duty described in such a simple bewitchwhich cannot be too faithfully per-ling manner, that you almost think formed, which the christian cannot the wand of the conjurer holds you too well appreciate, and without under its mystic influence." which he cannot live in the enjoyment of religion. It is the refresh- was sick night unto death for some ment which the weary traveller weeks. towards the home of the blessed, discover a gradual improvement in may feast upon, and have his piety. strength renewed, and his hopes brightened. He who is weary upon every day during the remainder of the desert loves the green verdure, my life, I will read at least one that surrounds the springs where the travellers rest, so he who enjoys prayer in this world of sin and circumstances that I cannot obtain sorrow, may have the same refreshments which those beyond the influence of pain and death enjoy. He who has not poured out his therein contained, God being my whole soul in the secret silence of helper." retirement before his Maker, has not felt the most delicious bliss have been reading Foster's 'Essay that can come to man this side the on a man's writing memoirs of unrevealed darkness that rests upon himself.' He makes some good the silent grave,—that of a pure remarks upon the subject of selfand innocent spirit justified before examination. A man should habits Creator." He read considerable ituate himself to look into his own in college and took some notes. As heart, and watch his moral proa specimen of his fine taste and in- gress along through life. For his tellectual gustus, take the follow- own use, every man might well ing—"I have just been reading write his own memoir; and such 'Tour on the Prairies,' by W. Irv- memoirs should rather be of what ing. 'Tis an elegant thing, full of passes within than of external cirinteresting incidents and lively cumstances. Thus a person would episodes. It bespeaks a master become better acquainted with his workman as the author—one of own heart, and better fitted to ture's nobles. His gasconading judge of his moral condition."

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The most little Frenchman is admirably de-'the Prairie-dog Community,' are

> During the autumn of 1838, he After this we think we

Nov. 5, 1838, "Resolved, that chapter of the Holy Scriptures, unless sickness prevent, or I am in them. And Resolved 2d. that I will strive to govern my life and conduct according to the principles

Nov. 11. "During the last week l

The world is before me, and I am every adorable attribute. up in the walls of a college, and the dust. yet, I feel sad at the thought of leaving my class-mates, and severing all the ties that have bound me here.

"What success am I to meet with on the great arena of life? Shall my path be smooth, my way pleasant; or must I journey through deserts and wildernesses? Shall I meet with friends, or must my course be cheerless and solitary? Shall my life be spent in laboring for the good of my fellow men, or shall self be the god of my adoration? O, what does the dark urn of destiny contain for me?

own fortune. He is not the help-tive State, and his personification less child of destiny. Let the star of, and apostrophe to, the Green of the future then shine brightly Mountains. on my path. If success be the recessful. rected by high aims, by stern resolves, and virtuous principles.

If prosperity be my lot, may I bless His great name. But if

August 13, 1840. We find the that supreme affection which belast pencillings while in college, longs to thee, O God! To thee "My college life is through. My belong power, and honor, and glory. Alma Mater, I bid thee farewell. In thee is every perfection, and about to go out and try its busy art high and holy, and yet dost scenes. I am no longer to be shut condescend to care for worms of Hear then my prayer, and graciously bless, and I will praise thee evermore. Amen."

As might be expected about this time, his soul expanded with noble aspirations, and he indulged in high hopes of the future. His class assigned him as a commencement exercise, the Poem. He selected as the theme of his Muse, "The Burial of the Prophet." vivid description of the character and sufferings, and unknown burial of the Prophet Moses, interspersed with lively episodes.

We find in his journal a pleasing instance of the playfulness of "But man is the architect of his his fancy, in his farewell to his na-

We now enter upon the last Act ward of persevering and untiring of his life's drama. He proceeded action, it shall be mine to be suc- to Newton, Mass., in October, 1840, But action must be di-tocommence his theological studies. The next writing found in his diary, is the following, under date "Oh may that Great Being of Oct. 26, 1841. "And this then who rules the earth and all earthly is a record of my boyish feelings! things, guide me along the way of About five years since I commenced this book, (journal) just after I entered college. . . . . . What is adversity shall be my portion, O there of me now, in common with may I not repine. Thou, O God, me of 1836? In looking back upart my strength, I will trust thee. on the past, one thing especially Be thou the light of my way, and have I to regret, that religion has a lamp to guide my wandering had so little influence on my con-Amid all the cares of life duct and feelings—I have robbed preserve me from the bewitching God of my affections, and bestowed snares of the world, and may I them on myself—I have neglected never give to the creature of earth religious duties and forgotten what

was necessary to grow in grace, associates, --profanity, disregarding character has in a great measure and tiresome voyage, he arrived been formed-my character for safely, and commenced his duties eternity. What a thought! that as teacher in the Judson Institute, on a few years, so unimportant to Middleton, Miss. For reasons which appearance, depends our eternal will be obvious to most of our character."

We find no notice of his first efforts to preach. But in November, 1841, he had an invitation to settle way of Cincinnati and Philadelin Pittsford, Vt., which he de-phia, and once more resuming his clined.

Nov. 11, 1841. "I have thought considerably, recently upon the subject of prayer, and the readiness of God to hear prayer, and his promises to answer those who call upon families with whom he boarded. ful progress in studies, of much ten soon after his return, without respect and love for his teachers. Of one he says, "He is the least I am not fit for a minister of the objectionable man I ever had for gospel, and ought not to try it. an instructor. student find fault with him, or complain of him in the least."

I ought to have to preach! O Lord, give me grace as thou seest I need. May I feel my weakness, and put way through life it is struggling

my trust in thee!"

In Janury, 1842, we find him preparing to leave for Mississippi, to engage in teaching. "So then, is full of sharp thorns, and we can-I am to bid good-bye to Newtonto this Hill where I have spent so by them. But there is an end to many happy, and I trust, profitable life's thorny path—there is a goal hours. How many fond recollecto the race, and an immortal crown tions cluster around this sacred spot! there. Well may we toil and How many associations have I form-struggle on, since we shall so soon ed which are most dear to me! Here enter upon that "rest which rehave I enjoyed myself-enjoyed maineth for the people of God." religion-my God, and I hope that But really, we have here a view here I have grown better." He of the "inner man," which is by sailed for New Orleans on board no means discreditable to him. the St. Louis, Jan. 20. He speaks Who of us, have not been exercisof sea sickness, storms, and calms, ed with similar despondency, at -complains of a want of religious some periods of our life? May not

Since I began this book, my the sabbath, &c., and after a long readers, we pass over the time spent at the South, and find our friend returning in the Spring of 1843, by studies in Newton, for which he often expresses an intense desire during his absence. Yet, he often makes honorable mention of many of his acquaintances, and of the He also speaks of delight- Who can read the following, writdeep emotion? "I sometimes think I never heard a What shall I do? When I try to preach I often get discouraged, and feel like giving it up, and going Dec. 20. "Have I piety such as off to some place where I can hide myself for ever from the sight of all whom I have ever known. All the up hill,—I see no place of rest, none where anxiety and care will not come." How true! the world not move without being pricked

training which is indispensably to finish his studies. necessary for a young minister. istry.

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May 7, 1843. four days I have enjoyed my re-my room. Oh that in such sealigious feelings unusually well—it sons I might hold sweeter communhas seemed an easier and more de-lion with God, and enjoy more of lightful occupation, to be engaged his presence! I must make more in the gospel ministry, than I have of a practical application of religion been accustomed to view it. have endeavored to form more exalted aims and to strive after study, at home with his brother in greater degrees of purity of heart, Whiting. He labors some on the -of unity of purpose, and entire farm, and speaks of himself as bedevotion to God. There are cerling greatly recovered in health. tain things in reference to which I But alas! it was a delusion of that must use more self-denial, and act most flattering disease, the conmore like a soldier. I must en-sumption. How it fastens its slendeavor to have a more complete der but fatal fangs upon the human trust in God—a more child-like system, and deceives the victim and simple faith. back and dread of working in the by false promises, syren-like, in the Lord's vineyard, have arisen too height of anticipated recovery, he much from real apathy of heart. A desire for the salvation of souls, has never rested on me, with all memoir was deceived, being alterthat awful and tremendous weight nately better and worse,—"Have with which it would have done, become able to draw a full long had I maintained a sufficiently breath now and not hurt me, or high state of piety. Purge me, wash me, and make me clean, O God."

Soon after this, he complains of me back much. a sore throat which troubled him soon be able to preach." Preaching occasionally made it worse. He now received Moriah and back, which seemed to an invitation from the church in have injured him. "Came to them. After the anniversary he with the church, as a supply.

this despair of ourselves, be neces-|did so, and spent several weeks sary, to cast ourselves upon the with them. He had many friends Lord in such a manner as to secure there, and I am informed, they requisite aid? Our friend is now would have been glad to settle passing through a process of moral him, but he preferred, if possible.

In February, 1844, he says, "For We find more thorough brokenness the last ten days have had a sore of heart—a deeper experience, and throat. It has bled more or less a more keen and crushing sense of for a week, but is now getting betresponsibility in view of the min-ter. I exercised it too violently in Murdock's exercises I suppose. "For three or This afternoon have been alone in I to my heart."

In April we find him unable to My shrinking with fair prospects, until lured on unobtrusively falls into the arms of death. Thus the subject of this make me cough. Last week by violent exertion I started the blood a very little again, but it did not put Think I shall

About this time he walked to Windham, Vt., to come and visit Hinesburgh to spend a few weeks

ened home again." last visit in his native town. June he says, "My case is getting to be rather bad; feel a good many of the symptoms of incipient consumption. God's will be done. Amen." He soon after returned to Newton, and graduated with the He now felt compelled to go south again for his health, and soon engaged as an agent of the Am. Tract Society. "O Lord, give me love to thee, and a devotion to thy cause, and if it can be consistent with thy will, may I be endowed with the ability to do much in thy name, for the good of my fellow men." This is his last notice in the diary before me. Whatever else he wrote I know not. He proceeded to Alabama in September last, and from that time until March, when he died, we know nothing of him, except what we gather from his friends. We suppose he continued to fail gradually until he died. We are informed there was a constantly increasing spirituality and heavenly minded- Elijah will fall." ness apparent in his conversation and letters. After about two months had of Christ. How easy it is to he was obliged to give up his agency, and prepare to die. He longed to live to do good, and said, "No one knows how anxious I feel to preach the gospel of our Lord. desire that I may be entirely reconciled to God's will in all things." His last home was with Rev. H. A. Smith, near Claiborne, Ala. S. says, "The hour of death to him had no bitterness. He contemplated its near approach with perfect composure. He spoke of laving himself down to his last rest as though it were but a night's rest. By him the king of terror was wel-

Preached once; was worse; hast-comed as an angel of mercy, and This was his as he drew near the closing scene In his hopes of heaven grew brighter, and his hold on God's promises waxed stronger."

> Rev. Mr. McGlashen, writing to the Secretaries of the Tract Society. says, "On Monday previous to his death he walked out, and with composure and apparent pleasure selected a spot where he wished his remains to be deposited, after which he failed very rapidly, but his mind was calm and placid, and he 'feared no evil,' while passing through the dark valley. His sheet anchor was cast in heaven, and he died in the triumph of faith.

"His christian faithfulness endeared him to many a heart which is now left to bleed because the good man is taken away. I called on one family that choked with weeping when they attempted to speak of his friendship and heavenly mindedness. He commenced a great and good work, but he is taken away, and where is the man upon whom the mantle of the young

"O what glorious views I have die. I had rather go and serve God in his upper kingdom," were the words with which he consoled sympathizing friends. thought to soften his dying pillow. To a dear friend with whom he had anticipated connecting himself by marriage, he writes. "With calm and christian resignation I lie down to die; with calm and christian resignation may you be prepared to live."

"Sure the last end Of the good man is peace; how calm his exit! Night dews fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary, worn out winds expire so soft."

Indulge us with a few remarks

respecting his character. preacher we can say but little of | ble. He knew it himself. Mr. F. From a few skeletons of priety forbids us to give specimens. sermons found in his diary, his great command of language, his rank. love of the tender, pathetic and not only flowing verse and measursublime, his acquisitions and mental cultivation, soundness in the beauty, sweetness, imagery, and faith, as well as his piety during pictures true to nature. He was his latter course, we are confident familiar with the classics, and his he was capable of writing good pieces abound in classic allusions sermons, even if the feebleness of |-sometimes exhibting one injurihis voice, and sometimes a want ous tendency of the study of them of perfect self-control, had prevent- - a too frequent reference to aned his being a good orator. We cient mythology, and in such a conare not certain but we do him in- nexion as almost seems to be projustice by this last remark: those who have heard him can better judge.

He was in fact a young man of brilliant talents, and promising usefulness. He did not indeed excel in everything. Every man has He saw into the motives and hidhis forte.—Mr. F. had his; it was the power of description. With this power of description there was not unfrequently blended a liberal portion of the ludicrous and sportive. We challenge even the most deinure and imperturbable to read his descriptions and not be irresistibly

provoked to merriment.

He possessed great elasticity of mind. He could rise or fall with ease through the whole octave of mental tones. The pendulum of And these not the most solemn. unfrequently are found in such close proximity, as almost seem to ciple, but he had not that mastery the Professor."

As a over his emotions, which is desira-

As a poet he was of no mean Some of his pieces exhibit ed rhyme, but power, pathos, fane.

He had considerable self-knowledge. At one time he says, "O Lord, I am a fool, and my heart is filled with folly. I cannot control my feelings, nor guide my steps." den springs of action. He could easily dissect character. Sometimes he indulged his criticisms too far. and became a little morose and misanthropic. At one time, on being disgusted with the petty meanness of some persons, after indulging pretty freely in complaints. he says, "I never knew an honest man yet." His judgment was good. He loved to commune with nature; he marked the earth, the seasons, the green spring, the yelhis mind was usually describing low autumn, the heavens, the stars. an arc, from the gravest to the At such times his mind soared, his gayest, from the most facetious to affections expanded, and he looked

"Through nature up to nature's God."

System entered into all his plans be irreverent. Indeed, when we and arrangements. Besides keepknew him, he was too much in-ing a journal, we find a "Synopsis clined to be excessively cheerful or of Sermons, and Biblical Informadepressed in spirits. We do not tion and Theology, Plans of Sermean he was not governed by prin- mons criticised by the Class and

Nature, who is not so prodigal rarely obtains. How true of all as to bestow all her gifts upon any worldly good!

one person, had given him a pleasing rather than a profound order of talents. If he lacked the depth of some, he had a greater variety than many. His mind was of the contemplative cast. He was very sensitive in his feelings, and at the If he same time independent. could obtain the good opinion of others by a consistent course, he would receive it gladly; if not, he would not be likely to take any special pains to insure it. He would make no very great advances to gain the favor of others; like all of us, if his regards to others were reciprocated, he was pleased; if not, it did not trouble him much, although he might at times exhibit a little acidity of spirit. Let it not be supposed he indulged in moodi-On the contrary, he had a good share of the "jeu d'esprit" and "vivant." There are some things in his letters and fugitive pencillings which his best friends could wish were not written. We make this remark, not to intimate many places where he tarried. that there is anything flagrantly wrong, but to caution young men to be careful what they write in thought every man had some reignscrap-books, albums and letters—

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"Though of exact perfection we despair, Yet every step to virtue's worth our care."

they know not who will read them.

piness consists in anticipation more throughout the course of one's life. than in participation. settling any controverted point, we —Death. think it a bad habit to form, to be positions of his school-boy days; always getting ready to be happy, throughout his entire career we noand not really making ourselves tice almost prophetic declarations happy in whatever circumstances respecting his early departure we may be placed. Such a person strong premonitions that his stay is always in pursuit of what he on earth was short.

"That like the circle bounding earth and skies, Allures from far, yet as we follow, flies."

He possessed a good deal of energy of character; "Nil desperandum" was his motto. On this he acted through his whole course of study.

He had a heart of tenderness, which was ready to sympathize with others. He was a lover of good society; being polite and accomplished himself, nothing disgusted him more than affectation, egotism, or an assuming spirit.

If he valued any one religious privilege above another, it was the Sabbath—the quiet, still, New-England Sabbath! We have been more than delighted, almost charmed, with the excellent and judicious remarks on it, interspersed throughout his journal. It pained him to see it desecrated. He mourns over the want of it during his passage South, and laments the loose manner in which it was observed in

It is said every man has some "reigning passion." So we have ing topic, on which his mind dwelt with intense interest, and to which it naturally recurs when not employed on something else, which gleams out so distinctly from all He was one of those whose hap-the rest, as to leave a shining path Without In the subject of this sketch it was We find it in the com-

to all his surviving friends and tion." Rev. A. H. Stowell. relatives to have witnessed in all years of his earthly pilgrimage. Halifax, Yorkshire, England. privilege of assuaging his burning temples, and removing the claiming tion by which the British and Fodamp of death. friend found it easy to die, for an-elation of his pious joy was manigels beckoned him away to the fest to all, as the venerable chrispresence of Jesus.

mates,) feels personally admonish- he was leaving. yard, when he reflects that a bright characteristic of his life. "fallen asleep." We have performtoo little seriousness, and which has occurred to us with fresh interest since we commenced, that in case he died first, we would write his obituary. fections, regretting its frequent al- | As early as the age of twelve years, lusions to ourself, we commend it he expresses himself as having had to the favor of Him who hath "de- a "painful sense of an awkward

It is a source of great satisfaction termined the bounds of our habita-

FOSTER, JOHN. This learned his letters and deportment, that Baptist Essayist was the elder son rapid growth in piety, and fitness of John and Ann Foster, and was for a heavenly clime which are born, in 1770, at a place called observable during the last two Wadsworth Lanes, in the parish of The goodness and tender mercy of father was a strong-minded man, God in this respect, is most emi- and so addicted to reading and nently calculated to soothe the meditation, that on this account he afflicted soul, and quiet any rising deferred involving himself in the murmur in the breast, at such a cares of a family till upward of keen dispensation of God's mys-forty. His acquaintance with theoterious providence. There is some-logical writers was extensive; and thing repulsive and chilling in the in the absence of the pastor of the thought of dying alone, far from church of which he was a member. one's home and friends, while so he was often called upon to conmany would have coveted the sad duct the services of public worship.

Present in the original conven-But so it is. Our reign Bible Society was formed, the tian conversed upon the subject, The writer (and no doubt he and indulged in the bright visions speaks the feelings of his class-of hope in reference to the world "The noblest ed to renew his zeal and redouble motive is the public good," was a his energies in his Master's vine- favorite sentiment, and eminently galaxy of youth—a Huntington, a family altar he almost invariably Castle, a Ransom, a Hazletine and made particular mention of his son; a Foster, who were at the same and the most earnest petition in time members of college, members the social meetings held at his of the Baptist church, and candi-house was, "Lord bless the lads"dates for the ministry, have since including his son and a companion, who were always present. ed our task, we have fulfilled the mother of Foster was of congenial promise made to the deceased, with tastes, and the counterpart to her companion in soundness of understanding, integrity, and piety.

> From such parents John Foster received the elements of his social. With all its imper-intellectual, and moral character.

ging wool to a thread by the handwheel; the three following years His associates and at weaving. pursuits were invested with a sickening vulgarity, and he felt thus early a presentiment of a more intellectual—a nobler destiny.

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At the age of seventeen years he made a public profession of religion; and subsequently, through pastor, Dr. Fawcett, and in accordance with his own convictions, he there about three months. devoted himself to the christian the tuition of Dr. Fawcett, he commore systematic course of mental cultivation, in connexion with a few others, among whom was Wm. Ward, the illustrious missionary. He prosecuted his studies with his accustomed manual occupanights in reading and meditation, grove. His scholastic exercises were the uncertainties of his future performed with great labor and course, he exclaims: "'Tis thus I slowly. His habits were frugal and am for ever repelled from every temperate from choice. Referring point of religious confraternity, and to these in later life, he says: "I doomed, still doomed, a melancholy still possess what may be called monad, a weeping solitaire. invariable health; my diet continues of the same inexpensive blows a gale, wintry, cold, and kind; water is still my drink. I con- bleak, to the heart that would exgratulate inveslf often on the superiority in this respect which I shall possess, in a season of difficulty, over many that I see. I could, if necessary, live with philosophic complacency on bread and water, on herbs, or on sour milk with the Tartars."

but entire individuality." Till the Brearly-Hall, he entered the Bapage of fourteen he worked at spin-tist College at Bristol, and was under the immediate influence of Mr. Hughes, the founder of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a man of genius and of congenial spirit, with whom a lasting intimacy was formed. No one, perhaps, had more influence over Foster, or aided more his first essays at authorship.

Shortly after leaving Bristol, the advice of friends, especially his May 26, 1792, he settled at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, and remained

In 1793, he was engaged as pasministry. At Brearly-Hall, under tor of the Baptist Church in Dublin; and after remaining there in menced classical studies, and a that relation eight or nine months, and as much longer as teacher in a classical school, he became quite unsettled in his plans. His recluse habits and peculiar style of preaching, the unconfirmed state of his great assiduity in conjunction with own mind, and his loose opinion respecting church organization, tions, frequently spending whole conspired to restrict his popularity and prevent his being called to eliand generally on those occasions gible places. In reference to the his favorite resort was an adjacent disappointments of this period, and world! how from thy every quarter pand!"

He devoted himself casually to literary pursuits, until, in 1797, he resumed the pastoral relation at Chichester. After ministering to that church about two and a half years, in 1800 he removed to Downend, five miles from Bristol; and After spending three years at thence, after a settlement of four

become pastor of the Baptist Church uniformly elevated, polished dic-It was there, in 1805, at Frome. in the thirty-fifth year of his age, that his essays made their appearance, which, after several revisions through successive editions, have taken rank with the most profound works of English classical literature, passed through many editions on both sides of the water, and are still extending their circulation.

His ministry having been suspended on account of a serious difficulty affecting his throat, in 1807 became connected with the Eclectic Review, a periodical of the highest order, originated upon a compromise between Low-churchmen and Dissenters, but subsequently, chiefly through Mr. Foster's influence, diverted from its impracticable position, and made the organ of the Dissenters. After the removal of that difficulty, he continued for many years in that connexion, acting in the twofold character of reviewer and evangelist, and never again entered upon the pastoral relation, except after an interval of many years, in 1817, for a very short time at Down-end, where he had before been settled. He, however, continued to preach as an evangelist in destitute localities, when his health would permit, once, and often twice, a Sabbath. At one time he speaks of embracing, in his itinerating circuit, fourteen different places of occasional appointment, from five to twenty miles from Bourton.

"The sermons of Foster were of a cast quite distinct from what is commonly called oratory, and, indeed, from what many seem to ac-

years, through the recommendation namely, a flow of facile thoughts of Robert Hall, he was invited to through the smooth channels of tion, graced by the utmost appliances of voice and gesture." speaks thus of his preaching: "I preach, sometimes with great fertility, sometimes with extreme barrenness of mind; insomuch that I am persuaded that no man hearing me in the different extremes, could. from my preaching, imagine it was the same speaker. I never write a line or a word of my sermons. There are some advantages, both with respect to liberty and appearance, attendant on a perfect superiority to notes. Sunday evening (a very wet, uncomfortable night) I preached to about eighteen or twenty auditors the greatest sermon I ever made. It was from Rev. x. 5, 6: 'And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and upon the earth, lifted up his hand to heaven, and sware by Him that liveth for ever and ever, &c., that there should be time no longer.' I always know when I speak well or the contrary. \* \* \* \* The subject was grand; and my imagination was in its most luminous habit."

His relation to the Review continued with an interval of a few years till 1839. Through a course of one hundred and eighty-five articles (one hundred and seventy-eight furnished from A.D. 1807 to 1820, and seven from 1828 to 1839) are given his views of a vast variety of subjects, political, religious, scientific, and literary, comparing favorably with the productions of the best British essayists. Sixty-one of the articles have been republished in London, under the supervision of Dr. Price, the editor of the Ecleccount the highest style of eloquence, tio Review, in two volumes octavo,

from which selections have been commenced a course of semi-monthter's Miscellanies."

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vears.

In 1818, his discourse on Christian Morals." Missions was delivered, and soon after elaborated, and published un-Age" (republished by Jas. Loring, appeared.

Society for the promotion of popu- Memoir of Hall. lar instruction, was preached in 1818; and after being enlarged and letters of medium, or more than elaborated, was published in 1820, medium length, of his correspondunder the title, "The Philosophy ence with friends and some distinof Popular Ignorance," and republiguished individuals, have been lished by James Loring, Boston. preserved, and in connection with Sir James M'Intosh, it is said, pro-selections from his journal and senounced this treatise one of the veral articles published at different most able and profound works of periods, but not before embraced in the age; and Dr. J. Pye Smith any collection of his works, have says, "Popular and admired as it been interwoven in the narrative confessedly is, it has never met of his life, edited by J. E. Ryland, with a thousandth part of the at- and republished by Wiley and Puttention which it deserves."

republished in this country by the ly lectures at Broadmead Chapel, Appletons, under the title of "Fos-Bristol. After two years he declined continuing them on account of in-In 1808 he was married to Miss competent health, but finally, after Maria Snookes, to whom he had renewed solicitations, consented to been engaged for five years, and to deliver monthly lectures, which whom his essays were addressed. were terminated by the settlement In 1810 his only son was born, a of Robert Hall at Broadmead, from youth of slow but much promise, a modest deference to the distinwho died at the age of seventeen guished abilities of that great man. These lectures have been published After an interval of thirteen years in two series, and a selection from devoted to his twofold avocation the first volume has been republishof reviewer and evangelist, he re-ed by the Appletons, New-York, appeared before the public as an under the title of "Essays on

In 1825, his introduction "Doddridge's Rise and Progress," der the title of the "Glory of the &c., was published, unsurpassed in comprehensiveness of view, cogency Boston), than which a more pro- of reasoning, and earnestness of found view of the magnitude, obli-persuasion, by any of its class of gations, and encouragements of the writings. It has also been issued missionary enterprise, has never in a separate volume, and republished, in this country. In 1832, His sermon on "the evils of politics observations on Hall as a pular ignorance," before the British preacher, appeared in Gregory's

Two hundred and thirty-nine nam, New-York. There is perhaps In 1821, he removed to Stapleton, not a biography in the English three miles from Bristol, where he language so philosophically arremained till his death. In 1822, ranged, that so fully and variously by invitation of intelligent gentle- exhibits the character of its submen of different denominations, he ject, and that comprises so much

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important truth, useful information, through Divine grace, found some and beauty of sentiment.

1832, and one of his oldest and ing the hope she now possessed, most intimate friends, in 1833, he and could by no means relinquish, was quickened to more immediate she was assaulted with too many apprehension of his own end, and temptations and fears to make a with gradually increasing feeble-public declaration of her faith in ness of body, and dimness of vision, Christ, and continued in this unbut with unobscured intellect, he comfortable state of mind till Mr. descended toward the grave; and Foster's removal to Newport, R. I., in 1843, in the seventy-third year in 1785. In the fall of that year, of his age, he departed this life, he was favored with uncommon leaving few near relatives, except success in his labors. two daughters, who affectionately was pleased to revive his work, and ministered to his declining age, and particularly to awaken the attenwept over the grave of their illus- tion of young people. trious father. Evert's Life and led to inquire what they must do Thoughts of John Foster, p. 8-15. to be saved? while others were

of Dr. Benjamin Foster, pastor of the first Baptist Church in New- in His victorious grace. In this York, departed this life, August 19, She was the daughter of 1793. Rev. Thomas Green, pastor of a rising superior to her fears, was Baptist Church in Leicester, about fifty miles from Boston, in New faith in the Saviour, and, in obedi-England, who was not only eminent for his useful labors in the gospel ministry, but, it is said, baptized, in the course of his ministry, not less than a thousand persons. As a physician, he was distinguished for his success in the healing art. She was the youngest of seven ed at any season when he was the children, five sons and two daughters; six of whom made a profes-|may be truly said that Mrs. Foster sion of religion. her second husband, to whom she her conversation was becoming the was joined in marriage on Jan. 16, gospel of Christ, exciting the esteem 1776, and who succeeded her wor- and affection of her numerous acthy father in the pastoral care of the aforesaid church, in Leicester, nal trait in her character. on the 23d day of October follow- was exemplary in her patience uning. Honey, she was convinced of the affliction, she endured till she obimportance of eternal things, and, tained, there is no doubt, a final

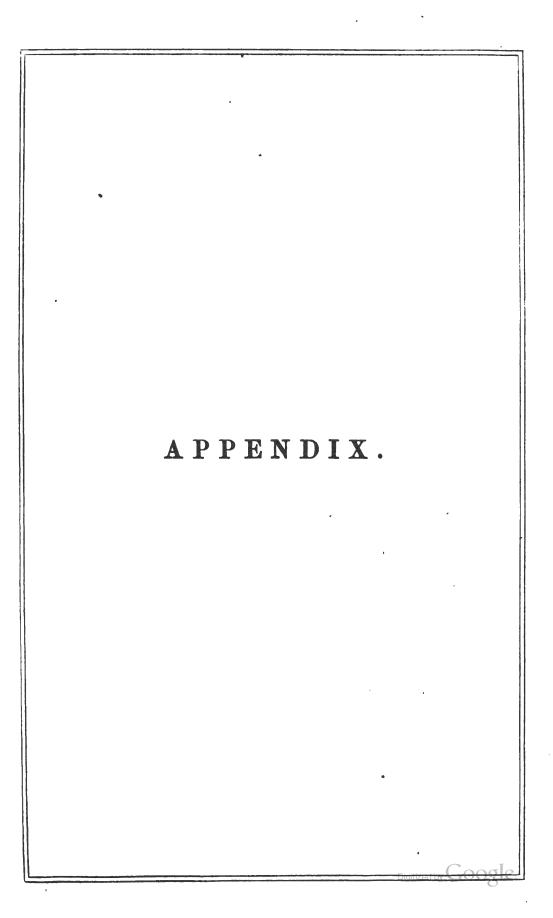
consolation in the glorious fulness After having lost his wife, in of the Redeemer. Notwithstand-The Lord FOSTER, ELIZABETH, the wife constrained to tell what God had done for their souls, and to triumph time of refreshing, from the presence of the Lord, Mrs. Foster, enabled to publicly declare her ence to His command, with others, was baptized. Mr. Foster had the unspeakable satisfaction of performing the sacred rite, and of noticing, at the time, the most wonderful effects of Almighty power and grace that ever had been manifestadministrator of that ordinance. It Mr. Foster was was an ornament to her profession: quaintance. Prudence was a sig-Not long after the death of der troubles in general, so, through first husband, Mr. Daniel the last long and increasing bodily

fore she expired, she expressed her church, of which Dr. Gill was afapprehensions of the speedy ap-terwards pastor, and was sent to proach of death, but repeatedly sig- Henley, Arden, near Aulcester, in nified that the prospect gave her no 1697, to assist the aged Mr. John uneasiness of mind. hope and peace she possessed in died about 1705. A few years after Christ for years past, now supported the death of Mr. Willis, viz. in her in the solemn hour. If it was 1711, Mr. Foskett, who had been the will of God she should depart, regularly called to the work of the she was reconciled to the event; ministry, and exercised his preachand, in the exercise of divine conling talents several years, quitted fidence, she committed her spirit the flattering prospects of his prointo the hands of God. Rippon's fession in London, preferring the

Register. William Foskett, of North Crawley, to Henley, Arden, a place to which in Bucks, a gentleman of good re-his peculiar friendship for Mr. Bedpute, easy fortune, and blessed with dome led him to give the prefera numerous offspring, was born ence. At Henley, at Bengeworth, March 10, 1684-5, near Wooburn, and at Aulcester, these two worin Bedfordshire, where he had an thies continued their joint labors, estate. And as he early discovered till the year 1719, when Mr. Fosa taste for learning, he was put kett received a pressing invitation under the care of a very able mas-from Broadmead, to assist Mr. Kitter, with whom he soon made con-terell, their pastor, and to become siderable progress. He became ex-the tutor of the academy in the perimentally acquainted with reli- room of Mr. Jope, just removed into gion, in the early part of life, and the west. This invitation he thought at seventeen years of age joined it his duty to accept, and, in 1720, the Baptist Church, then under the entered on his double charge with pastoral care of Mr. Piggott, in Little Wild-street, London, over which our excellent friend, the years served with him in the gospel Rev. Dr. Samuel Stennett, I hope of Christ, and who could not be yet presides. About this time, an uninformed of his real character, intimacy had commenced between has favored us with a biographical Mr. Foskett and Mr. John Bed-sketch of him, which demands a dome, (the father of our venerable place in this essay: friend, the Rev. Benjamin Beddome, of Bourton, on the water,) and good; and his acquired furnisome years after a respectable min-ture, of which he never affected ister of the church in the Pithay. making a great show, was very The friendship of Mr. John Bed-considerable. He had a clear undome and Mr. Foskett was like derstanding, a penetrating judgthat of Jonathan and David, and ment, and a retentive memory. His lasted through life.

and glorious release. The day be-tof the ministry by Mr. Keach's The same Willis, pastor of that church, who character of an able minister to that FOSKETT, Bernard, son of Mr. of a skilful physician, and removed great seriousness and firmness. One who for upwards of twenty-four

"His natural abilities were sound Mr. John application to study was constant Beddome was called to the work and severe; but though he was of



## HAYNES' CHART, NO. 1.

01

## BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN AMERICA,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A.D.			A.D.		
1707	Philadelphia,	Pa.	1791	New-York,	N. Y.
1751	Charleston,	S. C.	66	Warwick,	66
1758	Sandy Creek,	N. C.	1792	Goshen,	Va.
1763	Leyden,	Mass.	66	Albemarle,	66
1765	Kuhukee,	N. C.	66	Shiloh,	66
1766	Ketockton,	Va.	66	Baltimore, No. 1,	Md.
	Warren,	R. I.	66	Do. No. 2.	44
1772	Stonington,	Con.	1793	Tate's Creek,	Ky.
1776	New Hampshire,	N.H.	66	New River,	Va.
66	Strawberry,	Va.	"	Windham,	Vt.
66	Red Stone,	Pa.	1794	Flat River,	N. C.
1780	Shaftesbury,	Vt.	66	Neuse River.	46
	Salisbury,	Md.	1795	Otsego,	N. Y.
1783	Orange,	Va.	"	Richmond,	66
66	Middle District,	66	1796	Chemung,	Pa.
66	Dover,	66	66	Ransellearville,	N. Y.
66	Woodstock,	Vt.	"	Fairfield,	Vt.
	Georgia,	Geo.	1797	Miami,	Ohio.
1785	Vermont,	Vt.	66	N. Scotia & N. Brunsw'k	B. P.
66	York,	Me.	1798	Bracken,	Ky.
66	Salem,	Ky.	"	Delaware,	Pa.
66	Elkhorn,	66	1799	Cumberland River,	Ky.
66	South Kentucky,	46	66	Green River,	"
1786	Holston,	Tenn.	66	Serepta,	Geo.
	Bowdoinham,	Me.	66	Mountain,	N. C.
1788	Roanoke,	Va.	1800	Broad River,	S. C.
66	Groton,	Con.	1801	Cayuga,	N. Y.
1789	Bethel,	S. C.	1802	Sturbridge,	Mass.
66	French Broad,	Tenn.	66	Essex & Champlain,	N. Y.
66	Meredith,	N. H.	66	Savannah River,	S. C.
1790	Mero District,	Tenn.		North Bend,	Ky.
66	Yadkin,	N. C.	66	North District,	66
44	Portsmouth,	Va.	44	South District,	66
46	Hartford,	Con.	1803	Saluda,	S. C.
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2	F	iaynes'	BAPTIST	
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.   Name.	State
A.D.			A.D.	•
1803	Tennessee,	Tenn.	1811 Strait Creek,	Ohio
66	Cumberland,	44	" Muskingum,	66
66	Long Run,	Ky.	1812 St. Lawrence,	N. Y
66	Haldimand,	Can.	" Teay's Valley,	Va.
1804	Lincoln,	Me.	" Pee Dee,	N. C
66	Abington,	Pa.	" Union,	Ky.
66	Appomattox,	Va.	" Mad River,	Ohio
66	Union,	46	1813 Ontario,	N. Y
66		N. C.	" Little River,	_
66	Cape Fear,			Ky.
66	Russell's Creek,	Ky.	1814 Ebenezer, " Flint River	Geo.
	Stockton's Valley,		E HILL TPIACI	Ala.
	Saratoga,	N. Y.	" Franklin,	Ky.
66	Chowan,	N. C.	1815 Hudson River,	N. Y
66	Raleigh,	66	" Buffalo,	66
66	Scioto, No. 1,	Ohio.	" Moriah,	S. C
66	Do. No. 2,	66	1816 Bethlehem,	Ala.
1806	County Line,	N. C.	" Goshen,	Жy.
"	French Broad,	66	" Laughery,	Ia.
"	Red River,	Tenn.	" Blue River,	66
	Elk River,	66	1817 New London,	Con
	Barre,	Vt.	" Lake George,	N. Y
"	Susquehanna,	Pa.	" Steuben,	74. "
66		Va.	" Piedmont,	.Geo.
	Green Brier,			.CreG.
	Mississippi,	Miss.	i uguio,	
	Madison,	N. Y.	AA CSO T GIITIGSSOO	Ten:
66	Black River,		" Powell's Valley,	
66	Edgefield,	S. C.	" Burning Spring,	Ky.
	Dublin,	N. H.	" Missouri,	Mo.
66	Danville,	Vt.	" East Fork,	Ohio
"	Beaver,	Pa.	" Grand River,	46
66	Accomack,	Va.	1818 Salisbury,	N. H
66	Licking,	Ky.	" Genesee,	N. Y
66	Illinois,	m.	" Sunbury,	Geo
66	Wabash,	Ĭa.	" Cahawba,	46
66	White Water, No. 2,	ee trops	" Mount Pleasant,	Mo.
	Cumberland,	Me.	" Worcester,	Mas
	Union,	N. Y.	" Columbia,	Va.
			" Alabama,	Ala.
	Ocmulgee,	Geo.		
	Concord,	Tenn.	riory mu,	Ky.
	South District,	<u>II</u> I.	" Highland,	
	Boston,	Mass.	" Muddy River,	Ill.
	Westfield,	66	" Columbus,	Ohio
66	Franklin,	N. Y.	" Mohican,	66
66	New Jersey,	N. J.	181 Eastern,	Can.
44	Washington,	Va.	" Grand River,	66
66	Gasper River,	Ky.	1820 Bethel,	Ala.

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Date.	Name	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A.D.	74.F 1 (1) 1	A 7	A.D.	# The Ph.	70.0
	Muscle Shoals	Ala.		Pig River,	Va.
66	Pearl River,	Miss.	66	Reedy River,	S. C.
66	Union,	46	" Abbot's Creek,		N. C. Ala.
66	Louisiana,	La.	ł	" Mud Creek,	
66	Concord,	Ky.	66	Shoal Creek,	66
66	Drake's Creek, No. 1,	44	66	Eel River,	Ia.
66	Do. do. No. 2,	66	66	Anglize,	Ohio.
46	Ohio,	Ohio.	1826	Bridgewater,	Pa.
. 66	Will's Creek,	- "	66	Big Ivy,	N. C.
	Northumberland,	Pa.	66	Chattahoochee,	Geo.
66	Parkersburg,	Va.	66	Buttahatchee,	Ala.
"	Brier Creek,	N. C.	66	Hiwassee, No. 2,	Tenn.
66	Huron,	Ohio.	66	Sulphur Fork,	Ky.
	New Brunswick,	N. B.	66	Baptist,	66
1823	Niagara,	N. Y.	66	Campbell County,	66
66	Old Colony,	Mass.	66	Meig's Creek,	Ohio.
66	Salem,	Tenn.	66	Zoar,	66
£È.	Western District,	66	1827	Salem,	Mass.
66	Cuivre,	Mo.	66	Berkshire,	66
66	Flat Rock,	Ia.	66	Cortland,	N. Y.
66	Salem,	66	.66	Monroe,	66
46	Little Pigeon,	66	"	Patterson's Creek,	Va.
66	Chautauque,	N. Y.	66	Mayo,	N. C.
46	French Creek,	Pa.	66	Ocklockonee,	Geo.
66	Mount Zion,	Ala.	66	Pilgrim's Rest,	Ala.
66 '	Hiwassee,	Tenn.	66	Conecuh,	66
66	Boone's Creek,	Ky.	66	Obion,	Tenn.
46	Concord,	Mo.	66	Salem,	Mo.
66	Fishing River,	66	"	Coffee Creek,	Ia.
66	Salt River,	66	"	Danville,	66
66	Sangamon,	III.	66	Michigan,	Mgn.
66	Little Wabash,	"	66	Johnstown,	Can.
1824	Wendall,	Mass.	1828	Waldo,	Me.
66	Oneida,	N. Y.	66	Milford,	N. H.
66	Broome and Tioga,	66	"	Central New Jersey,	N. J.
"	Onondago,	66	"	Ebenezer,	Va.
66	Flint River,	Geo.	"	Washington,	Geo.
66	Yellow River,	66	"	Columbus,	44
46	South Concord,	Ky.	**	Mulberry,	Ala.
66	Bethel,	"	"	Nolachucky,	Tenn.
68	Union,	Ia.	"	Buffalo,	66
66	Liberty,	"	"	Indianapolis,	Ia.
1825	Penobscot,	Me.	66	Salem,	Ohio.
"	Ashford,	Con.	1829	Oxford,	Me.
66	New Haven,	"	66	Genesee River,	N. Y.
66	Lexington,	N. Y.	"	White Oak,	N. C.
				F	

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4		HAYNES'	BAPTIST	
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.   Name.	State.
A.D.		~ ~	A.D.	~
	Twelve Mile River,	S. C.	1833 Concord,	Va.
"	Echaconna,	Geo.	" Salem Union,	"
66	Western,		Contenuies,	N. C.
"	Leaf River,	Miss.	Dear Cleek,	
66	Bethel,	Ill.	Tyger Itiver,	S. C. Geo.
	North District,	Me.	" Bethel, " Coosa River,	Ala.
1090	Kennebec, Worcester,	N. Y.	" Canaan,	A.185.
66	Livingston,	14. T.	" Tuscaloosa,	66
66	Houston,	Geo.	" Sequatchee Valley,	Tenn.
"	Beulah,	Ala.	" Mississippi River,	46 66
66	Sweet Water,	Tenn.	" Salem,	III.
66	Ten Mile,	Ky.	" Tippecanoe,	Īa.
66	Beaver River,	"	1834 Onion River,	Vt.
66	Clark River,	66	" Canisteo,	N. Y.
66	Edwardsville,	Ill.	" Monongahela,	Pa.
66	Apple Creek	66	" James River,	Va.
66	Kaskaskia,	66	" Beulah,	N. C.
66	Spoon River,	66	" Central,	Geo.
66	Morgan County,	46	"Tallassehatchee,	Ala.
66	Shiawassee,	Mgn.	" Duck River,	Tenn.
	Franklin,	Mass.	" Forked Deer,	44
66	Stephentown,	N. Y.	" Cape Girardeau	Mo.
66	Centre,	Pa.	" North Bethel,	<b>"</b>
66	Tar River,	N. C.	" Curry's Praire,	Ia.
"	Clear Creek,	ŢII.	" Ganga,	Ohio.
	William's Creek,	Ia.	1835 Hancock,	Me.
1032	Barnstable,	Mass.	M dentilia ton	
66	Chenango,	N. Y.	TO AL ACTIONS OF	N. Y.
66	Oswego, Seneca,	66	" Wayne, " Delaware River,	N. J.
1 66	Central Union,	Pa.	" Bradford,	Pa.
66	Liberty,	N. C.	" Rappahannock,	Va.
66	Fisher's River,	"	" Broad River,	4 co.
66	Welsh Neck,	S. C.	" Pocatalico,	"
66	Mountain,	Geo.	" Edisto,	S. C.
66	Concord,	La.	" Appalachee,	Geo.
66	West Union,	Ky.	" Chastatee	66
66	Franklin,	Mo.	" Hightower,	66
66	Okaw,	Ill.	" Union,	Ala.
"	Madison,	Ia.	" North River,	64
66	Sugar,	66	" Zion,	Miss.
"	Rocky River,	Ohio.	" Mulberry Gap,	Tenn.
66	St. Joseph's River,	Mgn.	" Little Bethel,	Ky.
	Addison County,	Vt.	" Blue River,	Mo.
66	Sussex,	N. J.	" Salem, No. 2,	III.

TIME OF CHILDREN, WI.						
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.	
A.D.			A.D.			
1835	Brownston,	Ta.	1838	Towalagee,	Geo.	
	Bloomington,	66	66	Ebenezer,	Ala.	
66	White Lick,	66	66	Liberty North,	46	
66	Owl Creek,	Ohio.	66	Liberty South,	66	
46	Seneca,	66	66	Noxubee,	Miss.	
66	Washtenaw,	Mgn.	66	Louisville,	66	
66	Ottawa,	Can.	4	Columbus,	66	
1836	Cattaraugus,	N. Y.	66	Chickasaw,	46	
46	Maryland Union,	Md.	"	Lasacoona,	66	
66	Catawba River,	N. C.	u	Zion's Rest,	44	
66	Lewis Fork,	66	66	Union,	Texas	
66	Ebenezer, No. 2,	Geo.	66	Mount Moriah,	Tenn.	
"	Chattahoochee,	66	66	Otter Creek,	Kу.	
"	Coosa,	"	66	Des Moines,	Io.	
66	Liberty East,	Ala.	66	Wisconsin,	Wn.	
"	Wills Creek,	- 66	66	Colored,	III.	
66	Yallabusha,	Miss.	66	Concord,	66	
66	Saline,	Ark.	66	Lordin,	Ohio.	
66	Round Lick,	Tenn.	66	Maumee River,	66	
66	Central,		1839	Piscataquis,	Me.	
66	Middle District,	Ky.	66	Harmony,	N.Y.	
46	Mount Pleasant, No. 2,	Mo.	66	Lufty River,	N. C.	
66	Springfield,	III.	46	Ocmulgee, No. 2,	Geo.	
66	Bloomfield,	46	66	Pulaski,	66	
66	Separate,	- "	66	Rock Mountain,	66	
66	Northern Indiana,	Ia.	66	Wharley,	66	
	Taunton,	Mass.	66	Salem,	Miss.	
66	Western, No. 2,	Geo.	"	Primitive,	- 66	
44	Oconee,	"	66	Nolachucky, No. 2,	Tenn.	
46	Upatoie,	76	66	East Tennessee,	"	
44	Choctaw,	Miss.	66	Northern,	**	
66	Liberty,	66	"	Liberty,	Ky.	
66	Washington,	Ark.	66	Union,	Mo.	
66	Sweet Water, No. 2,	Tenn.	"	Little Bonne Femme,	"	
66	Stone's River,	66	66	Miami, No. 2,	Ohio.	
66	Liberty,		66	Wooster,	44	
"	McLean,	Ill.	66	Trumbull,	46 78.87	
66	Bethel,	Ia.		Lenawee,	Mgn.	
"	Long Point,	Can.	1840	Mohawk,	N. Y.	
	Fairfield,	Con.	66		N. C.	
"	Clarion,	Pa.	66	Three Fork,		
66	Dan River,	Va.	"	Primitive,	S. C.	
66	Tygart's Valley,	66	66	Lexington,		
66	Salem,	Geo.	66	Ellajah,	Geo.	
66	Rehoboth,	Creo.	66	White River,	Ark.	
	Tallapoosa,	•-		Rocky Bayou,		

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## A CRONOLOGICAL CHART

OF

## BAPTIST CHURCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN. I. ENGLAND.

Date.   Name.   County.	Date.	Name.	County.
A.D.	A.D.		
1600 Salisbury, Wiltshire.	1653		Lincolnshire.
1604 Eyethorne, Kent.	66		Northamptonshire
1607 Smyth's, London.			, Devonshire.
1620 Farrington, Berkshire.	66		Cambridgeshire.
1627 Shrewsbury, 1st, Shrops			is, Dorsetshire.
1628 Hallaton, Leicestershire.	66	Steventon,	Bedfordshire.
1630 Chatham, Kent.	66	Tewkesbur	y, Gloucestershire.
" King's Stanley, Glouce			Somersetshire.
	hire. "		oth, Leicestershire.
" Little Prescott-street, Lon	don. "	Stratiord,	Buckinghamshire
1638 Devonshire Square, Lone		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
1639 Crutched Friars, Londor	1. 1657		Lincolnshire.
1640 Broadmead.	4050		l Road, London.
" Alcester, Warwickshire.	- 1		Worcestershire.
" Bristol, 1st, Somersetshir			Cambridgeshire.
" Newbury, Berkshire.	1000		Ionmouthshire. Bedfordshire.
" Reading, 1st, Berkshire.	1		ertfordshire.
1641 Great St. Helen's, Lond	on. "		Wiltshire.
1644 Red Cross-street, London	L	Towbridge	
" Hook Norton, Oxfordshi  At this date there were	10.		
Baptist Churches about Lo	ndon "	Broughton	Cumberland.
certainly—perhaps more.	46	Chipping N	Vorton, Oxfordshire
1646 Dartmouth, Devonshire.	66	Mill Yard,	London.
" Spalding, 2nd, Lincolns	nire.   "		
1648 Plymouth, 1st, Devonshi	re.	Pagnell,	Buckinghamshire
" Wantage, Berkshire.	"	, ,	erefordshire.
1649 Rewdley, Worcestershire	e.   "		, Lancashire.
1650 Bourton on Cloucester	-l-i	Westbury,	
the Water, Gloucester	snire	(Leigh) 1	wiltshire.
" Devizes 1st. Wiltshire.	land "	Willingha	m, Cambridge
" Newcastle 1st, Northur	nber-		
1651 Cirencester, Gloucesters	hire.   1663	Hill Cliff,	
1652 Abington, Berkshire.	1 66	Kirton, Lin	ncolnshire.
" Hamsterley, Durham.	1664	Mill Yard,	Good- London.
" Kayroon Radfordshire !			
" Llanwenarth, Monm	outh- 1665	Naunton 8	Gloucestershire
" Leominster, nereiorasiii	16.	DVU W,	<b>)</b>
" Upottery, Devonshire.	66		Cambridgeshire.
1653 Ashford, Kent.	1666	Hed Cross	-street, London.
			Cool

8		DAINES	DAPI	191	
Date	. Name.	County.	Date.	Name.	County.
A.D.			A.D.		
166	7 Armsby, Le	icestershire.	1695	Epworth,	Lincolnshire.
167	0 Blunham, I	Bedfordshire.			Northamptonshire.
167	2 Bromsgrove	, Worcestershire.			ick, Yorkshire.
	4 Broad Road		66	Bridlingto	
"	Suffolk-stree	et, "	1699	Ellingham	, Norfolk.
167	5 Alban's-stre	et, Hertfordshire.		Ashford, I	
167	6 Berkhampst	tead, "	"		Leicestershire.
46	Misleton, L	incolnshire	66	March, Ca	ambridgeshire.
167	7 Smarden, 1s	st, Kent.	66	Smarden,	2nd, Kent.
167	8 Hawkhead	Hill, Lancashire.	66	Shiffnall,	Shropshire.
66	Morcat, Ru		"	Southampt	ton, Hampshire.
167	9 Hemel Hem	p- Hertfordshire	"	Sutton in E	Ilms, Leicestershire
	_stead,	<b>)</b>			l, Lancashire.
168	0 Downtown,	2nd, Wiltshire.			h, Shropshire.
168		, Lincolnshire.		Cranbrook	
66		Warwickshire.			Hertfordshire.
	3 Dereham, N				Buckinghamshire.
		Lincolnshire.	"		gh, (Prince's,) "
		Somersetshire.		Burford, O	
	6 Norwich, 5t.	-	66	Chipping,	
"	Yarmouth,				y, Cambridgeshire.
		r, Somersetshire.			Craven, Yorkshire.
"	Tiverton, D		1713		Buckingham-
66	Mill Row, (	Mili- Suffolk.	,,	1st,	shire.
4.00	lenhall,)	•	" • • • • •		Lancashire. [shire.
108	8 Bown, Line	oinsnire.	1714		1st, Buckingham-
66	Fleet,		66		1st, Lancashire.
		antingdonshire.	66	Roud,	Northamptonshire
100	9 Crocton, W.				Torkahira
66	Guilford, Su Luton, Bed		1110	Rawden, Y	Northamptonshire
66	Yoevil, Som				1st, Warwickshire.
169	7976			Worsted, I	
TOS	Broughton,				-street, Southwark.
66	Lymington,	-			ard, London.
	1 Little Wild.	street, London.	"	Bacup, Las	
"	Norwich, 1s		66		ne, Borough, Lon-
	2 Harlow, Es		66	Fairford, L	
100		Huntingdonshire.	1794	Chipping,	<b>)</b>
66	Maze Pond		1.2	Camden	
169		ambridgeshire.	1726		e, Cambridgeshire.
103	Southill, Be		"		Huntingdonshire.
	4 Foxton, Le		1729		Monmouthshire.
100	Gransden,		66		Abbey, Essex.
	(Great,)	Huntingdonshire	1732		1st, Worcestershire
66		kinghamshire.			on, Northamptonsh.
		8		or	Taryan taranana provincia

Data	Name.	County	Doto	Norma	Courte
Date.	I TARILLE.	County.	Date.	Name.	County.
172A	Bratton, W	iltshira	A.D.	Wattisham	Suffalls
1/34	Eagle-stree				Monmouthshire.
[ [	Over, Cam				
	Hull, 1st,		1700	Bramby, Y	eicestershire.
	Eagle-stree	+ Rod)		Needing )	
	Lion Squ	are, CLORGOR.		worth,	Huntingdonshire
1 "		m 1st, Warwicksh.'	66	Staughton,	Bedfordshire.
		, 1st, Wiltshire.		(Little,)	)
		, Somersetshire.		Bessel's Gr	
		Lincolnshire.	66		r, Cornwall.
66		Nothingham-	4	Tenderden,	
45.5	Retford	(shire.		Farsley, Yo	
		Nook, Yorkshire.	66	Scarborough	n, "
	Barton, Lei		46	Gloepy Lar	Yorkshire.
"		Monmouthshire.	4 10	2.1	<i>L</i> '
66		1st, Shropshire.			Ionmouthshire.
1 7 7 0		, Yorkshire.	1 2 2 2		e, Bedfordshire.
	Folkstone,		1772	Colne, Lan	
-4	Graiton-str	eet, London.	66	Maltby, La	
•6	Ipswich, 1s	t, Sunoik.	66		utlandshire.
66	Keppel-stre				nmouthshire.
"	Rye, Susser		1773		are, London.
66		mbridgeshire.	66		ey, Devonshite.
		, Yorkshire.	66	Dean-street	
119%	Goodshaw	Lancashire.	66		ertfordshire. st, Warwickshire.
66	Chapel, Howarth 1	st, Yorkshire.	66		st, warwickshire.
66	Lockerby,			Saffron Wa	
		st, Yorkshire.	46	Shington of	n )
66	Little Alie-	street, London.			Worcestershire
	Potter-stree	•			lorth,) Wiltshire.
44		s, 1st, Kent.	66		1, Nothingham-
	Halifax, Y		,,	3rd,	shire.
	Cowling H		66	Sutton, Cold	l- { Warwickshire.
		Hu: tingdonshire	4	field,	,
66	Woolwich,		1776	Missenden,	) — <u> </u>
1758				(Great,)	(shire.
		Lancashire.	- 66		Ionmouthshire.
66	Bingley, Y				Northamptonshire.
46		uckinghamshire.	4 5 40		dge, Yorkshire.
66		Leicestershire.			m, Berkshire.
66	_ •	- Northampton-			te, Worcestershire
	house,	shire.			Oxfordshire.
46	Leeds, Yor		u		1st, Cambridge-
"	Melborn, I		66		el, London. [shire.
1763	Birchcliffe,	x orkshire.	••	Unurch-st. i	Black Friars, Lond.

10	HAYNES	BAP7	rist
Date.	Name.   County.	Date.	Name.   County.
A. D.		A. D.	
1782	Halifax, 2d, Yorkshire.	1790	Walworth, (East,) London.
66	White's Row, (Portsea) Hamp-	1792	Derby, 2d, Derbyshire.
1783	Loscoe, Derbyshire. [shire.	46	Elland, Yorkshire.
66	Ogden, Lancashire.	66	Willenhall, Staffordshire.
"	Ogden, Lancashire. Road, Wiltshire.	1793	Aylsham, Norfolk.
66	Towcester, Northamptonshire	66	Braybrook, Northamptonshire
"	Tyd, (St. Giles,) Lincolnshire.	66	Battle, Sussex.
1784	Gidding, (Great,) Huntingdonshire.	46	Redale, Yorkshire.
[	(Great,) } Huntinguousime.	"	Boulton, Lancashire. [tershire.
"	Vernon Square, London.	66	Bosworth, (Husband's) Leices-
1785	Row, Middlesex. [don.	46	Derby, 1st, Derbyshire.
66	Black Friars, Church-st., Lon-	66	Hammersmith, Middlesex.
66	Birmingham 2d, Warwick-	1794	Bland-street, London.
66	Caldwell, Derbyshire. [shire.	66	Blanford-street, "
66	Castle Donington, Leicester-	66	Blackley, Yorkshire.
66	Fetter Lane, London. [shire.	66	Bidleston, Suffolk.
ű.	Harston, Cambridgeshire.	66	Leicester, 3d, Leicestershire.
66	Ilkestone, Derbyshire.	66	Pole Moor, Yorkshire.
	Old Ford, Middlesex.	66	Wallingford, Berkshire.
66	Preston, 1st, Lancashire.	1795	Hull, 2d, Yorkshire.
46	Rowley (C) and ) -	66	Shore, " tonshire.
	Stanley, Durham.	1796	Barton, (Earle's,) Northamp-
1786	Breckington, Somersetshire.	66	Bedworth, Warwickshire.
46	Rirmingham )	6.6	Buxton, Lancashire.
,	5th, Warwickshire	66	Gretton, Northamptonshire.
66	Datchel, Buckinghamshire.	66	Somerstown, Middlesex.
66	Eynsford, Kent.	66	Wigan, 1st, Lancashire.
66	Manchester, 1st, Lancashire.	66	Wolverhamton, Northampton-
66	Woolwich, 2d, Kent.	1797	Maidstone, 1st, Kent, Shire.
1787	Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire	66	Stow Market, Suffolk.
66	Thrapstone, Northamptonshire	1798	Ashburton, Devonshire.
46	Chapman's Lade, Wiltshire.	66	Burton, (Lati-) Northampton-
ш	Cosely, 1st, Staffordshire.		mer,) shire.
	Norwich, 2d, Norfolk.	66	Grundisburgh, Suffolk.
1789	Diss, "	46	Harlington, Middlesex.
66	Sutton, Cambridgeshire.	66	Higglescote, Leicestershire.
"	Truro, Cornwall.	66	Pendel Hill, Lancashire.
"	Waddesden Hills, Bucking-		(Sabden,)   Lancasume.
1790	Kingston, Surry. [hamshire.]	66	Sutton Boring \ Nottingham-
46	Langham, Essex.		ham, shire.
46	Loughboro', Leicestershire.		Cradley, Worcestershire.
46	Lockwood, Warwickshire.	66	Liverpool, \ Lancashire.
66	Marborough, Yorkshire.		( AA GISH') )
46	Sandy Lane, Wiltshire.	66	North Shields, Northumber-
66	Bedford, Bedfordshire.	66	Rayleigh, Essex. [land.]
ш	Bottesford, Leicestershire.	1800	Brixham, Devonshire.

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Date.	Name	County.	Date.	Name.	County.
A.D.	1975. on . 1975. 1	مع مع م	A.D.	***********	•
		nund's, Suffolk.	1805	Hillifield a	and Yorkshire.
66		loucestershire.			
66	Liverpool, 2d,		66	Reading, 2d	
66	Martham, Nor		66	Kingston, H	
66	Neots, St., Hu		66	Lessness He	
66	Otley, Suffolk		66	Stratford,	Buchingham-
46	Oundle, North	amptonshire.		(Fenny,)	shire.
66	Rushden, 2d,	ff	66	Swanwich,	Derbyshire.
"	Staley Bridge,		66	Sampford, (	Old,) Essex.
	Brienchly and		66	Wallonswor	th, London.
66	Fakerham, No	orfolk. [Kent.		(Trion-paroc	(U) <i>[</i> ]
66	Ilford, Essex.			Broughton,	Nottinghamshire.
46	St. Peter's, Ke		66	Chester, Ch	
66	Strestham, Ca		66		Buckinghamshire.
66	Wymondham,		46	Owestry, Sh	
	Brentford, (Ne	w,) Middlesex.	1807		y, Monmouth-
66	Burton on Tren	nt, Staffordshire.	"	Asby, Leice	stershire. [shire.
46	Clare, Suffolk.		"	Coseley, 2d,	Staffordshire.
"	Garway, Here	etordshire.	"	Millwood, Y	
66	Guilsborough,	Northampton-	66	Tring, Hert	tordshire.
66		colnshire. [shire	"	Wellingboro	', Northampton-
46	Penn, Rocking		66	Wellington,	Shropshire. [shire
66	Penpoll, Corn	wall.	1808		rwickshire,
66	Penzance, "	1	66	Blaby, Leice	
66	Portsea, Ham		"	Beccles, Sui	
66		St. Day, Corn-	66		w, Hampshire.
"	Rothby, Leice		66		Somersetshire.
<b>"</b>	Salehouse, No.	orioik.	66	Kengsham,	. (° 1)
66	Tredegar, Mo		66	Laxfield, Su	
"	Thorpe, Essex		"		incolnshire.
	Brosely, 2d, S		66	Sutterton,	11 Taff : 1 11
66	Breckham Gr		66	Tottenham,	
"		, Bedfordshire.	66	Walton, Suf	
"	Falmouth, Co	rnwall.	66	Wilburton,	Cambridgeshire.
"	Hosforth, Yor		1	Whitchurch	, Shropshire.
66	Rishworth,	<i>((</i>	"		Eares, Lincoln-
"	Saxlingham,		2	Bethersden,	
"		Monmouthshire.		Borough Gr	
"	Edlington, W			Charsfield,	
	Beeston, Nott	ıngnamşnıre.	66	ives, St., Hi	untingdonshire.
"	Bristol, 3d, So		"	Newport, (1	sle { Hampshire.
" "	Helston, Corn				
66		ckinghamshire.	"		ambridgeshire.
4	Quordon, Lei		66		Tees, Durham.
"	Sheffield, Yor		"		street, London.
1805	Bugbrook, No	rtnamptonsbire.	1810	Blaenason,	Monmouthshire.
11					

12	HAINES	DALI	. IS I
Date.	Name. County.	Date.	Name.   County.
A.D.		A.D.	
1810	Bottisham ) Cambridgeshire		Lowestoft, Suffolk.
	Lode, Cambridgeshire.	66	Ripley, Surrey.
44	Belper, Derbyshire.	66	Street, Somersetshire.
66	Bromwich, Staffordshire.	66	Weymouth, Dorsetshire.
66	Crayford, Kent.	1814	Birmingham, Warwickshire.
66	Duffield, Derbyshire.	66	Bloxham, Oxfordshire.
66	Eye, Suffolk. [shire.	66	Deal, Kent.
66	Haddenham, Buckingham-	66	Downend, Gloucestershire.
66	Huncoates, Lancashire.	64	Formuth (St.)
66	Idle, Yorkshire.		Peter's,) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
66	Kenninghill, Norfolk.	66	Laverton, Somersetshire.
66	Keighley, Yorkshire. [shire.	66	Staley Bridge, Leicestershire.
66	Kislingbury, Northampton-	66	Taunton, Somersetshire.
66	Manchester, 2d, Lancashire.	66	Thurlaston, Leicestershire.
66	Newark on	66	Westoning, Bedfordshire.
	Trent, Nottinghamshire	66	Woolston, Warwickshire.
66	Netherton, Worcestershire.	1815	Audlem, Cheshire.
. 66	Sutton, Suffolk.	66	Bellericay, Essex.
66	Uffculun, Devonshire.	66	Byfleet, Weybridge.
66	Westbury, (Leigh,) Wiltshire.	"	Goswell-st. Pond, London.
66	Winchomb, Gloucestershire.	"	Hadleigh, Suffolk.
1811		66	Holy Cross, Staffordshire.
66	Bythorne, Huntingdonshire.	66	Loughborough, Leicestershire
66	Draycott, Warwickshire.	66	Oldbury, Shropshire.
66	Haslington, Lancashire.	66	Pill, Somersetshire. [shire.
66	Natishead, Norfolk.	66	Pont-rhyd-yr-un, Monmouth-
66	Forton (Portsea,) Hampshire	66	Dammar St /West )
46	Southwell, Nottinghamshire.		minster.) London
66	Warminster, Wiltshire.	66	Skinners' Bottom, Cornwall.
66	Widborn, "	66	Wem, Shropshire.
1812	Adringham, Suffolk.	66	Wells, Somersetshire.
66	Aldborough, "	1816	Bradninch, Devonshire.
66	Atwood, Worcestershire.	66	Framlington, Norfolk.
. "	Ensham, Oxfordshire.	46	Loughton, Essex.
66	Haddenham, Cambridgeshire.	66	Oldham, Lancashire.
66	Harrow on tha	66	Quainton, Buckinghamshire.
	Hill, Middlesex.	66	Toddington, Bedfordshire.
66	Highgate, "	61	Uckfield, Sussex.
66	Northall, Buckinghamshire.	66	Wadhurst, "
66	Ebenezer, Northampson-	1817	
	(Portsea,) shire.	66	Barstaple, Devonshire.
44	Poplar, Middlesex.	66	Beaulieu, Hampshire.
66	Shrewstown, 1st, Wiltshire.	66	Boddict, Oxfordshire. [shire.
1813	Carlton Road, Norfolk.	66	Camps, (Castle,) Cambridge-
66	Gloucester, Gloucestershire.	46	Cherterfield, Derbyshire.
64	Kingshill, Buckinghamshire.	ш	Crediton, Devonshire.
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Date.	Name.	County.	Date.	Name.	County.
A.D.			A.D.		1
	Chelsea, (P	ar-) were the		Mansfield.	Nottinghamshire.
	awise W.			Melham, Y	
66		Somersetshire.	"6		, Monmouthshire.
66		Ionmouthshire.	66		n, Nottingham-
66		Northamptonshire		2d,	shire.
66		treet, London.	"	Norton, (St	
66	Humanby,			Philip's,)	" Somersetshire.
46	Inskip, Lar		`66		Cambridgeshire.
66		loucestershire.	66		Ionmouthshire.
44		erefordshire.	66	-	rpe, Northamton-
66	Minsterley	and )	66	Ross, Herei	
	Snailbeac		66	Rolaw, Shr	- L
46		Ionmouthshire.	66		lerefordshire.
66		2d, Northumber-	"6		Heath, Worcester-
46	Stadbrook,		1820		cestershire. [shire.
"		, Herefordshire.	66		ton, Shropshire.
1818		nmouthshire.	"		Leicestershire.
66		Ionmouthshire.	.6		e, Kent Road, Lon-
66		Lincolnshire.	66	Barton, Bee	
66	Culstock, C		66		Somersetshire.
66		Monmouthshire.	66		Leicestershire.
66		raven, Yorkshire.	66		Worcestershire.
66		Devonshire.	"	Chesham,	Buckingham-
٤ ٤		thamptonshire.		2d,	shire.
66		Buckinghamshire.	66		, Somersetshire.
4	Hampstead	, Middlesex.	"		Wood, Shropshire.
46	Ragland, M	Íonmouthshire.	66	Foulsham,	
44		lds, 1st, Durham.	66		d, Cornwall.
46	Somersham	. Huntingdonshire	6.	Hanley, St	affordshire.
66	Stoke, (Nev	wing- \ Middlesex.	66	Homerton	Row, London.
	wii, j	)	66		h, Cheshire.
66	Soho, Oxfo	rd-street, London.	66	Liverpool,	3d, Lancashire.
66		sh- Nottingham-	66	Limpley S	troke, Wiltshire.
	field, 1st,	) (shire.	66	Maidstone,	
66	Torporley,	Cheshire.	66	Napton, W	arwickshire.
66	Walsham le	e Willows, Suffolk	66	Netherton,	66
66	Workswort	h, Derbyshire.	66		Bd, Norfolk.
1819	Avering, G	loucestershire.	66	Northampt	on, Nothampton-
66	Brentford,	(Old,) Middlesex.		_2d,	shire.
66	Chattiers, 2	2d, Cambridgeshire			rch, Herefordshire.
66	Caerwent,	Monmouthshire.	"	Thornhill,	
66	Fleckrey, I	Lincolnshire.		Bacup, La	
"	Greenford,	Middlesex.	66	Bideford, I	
66	Highbridge	e, Somersetshire.	66		Yorkshire.
66	Lineholm,	Yorkshire.	66	Haworth,	
66		nmouthshire.	66	Heckington	n, Lincolnshire.
<u> </u>			***************************************	-	

A.D.  1821 Lambeth, (Gray's } Surrey.  W. Waldringfield, Suffolk.  Waldringfield, Suffolk.  Waldringfield, Suffolk.  Whittlesea, Whittlesea, Whittlesea, Whittlesea, Whittlesea, Whittlesea, Waldringfield, Suffolk.  Bardwell, 2d, Yorkshire.  Bradvell, 2d, Yorkshire.  Brighton, Northamptonshire.  Chelsea, West.  Westhy, Somersetshire.  Corena, Somersetshire.  Corena, Somersetshire.  Corena, Somersetshire.  Nettering, 2d, Northampton- Leicester, 4th, Leicestershire.  Waldringfield, Suffolk.  Wardenst, Somersetshire.  Wardenst, Somersetshire.  Wardenst, Sohon, Northamptonhire.  Cathesea, West.  Mesalon, Yorkshire.  Watton, Yorkshire.  Watton, Yorkshire.  Storham, Suffolk.  Watton, Yorkshire.  Watton, Yorkshire.  Watton, Yorkshire.  Watton, Y	Date	Name.	County.	Date.	Name.	County.
1821 Lambeth, (Gray's W.)  "Manchester, 5th, Lancashire. "Slack Lane, Yorkshire. "Shilton, Leicestershire. "Towbridge, 2d, Wiltshire. 1822 Aldwinckle, Northampton. "Blacton, Norfolk. [shire. "Crendon.] Buckinghamshire. "Crendon.] Buckinghamshire. "Crendon, Buckinghamshire. "Kingsthorpe, Northampton. "Kilham, Yorkshire. [shire. "Lincoln, 2d, Lincolnshire. "Osset Common, Yorkshire. "Suaffham, Norfolk. "Sutton on } Nottinghamshire. "Winchester, Hampshire. "Bourton on Trent, Stafford. "Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire. "Cotesby, Norfolk. "Coventry, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire. "Cotesby, Norfolk. "Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. "Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on } Oxfordshire. "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Miffeld, Xnorfolk. "Brizbour, Clees,) Kent. "Bradour, Llees, Kent. "Bradour, Elees, Kent. "Bradford, 2d, "Beaulah, Monmouthshire. "Chalsea, West brighting, Northamptonshire. "Chelsea, West brighting, Miffeld, Sussex. "Chatham, 2d, Kent. "Matton, Yorkshire. "Matton, Yorkshire. "Stord, 2d, Oxfordshire. "Stord, Worcestershire. "Blaenason, Monmouthshire. "Entering, 2d, Oxfordshire. "Blaenason, Monmouthshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Laneashire. "Miffeld, Sussex. "Chatham, Norfolk. "Tipton, Warw		a conste	An might 1		00 A min 40 A, 1	41.
***Manchester, 5th, Lancashire.**  ***Slack Lane, Yorkshire.**  ***Shitton, Leicestershire.**  ***Teignmouth, Devonshire.**  **Towbridge, 2d, Wiltshire.**  **Brabourne, (Lees,) Kent.**  **Bardwell, Suffolk.**  **Brabourne, (Lees,) Kent.**  **Bradwell, Suffolk.**  **Bradford, 2d, **Sussex.**  **Chaltam, Vorkshire.**  **Brighton, 2d, Sussex.**  **Chelsea, West.**  **Corsham, Viltshire.**  **Corsham, Wiltshire.**  **Earle, (Soham.) Suffolk.**  **Corsham, Vorkshire.**  **Earle, (Soham.) Suffolk.**  **Corsham, Vorkshire.**  **Matton, Yorkshire.**  **Morthamptonshire.**  **Matton, Yorkshire.**  **Morthamptonshire.**  **Storham, Suffolk.**  **Trimsby, Lincolnshire.**  **Coleman's Green, Hertford.**  **Trimsby, Lincolnshire.**  **Morthamptonshire.**  **Morthamptonshire.**	A.D.	Lambath (	Grav's)	I	Wardenet	Soho London
"Manchester, 5th, Lancashire. "Slack Lane, Yorkshire. "Shilton, Leicestershire. "Teignmouth, Devonshire. "Towbridge, 2d, Wiltshire. 1822 Aldwinckle, Northampton. "Blacton, Norfolk. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. "Crendon, Buckinghamshire. "Creak, (South,) Norfolk. "Creak, (South,) Norfolk. "Crigglestone, Yorkshire. "Dover, Kent. "Kenilworth, Warwickshire. "Kingsthorpe, Northampton. "Kilham, Yorkshire. [shire. "Lincoln, 2d, Lincolnshire. "Suaffham, Norfolk. "Sutton on Nottinghamshire. "Winchester, Staffordshire. "Winstone, Gloucestershire. "Winstone, Gloucestershire. "Winstone, Gloucestershire. "Winchester, Hampshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Bourton on Trent, Stafford. "Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire. "Cotesby, Norfolk. "Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. "Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on Oxfordshire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Miffield, Yorkshire. "Itoton, Warwickshire. "Miffield, Yorkshire. "Earle, (Soham,) Suffolk. "Ea	IGAT	W )	Surrey.			
"Slack Lane, Yorkshire. "Shilton, Leicestershire. "Towbridge, 2d, Wiltshire. 1822 Aldwinckle, Northampton. "Blacton, Norfolk. [shire. "Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. "Crendon, } Buckinghamshire. "Crendon, } Buckinghamshire. "Creak, (South,) Norfolk. "Creak, (South,) Norfolk. "Crigglestone, Yorkshire. "Dover, Kent. "Kenilworth, Warwickshire. "Kingsthorpe, Northampton. "Kilham, Yorkshire. [shire. "Lincoln, 2d, Lincolnshire. "Osset Common, Yorkshire. "Suaffham, Norfolk. "Sutton on } Nottinghamshire. "Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. "Winstone, Gloucestershire. "Winstone, Gloucestershire. "Winchester, Hampshire. "Winchester, Hampshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Woodford, Northamptonshire. "Beaulah, Monmouthshire. "Creak, (South,) Norfolk. "Brighton, 2d, Sussex. "Chatham, 2d, Kent. "Corsham, Wiltshire. "Earle, (Soham.) Suffolk. "Headon, Yorkshire. "Matton, Yorkshire. "Matton, Yorkshire. "Montacute, Somersetshire. "Montacute, Somersetshire. "Montacute, Somersetshire. "Montacute, Somersetshire. "Storham, Suffolk. "Stroud, Gloucestershire. "Storham, Suffolk. "Tipton, Warwickshire. "Storham, Suffolk. "Tipton, Warwickshire. "Blaenason, Monmouthshire. "Coleman's Green, Hertford. "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Coleman's Green, Hertford. "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Hatton, (East.) "Indian. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Storham, Suffolk. "Stroud, Gloucestershire. "Blaenason, Monmouthshire. "Coleman's Green, Hertford. "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, North	66		. 5th. Lancashire	"		
" Shilton, Leicestershire. " Teignmouth, Devonshire. " Towbridge, 2d, Wiltshire. 1822 Aldwinckle, Northampton. " Blacton, Norfolk. [shire. " Crendon, { Buckinghamshire. (Long.) } " Creak, (South.) Norfolk. " Crigglestone, Yorkshire. " Dover, Kent. " Kenilworth, Warwickshire. " Lincoln, 2d, Lincolnshire. " Lincoln, 2d, Lincolnshire. " Suaffham, Norfolk. " Sutton on { Nottinghamshire. " Winstone, Gloucestershire. " Winstone, Gloucestershire. " Winchester, Hampshire. " Winchester, Hampshire. " Woodford, Northamptonshire. 1823 Amersham, 2d, Buckingham. " Belper, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire. " Woodford, Northamptonshire. 1823 Amersham, 2d, Buckingham. " Belper, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire. " Cotesby, Norfolk. " Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. " Dunmow, Essex. " Henley on { Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire.} " Cotesby, Norfolk. " Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. " Dunmow, Essex. " Henley on { Oxfordshire. " Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. " Macclesfield, Cheshire. " Magdalene, Lincolnshire. " Magdalene, Lincolnshire. " Norwich, 4th, Norfolk. " Maria-la-bonne, { Hampshire.				1824		
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<ul> <li>Winstone, Gloucestershire.</li> <li>Winchester, Hampshire.</li> <li>Woodford, Northamptonshire.</li> <li>Belper, 2d, Buckingham.</li> <li>Belper, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire.</li> <li>Bourton on Trent, Stafford.</li> <li>Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire.</li> <li>Cotesby, Norfolk.</li> <li>Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire.</li> <li>Dunmow, Essex.</li> <li>Henley on Cotestershire.</li> <li>Henley on Macclesfield, Cheshire.</li> <li>Macclesfield, Cheshire.</li> <li>Magdalene, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, Ath, Norfolk.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, Ath, Norfolk.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, Ath, Norfolk.</li> <li>Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.</li> <li>Sonth Shields, 2d, Durham.</li> <li>Lyston, Queens- Warwick-</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Perriton, Somersetshire.</li> <li>Rowborough,</li> <li>Stroud, Gloucestershire.</li> <li>Blaenason, Monmouthshire.</li> <li>Canterbury, Kent. [shire.</li> <li>Coleman's Green, Hertford-</li> <li>Trimsby, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire.</li> <li>Milton, Northamptonshire.</li> <li>Mirfield, Yorkshire.</li> <li>Preston, Lancashire.</li> <li>Mirfield, Yorkshire.</li> <li>Preston, Cambridgeshire.</li> <li>Staines, Middlesex.</li> <li>Shelford, Cambridgeshire.</li> <li>Westbury, Wiltshire.</li> </ul>	4.0		<b>'</b>			
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Windlestell, Hampshire.  Woodford, Northamptonshire.  Belper, 2d, Buckingham.  Belper, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire.  Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire.  Cotesby, Norfolk.  Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire.  Dunmow, Essex.  Henley on Coxfordshire.  Thames, Oxfordshire.  Macclesfield, Cheshire.  Magdalene, Lincolnshire.  Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire.  Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire.  Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.  South Shields, 2d, Durham.  Lyston, Queens- Warwick-  Woodford, Northamptonshire.  Storham, Suffolk.  Tipton, Warwickshire.  Blaenason, Monmouthshire.  Canterbury, Kent. [shire.  Coleman's Green, Hertford-  Trimsby, Lincolnshire.  Hatton, (East.)  Liverpool, 4th, Laneashire.  Milton, Northamptonshire.  Mirfield, Yorkshire.  Preston, Lancashire.  Westbury, Wiltshire.						
**Stordam, Calculation of the control of the contro						
<ul> <li>Belper, 2d, Derbyshire. [shire]</li> <li>Bourton on Trent, Stafford-</li> <li>Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire]</li> <li>Cotesby, Norfolk.</li> <li>Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire.</li> <li>Dunmow, Essex.</li> <li>Henley on Acclesfield, Cheshire.</li> <li>Macclesfield, Cheshire.</li> <li>Magdalene, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, Ath, Norfolk.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, Chortsea,</li> <li>Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.</li> <li>Lyston, Queens- Warwick-</li> <li>Blaenason, Monmouthshire.</li> <li>Canterbury, Kent. [shire.</li> <li>Coleman's Green, Hertford-</li> <li>Trimsby, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Hatton, (East.)</li> <li>Lekford, Buckinghamshire.</li> <li>Milton, Northamptonshire.</li> <li>Mirfield, Yorkshire.</li> <li>Preston, Lancashire.</li> <li>Pin Mill, Suffolk.</li> <li>Staines, Middlesex.</li> <li>Shelford, Cambridgeshire.</li> <li>Westbury, Wiltshire.</li> </ul>						
"Bourton on Trent, Stafford- "Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire." "Cotesby, Norfolk. "Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. "Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on Oxfordshire. "Thames, Oxfordshire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Blaenason, Monmouthshire. "Canterbury, Kent. [shire. "Canterbury, Kent. [shire. "Canterbury, Kent. [shire. "Canterbury, Kent. [shire. "Liverpool, 4th, Incolnshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Chamberwell, Surrey. [shire." "Cotesby, Norfolk." "Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire." "Dunmow, Essex." "Henley on Oxfordshire." "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire." "Macclesfield, Cheshire." "Macclesfield, Cheshire." "Magdalene, Lincolnshire." "Norwich, 4th, Norfolk." "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire." "Preston, Lancashire." "Milton, Northamptonshire." "Milton, Northamptonshire." "Milton, Northamptonshire." "Mirfield, Yorkshire." "Preston, Lancashire." "Preston, Lancashire." "South Shields, 2d, Durham." "Shelford, Cambridgeshire." "Westbury, Wiltshire."						
"Cotesby, Norfolk. "Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. "Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on Oxfordshire. "Thames, Oxfordshire. "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "(Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Blisworth, Northamptonshire. "Canterbury, Kent. [shìre. "Canterbury, Kent. [shìre. "Liverpool, Hertford- "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Mirfield, Yorkshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Coventry, 2d, Warwickshire. "Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on Oxfordshire. Thames, Oxfordshire. "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Coleman's Green, Hertford- "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Mirfield, Yorkshire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Dunmow, Essex. "Henley on Oxfordshire. "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "(Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Coleman's Green, Hertford- "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Mirfield, Yorkshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. "Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. "(Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Trimsby, Lincolnshire. "Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Mirfield, Yorkshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Staines, Middlesex. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Norwich, 4th, Norfolk. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. (Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Ickford, Buckinghamshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.						
"Leicester, 5th, Leicestershire. "Macclesfield, Cheshire. "Magdalene, Lincolnshire. "Norwich, 4th, Norfolk. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. (Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Ickford, Buckinghamshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Milton, Northamptonshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.	••	Thomas	Oxfordshire.	l .		
<ul> <li>Macclesfield, Cheshire.</li> <li>Magdalene, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Morwich, 4th, Norfolk.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, (Portsea,)</li> <li>Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.</li> <li>South Shields, 2d, Durham.</li> <li>Lyston, Queens- Warwick-</li> <li>Liverpool, 4th, Lancashire.</li> <li>Milton, Northamptonshire.</li> <li>Preston, Lancashire.</li> <li>Pin Mill, Suffolk.</li> <li>Staines, Middlesex.</li> <li>Shelford, Cambridgeshire.</li> <li>Westbury, Wiltshire.</li> </ul>	44	22 20 00 00 00 0		1		
<ul> <li>Magdalene, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Norwich, 4th, Norfolk.</li> <li>Maria-la-bonne, (Portsea,)</li> <li>Hampshire.</li> <li>Rowley Regis, Staffordshire.</li> <li>South Shields, 2d, Durham.</li> <li>Lyston, Queens- Warwick-</li> <li>Milton, Northamptonshire.</li> <li>Preston, Lancashire.</li> <li>Pin Mill, Suffolk.</li> <li>Staines, Middlesex.</li> <li>Shelford, Cambridgeshire.</li> <li>Westbury, Wiltshire.</li> </ul>					Livernool	th I anashira
"Norwich, 4th, Norfolk. "Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. (Portsea,) Hampshire. "Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Mirfield, Yorkshire. "Preston, Lancashire. "Pin Mill, Suffolk. "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.					Milton No	rui, Laucasiii.
" Maria-la-bonne, Hampshire. (Portsea,) Hampshire. " Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. " South Shields, 2d, Durham. " Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- " Preston, Lancashire. " Pin Mill, Suffolk. " Staines, Middlesex. " Shelford, Cambridgeshire. " Westbury, Wiltshire.				Į.		
(Portsea,) { Hampshire. (Portsea,) { Hampshire. (Portsea,) { Pin Mill, Suffolk. { Staines, Middlesex. (South Shields, 2d, Durham. (Shelford, Cambridgeshire. { Westbury, Wiltshire. } }			nna .			
"Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. "South Shields, 2d, Durham. "Lyston, Queens-) Warwick- "Staines, Middlesex. "Shelford, Cambridgeshire. "Westbury, Wiltshire.	• •		Hampshire.	l		
" South Shields, 2d, Durham. " Lyston, Queens- ) Warwick- " Westbury, Wiltshire.	66		<b>)</b>	l		
" Lyston, Queens- Warwick- " Westbury, Wiltshire.				1		
		Luston On	one Wernick	l		
MATA , I SUITE ! A ANALOGOUS AT ANALOGOUS PROPERTION						
- Application of the Control of the		wate,	, famie.	1	AL MOUNTAIN	AT ATAMOORGISHING.

A.D.  1826 Ashburne, Derbyshire.  "Berwick, Wiltshire. "Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. "Corton, Wiltshire. "Gravesend, Kent. "Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. "Goitre, Manmouthshire. "A.D.  1828 Rumbe in Ressendale, "Tedbury, Herefordshire. "Pontsbury, Shropshire. "Rumney, Monmouthshire. "Shrewsbury, Shropshire.	Date.	Name.	County.	Date.	Name. County.
"Berwick, Wiltshire. "Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. "Corton, Wiltshire. "Gravesend, Kent. "Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. "sendale, Tedbury, Herefordshire. "Pontsbury, Shropshire. "Rumney, Monmouthshire. "Shrewsbury, Shropshire.		,		A.D.	
"Berwick, Wiltshire. "Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. "Corton, Wiltshire. "Gravesend, Kent. "Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. "sendale, Tedbury, Herefordshire. "Pontsbury, Shropshire. "Rumney, Monmouthshire. "Shrewsbury, Shropshire.	1826	Ashburne, Der	byshire.	1828	Rumbe in Res. ) Torsashing
<ul> <li>Boxmoor, Hertfordshire.</li> <li>Corton, Wiltshire.</li> <li>Gravesend, Kent.</li> <li>Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.</li> <li>Tedbury, Herefordshire.</li> <li>Pontsbury, Shropshire.</li> <li>Rumney, Monmouthshire.</li> <li>Shrewsbury, Shropshire.</li> </ul>		Berwick, Wilt	shire.		sendale, Lancasnire.
" Corton, Wiltshire. " Gravesend, Kent. " Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. " Shrewsbury, Shropshire. " Rumney, Monmouthshire. " Shrewsbury, Shropshire.	66	Boxmoor, Her	tfordshire.	66	Tedbury, Herefordshire.
"Gravesend, Kent. "Rumney, Monmouthshire. "Shrewsbury, Shropshire.	66	Corton, Wilts	nire.	66	
	66			66	
	66	Gainsborough	Lincolnshire.	66	
	66	Goitre, Monm		66	Towington )
" Hadlow, Kent. (Great.)	66	Hadlow, Kent	•	l	(Great.) Devousine.
" Heaton, Yorkshire. " Woodstock, Oxfordshire.	66			"	Woodstock, ? O. C. 111
" Masham, " (New,) Surfordshire.	66	Masham, "			(New,) '} Oxiordanire.
" Mersham, Norfolk.   1829 Chagford, Derbyshire. [shire	66	Mersham, Nor	folk.	1829	
	46	Wigan, 2d, La	ncashire.		Cuddington, Buckingham-
	1827			66	Downham, Cambridgeshire.
"Burnley, Lancashire. "Freckingham, "	66			66	Freckingham, "
" Cubeley, Gloucestershire. " Ipswich, 2d, Suffolk.	66			"	
" Folly Cross, Devonshire. " Netherseal, Warwickshire.	66	Folly Cross, D	evonshire.	66	
	66			"	Northampton-street, London.
" Stratford-upon- \ Warwick-   " Shefford, Bedfordshire.	66			66	Shefford, Bedfordshire.
Avon, Shire. Stourbridge, Worcestershire		Avon,	shire.	66	Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
" Sopley, Hampshire.   " Sunning Hill, Berkshire.	66	Sopley, Hamp	shire.	66	Sunning Hill, Berkshire.
" Stockwell, Surrey. " Wincanton, Somersetshire.	66	Stockwell, Su	rrey.	66	Wincanton, Somersetshire.
" West Drayton, Middlesex. 1830 Aston Clinton, Buckingham	66	West Drayton	, Middlesex.	1830	Aston Clinton, Buckingham-
	46	Yarcombe, De	vonshire.	66	
1828 Addlestone, Surrey. " Chelsea, College-st., Middle	1828	Addlestone, S	urrey.	66	Chelsea, College-st., Middle-
	66	Anmore, Ham	pshire.	66	
" Clayton, Yorkshire. " Marazion, Cornwall.	Çt			66	Marazion, Cornwall.
" Curry, (North)   Somerset-   " Manchester, 4th, Lancashire	4.	Curry, (North)	) Somerset-	66	Manchester, 4th, Lancashire.
Shoreditch, Shire. Salter's Hall, London.		Shoreditch,	shire.		Salter's Hall, London.
" Downburn Com- Hampshire " Sidmouth, Devonshire. " Tittlehall, Norfolk.	66	Downburn Con	n- ) Homoshine	"	Sidmouth, Devonshire.
mon,   Tampshire   "Tittlehall, Norfolk.		mon,	Trambantie	66	Tittlehall, Norfolk.
	66	Landbeach, C	ambridgsehire.	1	Uxbridge, Middlesex. [shire.
" Langley, Essex. 1831 Henley in Arden, Warwick	66	Langley, Esse	x.	1831	Henley in Arden, Warwick-

#### COUNTY CHART

OF

## BAPTIST CHURCHES AND PASTORS IN ENGLAND,

FOR FORTY YEARS INCLUSIVE

OF A.D.

1790, 1811, 1823 and 1831.

Date.	County.	Churches.	Pas- tors.	Date.	County.	Churches.	Pas- tors.
A. D.				A. D.		manages 4-10-40-44 classifications.	
1790	Bedfordshire,	17	14	1790	Dorsetshire,	3	3
1811	"	18	16	1811	46	4	4
1823	46	20	20	1823	66	5	5
1830	66	22	19	1830	"	6	5
1790	Berkshire,	6			Durham,	2	2
1811	66	9	17	1811	66	4	2
1823	46	9	9	1823	66	5	2
1830	66	12		1830	46	10	8
1790	Buckinghamshi	re, 9	9	1790	Essex,	10	9
1811	~~	14		1811	66	16	15
1823	46	26	21	1823	66	21	18
1830	66	32	27	1830		27	23
1790	Cambridgeshire		4	1790	Gloucestershire,	17	13
1811	"	7	4	1811	66	19	16
1823	<b>66</b>	20	16	1823	66	24	20
1830	66	29	22	1830	46	31	27
1790	Cheshire,	3	1		Hampshire,	8	7
1811	66	1	1	1811	76	14	13
1823	66	. 4	4	1823	<b>6</b> 6		22
1830	"	7	5	1830	"	34	
1790	Cornwall,	2	1		Herefordshire,	2	2
1811	66	7	5	1811	66	3	2
1823	46	10	7	1823	66	6	6
1830	46	13	10	1830	66	11	9
	Cumberland,	2	2		Hertfordshire,	9	9
1811	<b>«</b>	2	2	1811	46	8	7
1823	46	2	2	1823	Ç¢.	14	12
1830	66	1	1	1830	66	16	
1790	Derbyshire,	2	2		Huntingdonshire		1
1811	66	3	3	1811	66	12	9
1823	66	4	4	1823	66	13	12
1830	66	16	1	1830		13	12
1790	Devonshire,	11		11	Kent,		15
1811	46	16		1811	66		24
1823	46	30	24	1823	66	33	
1830	66	41	33	1830	64	36	31

		h-Willemann					
Date.	County.	Churches.	Pas- tors.	Date.	County.	Churches.	Pas- tors.
1790	Lancashire,	15	11	1823	Rutlandshire,	1	1
1811	66	20	16	1830	"	2	2
1823	66	30	22	1790	Shropshire,	4	2
1830	66	36	31	1811	<b>4</b>	7	6
1790	Leicestershire,	7	5	1823	EG	14	10
1811	"	7	7	1830	66	17	14
1823	66	9	8	1790	Somersetshire,	15	
1830	64	33	26	1811	66	19	
	Lincolnshire,	4	2	1823	66	30	26
1811	66	8	6	1830	66	41	36
1823	66	1	8		Staffordshire.	2	3
1830	46	36	25	1811	66	5	5
	Middlesex,	3	1	1823	64	13	9
1811	"	12	9	1830	64	36	14
1822	66	17			Suffolk,	2	2
1830	**	26	18	1811	GG GG	19	18
	London & South			1823	66	32	26
1811	110H40H 60 1504tH	wais, 25	24	1830	66	37	30
1823	46 66	32	33		Surrey,	2	1
1830	<b>(</b> (	38		1811	Surrey,	8	5
	Monmouthshire.				66		_
1811	moninoa manine	13		1823	66	15	
1823	- 46			1830	•	17	11
	46	24			Sussex,	8	7
1830		35	1	1811	66	11	
	Norfolk,	11	,	1823	46 .	14	. 8
1811	66	19		1830		13	12
1823	46	31		8	Warwickshire,	7	6
1830	-	38		1811	<b>66</b>	9	8
	Northamptonshi		18	1823	<b>*</b>	16	
1811	66	26		1830	Ť	29	20
1823	4	28		1	Wiltshire,	13	7
1830	•	41	36	1811		20	13
	Northumberland		0	1823	<i>\$6</i>	27	23
1811	66	4	4	1830	(f	37	32
1823		3	3	1	Woroestershire,	13	9
1830	66 Thy 44* T 1 1 1	4	3	1811	4		18
	Nottinghamshir		2	1823	46		19
1811	4	5	5	1830			16
1823	66	6	5		Yorkshire,	28	
1730	4	15	13	1711	66	35	
	Oxfordshire,	5	4	1823	66	38	
1811	46	6	5	1830	46	48	48
1823	66	. 9 <sup>1</sup>	8	1790	Total in Englar	nd, 316	255
1830	46	14	1	1811	46		406
	Rutlandshire,	1.	1	1823	66		594
1811	66	1		1830			798
			_				

#### CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

OF

### BAPTIST CONVENTIONS AND GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS

IN

#### AMERICA.

Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A.D.			A.D.		
1814	American Baptist	} U.S.A.	1829	New Jersey,	N. J.
	Triennial Conv.,	O.S.A.	1831	Michigan,	Mgn.
1820	South Carolina,	S. C.	1832	Kentucky,	Ky.
1821	New-York,	N. Y.		Indiana,	Ia.
	Georgia,	Geo.		Tennessee,	$\mathbf{Tenn}$ .
	Mississippi,	Miss.	66	General Convent	tion of ? Cin.
	Connecticut,	Con.		Western Bapti	
	Virginia,	Va.	1834	Illinois,	III.
	Alabama,	Ala.		Nova Scotia,	New )
	Maine,	Me.		Brunswick,	and > N. S.
	Massachussetts,	Mass.		Prince Edward	l's,
	Vermont,	$\mathbf{Vt.}$	1845		ptist )
	Rhode Island,	R. I.		Triennial Conv.	
	New Hampshire,		1848	Arkansas,	Ark.
	Ohio,	Ohio.	66	Texas,	Tex.
	Pennsylvania,	Pa.	1849	Canada Baptist	Union.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

ΛP

# BAPTIST CHURCHES IN AMERICA,

CONSTITUTED BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

Date. Name.	State.	Date. Name.	State.
A.D.		A.D.	auts. TP
1638 Dover,	N. H.	1680 South Kingston,	R. I.
1639 Providence,	R. I.	1682 Kittery,	Me.
1644 Newport, 1st,	66	1683 Charleston,	S. C.
1656 Do. 2d,	66	1684 Cold Spring,	Pa.
1663 Swansea, 1st,	Mass.	1685 Tiverton, 1st,	<b>R</b> . I.
1665 Boston, 1st,	46	1688 Middletown,	N. J.
" North Kingston,	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{I}.$	1689 Lower Dublin,	Pa.
1671 Newport, 7th Day,	66	" Piscataway,	N. J.

Coogle

A.D.   1690 Cohansey,   1693 Swansea, 2d,   Mass.   1743 East Greenwich,   R. I.   1743 Copecon,   1743 Copecon,   1744 Copecon,   1745 Copecon,   1745 Copecon,   1746 Copecon,   1747 Copecon,   1748 Copecon,   1749 Cope	Date.   Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State
1690   Cohansey,   1693   Swansea, 2d,   Mass.   1698   Philadelphia, 1st,   Pa.   1701   Welsh Tract,   Del.   Con.   Waterford,   W			-		
1693 Swansea, 2d,   Mass.   1698 Philadelphia, 1st,   Pa.   1701 Welsh Tract,   Del.   1705 Groton,   Con.   Waterford,   " Waterford,   " Waterford,   " Waterford,   " Waterford,   " Worth Stonington, 1st,   " Waterford,   " North Stonington, 1st,   " Waterford,   " North Stonington, 1st,   " Waterford,   " Waterford,   " Worth Stonington, 1st,   " Waterford,   " Worth Stonington, 1st,   " Worth Stonington,   Va.   " Worth Stonington,   " Wass.   " Worth Mountville,   " Worth Mountville,	1	N. J.		East Greenwich	RT
1698 Philadelphia, 1st,   Pa.   1705 Groton,   Con.   Piscataway,   N. J.   1706 Smithfield,   R. I.   1745 Euhaw,   S. C.   Waterford,   Waterfor	1693 Swansea 2d.				
1701 Welsh Tract,   1705 Groton,   Con.   " Piscataway,   N. J.   1706 Smithfield,   R. I.   " Piscataway, 7th Day,   N. J.   1708 Hopkinton,   R. I.   " Hightstown,   N. J.   1710 North Kingston,   "   1710 Torat Valley,   Pa.   1712 Cape May,   N. J.   1714 Burley, Isle of Wight,   1715 Hopewell, 1st,   " Brandywine,   Pa.   1719 Montgomery,   "   Brandywine,   Pa.   1719 Montgomery,   "   1724 New-York, 1st,   N. Y.   Richmond,   "   Warwick,   "   Richmond,   "   Warwick,   "   Westerly, Ist,   "   Westerly, Ist,   "   Westerly, Ist,   "   Westerly, Ist,   "   "   Wountville,   "   "   Wountville,   "   "   Wountville,   "   "   Wountville,   "   "   Westerly, Ist,   "   "   Wountville,   "   Wountville,   "   Wountville,   "   "   Wountville,   "   Wo					
1705 Groton,					
" Piscataway,         N. J.         1706 Smithfield,         N. J.         R. I.         " Hightstown,         N. J.           " Piscataway, 7th Day,         N. J.         " Hightstown,         N. J.           1708 Hopkinton,         R. I.         1710 North Kingston,         " Horseneck,         " N. J.           1711 Great Valley,         Pa.         1746 Southampton,         Pa.           1714 Burley, Isle of Wight,         Va.         1747 Scotch Plains,         N. J.           1714 Burley, Isle of Wight,         Va.         " Horseneck,         " Con.           1719 Montgomery,         " "         " " Farmington,         " " Farmington,         " " Farmington,         " " " Exeter,         R. I.           " Richmond,         " " Exeter,         R. I.         " Westerly, Ist,         " " Westerly, Ist,         " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1				,
1706 Smithfield,					u,
" Piscataway, 7th Day, 1708 Hopkinton, 1710 North Kingston, 1711 Great Valley, Pa.         " New Salem, Pa.         Va.           1711 Great Valley, 1711 Great Valley, 1712 Cape May, 1715 Hopewell, 1st, Brandywine, Pa.         N. J.         " King-street, Con.         Con.           1715 Hopewell, 1st, Brandywine, Pa.         N. J.         " Farmington, " Farmington, " Wass.         " Farmington, " Mass.         N. Y.           1724 New-York, 1st, Pa.         N. Y.         N. Y.         Pa.         " Wester Bay, N. Y.         N. Y.           1725 Scituate, Richmond, Warwick, Pa.         " Westerly, 1st, " Westerly, 1st, " Westerly, 1st, " Killingly, Con.         " Exeter, R. I.         R. I.         " Westerly, 1st, " Westerly, 1st, " Westerly, 1st, " Westerly, 1st, " Killingly, Con.         Con.         " Mountville, " Shiloh, " Westerly, 1st, " Shiloh, " Shiloh, " Shiloh, " Shiloh, " Westerly, 1st, " Westerl				•	
1708   Hopkinton,   1710   North Kingston,   72   1711   Great Valley,   74   1712   Cape May,   7114   Burley, Isle of Wight,   7115   Hopewell, 1st,   7119   Montgomery,   7124   New-York, 1st,   7125   Scituate,   7126   R. I.   7126   R. I.   7127   Scituate,   7128   R. I.   7129   Deep Creek, Surry,   7130   Indian Town,   7132   Sutton,   7134   Shiloh,   7135   Sutton,   7136   South Brimfield,   7137   Ashley River,   7138   Welsh Neck,   7138   Welsh Neck,   7139   North River,   7130   No					
1710 North Kingston,   1711 Great Valley,   Pa.   1712 Cape May,   N. J.   1714 Burley, Isle of Wight,   Va.   1715 Hopewell, 1st,   N. J.   1748 Oyster Bay,   N. Y.   1719 Montgomery,   "   1724 New-York, 1st,   N. Y.   1725 Scituate,   "   Richmond,   "   Richmond,   "   Warwick,   "   Warwick,   "   Warwick,   "   Warwick,   "   Westerly, 1st,   "   Killingly,   Con.   Thompson,   "   Mountville,   "   Killingly,   Con.   Thompson,   "   Mountville,   "   Killingly,   Con.   "   Thompson,   "   Mountville,   "   Sandy Run,   N. C.   "   Shiloh,   Con.   1727 Shiloh on Chowan,   N. C.   "   Shiloh,   Con.   1732 Cumberland,   R. I.   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1735 Sutton,   Mass.   1734 Shiloh,   N. J.   1735 Sutton,   Mass.   1736 South Brimfield,   "   Stono, Charleston,   S. C.   1737 Ashley River,   "   Rehoboth,   Mass.   1753 Schooley's Mountain,   N. Y.   1755 Axol,   Wass.   1758 Welsh Neck,   S. C.   "   Sandy Creek,   "   West Springfield,   "   Stonington,   Con.   1739 North River,   "   Southington and Farmington,   1740 West Springfield,   "   Saybrook,   Con.   1740 West Springfield,   "   Fishkill,   N. J.   "   Saybrook,   Con.   N. H.   1756 Ketockton,   Va.   "   Smith's,   "   West Smith's,   "   1756 Ketockton,   Va.   "   Smith's,   "   1756 Ketockton,   Va.   "   Smith's,   "   1756 Ketockton,   Va.   "   Smith's,   "   "   1757 Ketockton,   Va.   "   1757 Ketoc	i isomowy, rui ismy,			•	
1711 Great Valley,   Pa.					
1712   Cape May,   N. J.   "Horseneck, ""   1714   Burley, Isle of Wight, Va.   1715   Hopewell, 1st,   N. J.   1748   Oyster Bay,   N. Y.   1749   Sturbridge,   Mass.   1750   Bellingham,   "Exeter,   R. I.   "Westerly, 1st,   "Exeter,   R. I.   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Mountville,   "Thompson,   "Thompson,   "Thompson,   "Thompson,   "Thompson,   "Shiloh,   "Standy Run,   N. C.   "Shiloh on Chowan,   N. C.   "Shiloh on Chowan,   N. C.   "Shiloh,   "Statfield,   Con.   1729   Deep Creek, Surry,   "Mountville,   "Statfield,   Con.   1730   Indian Town,   Md.   "Stratfield,   Con.   1731   Shiloh,   N. J.   "Stratfield,   Con.   "Shiloh,   "Morristown,   N. J.   "Wosterly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Westerly, 1st,   "Sandy Run,   N. C.   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Shiloh,   "Mountville,					
1714 Burley, Isle of Wight,   Va.   1715 Hopewell, 1st,   N. J.   1748 Oyster Bay,   N. Y.   1749 Montgomery,   Warwick,   R. I.   Westerly, 1st,   Wountville,   Warwick,   Westerly, 1st,					
1715   Hopewell, 1st,   Brandywine,   Pa.   1748   Oyster Bay,   N. Y.   1749   Sturbridge,   Mass.   1719   Montgomery,   "   "   Exeter,   R. I.   "   Westerly, 1st,   "   Exeter,   R. I.   "   Westerly, 1st,   "   "					
"Brandywine, 1719 Montgomery, 1724 New-York, 1st, 1725 Scituate, R. I.         "Exeter, R. I.         Mass.           1724 New-York, 1st, 1725 Scituate, R. I.         "Exeter, R. I.         R. I.           "Richmond, Warwick, R. I.         "Westerly, 1st, "Intompson, "Thompson, "Thompson, "Thompson, "Thompson, "Thompson, "Mountville, "Intompson, "Mountville, "Sandy Run, N. C.         "Sandy Run, N. C.           1726 French Creek, Pa. "Mountville, "Shiloh on Chowan, N. C.         "Shiloh, "N. C.         "Shiloh, "N. Y.           1729 Deep Creek, Surry, 1730 Indian Town, Md. "Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.         R. I.         "Morristown, N. Y.         "Stratfield, Con.           1732 Cumberland, Mass. 1734 Shiloh, N. J. "Coventry, Mass. 1735 Sutton, Mass. 1755 Sutton, Mass. 1753 Schooley's Mountain, N. Y.         "Morristown, N. J.         "Morristown, N. J.           1736 South Brimfield, "Stono, Charleston, S. C.         "Rehoboth, Mass. 1754 Konoloway, Pa.         "New Britain. "Whates. Interford, Md.           "Shiloh, 2d, "Shiloh, 2d, "Shiloh, 2d, "Shiloh, 2d, "Ready Creek, "N. C.         "Sandy Creek, "N. C.           "Stonington, Con. 1739 North River, "Southington and Farmington, "Southington and Farmington, "Newtown, N. H. Thompson, N. Thompson, "Newtown, N. H. Thompson, "Newtown, N. H. Thompson, N. Thompson, "Newtown, N. H. Thompson, "Newtown, N. H. Thompson, N. Thompson, "Newtown, N. J. Thompson, "Newtown, N. J. Thompson, N. J. Thompson, "N. J. Thompson, N. J. Thompson, "N. J. Thomp					
1719 Montgomery,       "       1750 Bellingham,       "         1724 New-York, 1st,       N. Y.       "Exeter,       R. I.         1725 Scituate,       R. I.       "Westerly, 1st,       "         "Richmond,       "Killingly,       Con.         "Warwick,       "Mountville,       "Mountville,       "         "New London,       Con.       "Sandy Run,       N. C.         1727 Shiloh on Chowan,       N. C.       "Shiloh,       "N. Y.         1730 Indian Town,       Md.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       "Morristown,       N. J.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Total Release try,       "Mass.       "N. Y.         "Tot					
1724 New-York, 1st,       N. Y.       "Exeter,       R. I.         1725 Scituate,       R. I.       "Westerly, 1st,       "         "Richmond,       "Killingly,       Con.         "Warwick,       "Thompson,       "         1726 French Creek,       Pa.       "Mountville,       "         "New London,       Con.       "Sandy Run,       N. C.         1727 Shiloh on Chowan,       N. C.       "Shiloh,       "         1729 Deep Creek, Surry,       "Shiloh,       "       "Shiloh,       "         1730 Indian Town,       Md.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Goventry,       R. I.         "Stotoo, Charleston,       "S. C.       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "N. J.       "Reboboth,       Mass.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Ready Creek,       "Wa.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Sandy Creek,       "Wa.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Salem,       N. C.         "Salem,       N.	" Brandywine,		1749	Sturbridge,	
1725   Scituate,   R. I.   " Westerly, 1st, "   Richmond, "   Warwick, "   Killingly, Con.   Tompson, "   Thompson, "   Sandy Run,   N. C.   Shiloh,   N. C.   Shiloh,   Thompson, "   Thompson, "   Thompson, "   Sandy Run,   N. C.   Shiloh,   Thompson, "   Thompson, Thempson, Themps	1719 Montgomery,				
" Richmond,         " Killingly,         Con.           " Warwick,         " Thompson,         "           " New London,         Con.         " Sandy Run,         N. C.           1727 Shiloh on Chowan,         N. C.         " Sandy Run,         N. C.           1729 Deep Creek, Surry,         " Shiloh,         " Shiloh,         " "           1730 Indian Town,         Md.         R. I.         " Stratfield,         Con.           1732 Cumberland,         R. I.         " Morristown,         N. J.           " Oak Swamp, Rehoboth,         Mass.         " Morristown,         N. J.           1734 Shiloh,         N. J.         " Coventry,         R. I.           1735 Sutton,         Mass.         " Rehoboth,         Mass.           " Stono, Charleston,         S. C.         " Rehoboth,         Mass.           " Stono, Charleston,         S. C.         " Rehoboth,         Mass.           " Leicester,         Mass.         " Harford,         Md.           " Shiloh, 2d,         N. J.         " Ready Creek,         " N. C.           " Stonington,         Con.         " Kehukee,         " Sandy Creek,         " Fishing Creek,         " Fishing Creek,         " Fishing Creek,         " Fishing Creek,         " Sa					
"Warwick,         "Thompson,         Thompson,         Thom				Westerly, 1st,	
1726   French Creek,   Pa.   " Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Mountville, "   "   Sandy Run,   N. C.   "   Shiloh, on Chowan,   N. C.   "   Shiloh,   "   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1732   Cumberland,   R. I.   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1732   Cumberland,   R. I.     Toolingson,   "   Mountville, "   "   Shiloh,   "   "   Shiloh,   "   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1732   Cumberland,   R. I.     Toolingson,   "   Mountville, "   "   Shiloh,   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1751   North East,   N. Y.   "   Stratfield,   Con.   1752   Lyme,   "   "   Morristown,   N. J.   "   Coventry,   R. I.   1753   Schooley's Mountain,   N. Y.   "   Rehoboth,   Mass.   "   Rehoboth,   Mass.   "   New Britain.   "   New Britain.   "     West Shiloh, 2d,   N. J.   "   New Britain.   "   West Stonington,   Con.   "   Ready Creek,   N. C.   "   Sandy Creek,   "   "	i itiommonu,	•			
" New London,         Con.           1727 Shiloh on Chowan,         N. C.           1729 Deep Creek, Surry,         "Shiloh,           1730 Indian Town,         Md.           1732 Cumberland,         R. I.           "Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.         Lyme,           "Morristown,         N. J.           1734 Shiloh,         N. J.           1735 Sutton,         Mass.           1736 South Brimfield,         "Rehoboth,           "Stono, Charleston,         S. C.           1737 Ashley River,         "N. J.           "Leicester,         Mass.           "Shiloh, 2d,         N. J.           "Cohansey,         "Washiloh,           "Stonington,         Con.           1738 Welsh Neck,         S. C.           "Stonington,         Con.           1739 North River,         Va.           "Southington and Farmington,         Con.           "Tyle Creek,         "Con.           "Southington and Farmington,         Con.           "Consumption,         "Con.           "Saybrook,         Con.           "Saybrook,         Con.           "Saybrook,         Con.           "Saybrook,         Con.	" Warwick,				
1727 Shiloh on Chowan,       N. C.         1729 Deep Creek, Surry,       "         1730 Indian Town,       Md.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.         "Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       "         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.         1736 South Brimfield,       "         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.         1737 Ashley River,       "         "Leicester,       Mass.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.         "Cohansey,       "         "Stonington,       Con.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.         "Stonington,       Con.         1739 North River,       Va.         "Southington and Far- mington,       Con.         1740 West Springfield,       "         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.         "Fishkill,       N. Y.         "Salem,       N. J.         "Salem,			66		
1729 Deep Creek, Surry,       "       1751 North East,       N. Y.         1730 Indian Town,       Md.       "       Stratfield,       Con.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.       "       Stratfield,       Con.         " Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       N. J.       "       Morristown,       N. J.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "       Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       "       Rehoboth,       Mass.         " Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "       Rehoboth,       Mass.         " Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "       New Britain.       "         " Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "       Harford,       Md.         " Stonington,       Con.       "       Ready Creek,       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       "       Sandy Creek,       "         " Stonington,       Con.       "       Fishing Creek,       "         " Southington and Farmington,       Con.       "       "       Pipe Creek,       S. C.         " Saybrook,       Con.       "       N. J.       "       Saybrook,       Con.         1740 West Springfield,       "       "       "<			66	Sandy Run,	N. C.
1730 Indian Town,       Md.       "Stratfield,       Con.         1732 Cumberland,       R. I.       1752 Lyme,       "         "Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       "Morristown,       N. J.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "New Britain.       "Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Wass.       "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.         "Cohansey,       "Wass.       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "Wass.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "Wass.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Fishing Creek,       "Wass.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Stonington,       "Wass.       "Wass.       "Wass.         "Stonington,       "Wass.       "Wass.       "Wass.         "Stonington,       "Wass.		N. C.	66	Shiloh,	66
1732 Cumberland,       R. I.         "Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       "Morristown,       N. J.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "New Britain.       "Wass.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "Sandy Creek,       "         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         "Southington and Farmington,       Con.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington and Farmington,       Con.       "Newtown,       N. H.         "Yau       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Saybrook,       Con.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Saybrook,       "Salem,       N. J.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Salem,       N. J.       "Smith's,       "Smith's,	1729 Deep Creek, Surry,		1751	North East,	N. Y.
"Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       "Morristown,       N. J.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       1754 Konoloway,       Pa.         "Rehoboth,       Mass.       "New Britain.       "Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         "Southington and Farmington,       Con.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington,       Con.       "Pipe Creek,       S. C.         "Meriden,       Con.         "Saybrook,       Con.         "Saybrook,       Con.         "Salem,       N. J.         "Smith's					Con.
"Oak Swamp, Rehoboth, Mass.       "Morristown,       N. J.         1734 Shiloh,       N. J.       "Coventry,       R. I.         1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         "Leicester,       Mass.       "New Britain.       "Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Sandy Creek,       "Sandy Creek,         "Stonington,       Con.       "Fishing Creek,       "West Springfield,       "West Springfield,       "N. J.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Salem,       N. J.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Shikil,       N. Y.       "Smith's,       "	1732 Cumberland,	R. I.	1752	Lyme,	66
1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       1754 Konoloway,       Pa.         1737 Ashley River,       "New Britain.       "Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Sandy Creek,       "Sandy Creek,         "Stonington,       Va.       "Fishing Creek,       "West Springfield,         "Ty40 West Springfield,       "N. J.       "Newtown,       N. H.         "Saybrook,       Con.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Salem,       N. J.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Kehukee,       "Smith's,       "Smith's,	" Oak Swamp, Rehoboth	, Mass.	66	Morristown,	N. J.
1735 Sutton,       Mass.       1753 Schooley's Mountain,       N. Y.         1736 South Brimfield,       "Rehoboth,       Mass.         Stono, Charleston,       S. C.       1754 Konoloway,       Pa.         1737 Ashley River,       "New Britain.       "Md.         "Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       "Harford,       Md.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         "Stonington,       Va.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington and Farmington,       Con.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington,       "N. J.       "Newtown,       N. H.         1740 West Springfield,       "N. J.       "Saybrook,       Con.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Salem,       N. J.       "Smith's,       "	1734 Shiloh,	N. J.	66	Coventry,	
"Stono, Charleston, 1737 Ashley River, "       S. C.       1754 Konoloway, "       Pa.         1737 Ashley River, "       "New Britain. "       "Md.         "Leicester, Mass. "       Harford, Md.       Md.         "Shiloh, 2d, "       N. J.       "Ready Creek, N. C.         "Cohansey, "       "Ready Creek, N. C.       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck, S. C. "Sandy Creek, "       "Sandy Creek, "       "         "Stonington, Con.       "Kehukee, "       "         1739 North River, Va. "Southington and Far- mington, "       Con.       "Fishing Creek, "       S. C. "         "Meriden, Con.       "N. H.       N. H.       N. H.         1740 West Springfield, "       "Newtown, N. H.       N. H.         1742 Kingwood, N. J. "Saybrook, "       Con. "       N. J. "         "Chesnut Ridge, Md. "       "Salem, N. J. "       N. J. "         "Fishkill, N. Y. "       "Smith's, "	1735 Sutton,	Mass.	1753		N. Y.
"Stono, Charleston, 1737 Ashley River, "       S. C.       1754 Konoloway, "       Pa.         1737 Ashley River, "       "New Britain. "       "Md.         "Leicester, Mass. "       Harford, Md.       Md.         "Shiloh, 2d, "       N. J.       "Ready Creek, N. C.         "Cohansey, "       "Ready Creek, N. C.       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck, S. C. "Sandy Creek, "       "Sandy Creek, "       "         "Stonington, Con.       "Kehukee, "       "         1739 North River, Va. "Southington and Far- mington, "       Con.       "Fishing Creek, "       S. C. "         "Meriden, Con.       "N. H.       N. H.       N. H.         1740 West Springfield, "       "Newtown, N. H.       N. H.         1742 Kingwood, N. J. "Saybrook, "       Con. "       N. J. "         "Chesnut Ridge, Md. "       "Salem, N. J. "       N. J. "         "Fishkill, N. Y. "       "Smith's, "	1736 South Brimfield,	66			
1737 Ashley River,       " New Britain.       " Md.         " Leicester,       Mass.       " Harford,       Md.         " Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       1755 Axol,       Va.         " Cohansey,       " Ready Creek,       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       " Sandy Creek,       "         " Stonington,       Con.       " Kehukee,       "         " Southington and Far- mington,       Con.       " Pipe Creek,       S. C.         " Meriden,       Con.       N. H.         1740 West Springfield,       " Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       " Saybrook,       Con.         " Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       " Salem,       N. J.         " Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         " Kehukee,       N. C.       " Smith's,       "		S.· C.	1754		
" Leicester,       Mass.       " Harford,       Md.         " Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       1755 Axol,       Va.         " Cohansey,       " Ready Creek,       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       " Sandy Creek,       "         " Stonington,       Con.       " Kehukee,       "         1739 North River,       Va.       " Fishing Creek,       "         " Southington and Far- mington,       Con.       " Pipe Creek,       S. C.         " Meriden,       Con.         1740 West Springfield,       " Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       " Saybrook,       Con.         " Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       " Salem,       N. J.         " Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         " Kehukee,       " Smith's,       "		66 .			64
"Shiloh, 2d,       N. J.       1755 Axol,       Va.         "Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       "Sandy Creek,       "         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         1739 North River,       Va.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington and Far- or ington,       Con.       "Pipe Creek,       S. C.         "mington,       "Newtown,       N. H.         1740 West Springfield,       "Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         "Kehukee,       N. C.       "Smith's,       "		Mass.	66		Md.
"Cohansey,       "Ready Creek,       N. C.         1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       "Sandy Creek,       "         "Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         1739 North River,       Va.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington and Far- mington,       Con.       "Pipe Creek,       S. C.         "Meriden,       Con.         1740 West Springfield,       "Nowtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         "Kehukee,       N. C.       "Smith's,       "			1755		
1738 Welsh Neck,       S. C.       " Sandy Creek,       "         " Stonington,       Con.       " Kehukee,       "         1739 North River,       Va.       " Fishing Creek,       "         " Southington and Far- mington,       Con.       " Pipe Creek,       S. C.         " Meriden,       Con.         1740 West Springfield,       " Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       " Saybrook,       Con.         " Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       " Salem,       N. J.         " Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         " Kehukee,       N. C.       " Smith's,       "		46			
"Stonington,       Con.       "Kehukee,       "         1739 North River,       Va.       "Fishing Creek,       "         "Southington and Far-mington,       Con.       "Pipe Creek,       S. C.         "Meriden,       Con.         "Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       "Saybrook,       Con.         "Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       "Salem,       N. J.         "Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         "Kehukee,       N. C.       "Smith's,       "	1738 Welsh Neck.	S. C.	"		
1739 North River,       Va.       " Fishing Creek,       "         " Southington and Far- mington,       Con.       " Pipe Creek,       S. C.         1740 West Springfield,       " Newtown,       N. H.         1742 Kingwood,       N. J.       " Saybrook,       Con.         " Chesnut Ridge,       Md.       " Salem,       N. J.         " Fishkill,       N. Y.       1756 Ketockton,       Va.         " Kehukee,       N. C.       " Smith's,       "			66		66
"Southington and Farmington, "Meriden, Con. 1740 West Springfield, "Newtown, N. H. 1742 Kingwood, N. J. "Chesnut Ridge, Md. "Fishkill, N. Y. "Kehukee, N. C. "Southington and Farming Con. "Meriden, Con. "Saybrook, Con. "Salem, N. J. "Salem,			66		66
mington, 3 " Meriden, Con.  1740 West Springfield, " Newtown, N. H.  1742 Kingwood, N. J. " Saybrook, Con. " Chesnut Ridge, Md. " Salem, N. J. " Fishkill, N. Y. 1756 Ketockton, Va. " Kehukee, N. C. " Smith's, "		<b>\</b>	66		S. C
1740 West Springfield, " Newtown, N. H. 1742 Kingwood, N. J. " Saybrook, Con. " Chesnut Ridge, Md. " Salem, N. J. " Fishkill, N. Y. 1756 Ketockton, Va. " Kehukee, N. C. " Smith's, "		Con.	"		
1742 Kingwood, N. J. "Saybrook, Con. "Chesnut Ridge, Md. "Salem, N. J. "Fishkill, N. Y. 1756 Ketockton, Va. "Kehukee, N. C. "Smith's, "		66	66		
" Chesnut Ridge, Md. " Salem, N. J. " Fishkill, N. Y. 1756 Ketockton, Va. " Kehukee, N. C. " Smith's, "		NI	l	,	
" Fishkill, N. Y. 1756 Ketockton, Va. "Kehukee, N. C. "Smith's, "			166		
"Kehukee, N. C. "Smith's, "			I		
,	T. ISHIWIH,		1		
1170 DOSWII, 2u, 11885.   1018110t, 11. U.	i monunoo,				
	1130 DOSWII, ZU,	TIT CROSS.	ı	I OISHOU,	14. U.

20		HAYNES	BAP	rist	
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State
			A. D.		
	Bull Tail,	N. C.		New Valley,	Va.
"	Lynville,	Va.	66	North Stonington, 2d	
66	Newport,	R. I.	66	Groton,	"
46	Middleborough, 1st,	Mass.	1766	Ketockton,	Va.
66	Wantage, 1st,	N. J.	16	Chappawamsick,	66
1757	Dover,	N. Y.	66	Upper Freehold,	N. J.
4	Falls Tar River,	N. C.	66	Woodstock, 1st,	Con.
66	Camden,	"	66	Warwick,	N. Y.
66	Middleborough, 2d,	Mass.	66	Scituate,	R. I.
66	West Harwich,	TAT COSS		Clinch River,	Tenn
	Sandy Creek,	N. C.	1101	Glade Hollow,	1 6111
1102	Jersey Settlement,	14. O.	66	Craig's	Va.
	Red Banks,	46	66	Goose Creek,	¥ 26. €4
<b>E</b> 6		Va.	66	Mount Bethel,	N. J.
	Mill Creek, 1st, Coosawhatchie,	S. C.	66		Con.
1709		N. Y.		New London,	
64	Stamford,		1700	Madbury,	N. H
	Cohary,	N. C.	66	Little River,	Va.
1760	Saybrook,	Con.		Weares,	
	Abbot's Creek,	Va.	66	Wilbraham,	Mass
<b>4</b>	Forks Little River,	N. C.	"	Hardwick,	
	Ashfield, 1st,	Mass.	66	Berwick, 1st,	N. H.
	Middleborough, 3d,		66	Enoree,	S. C.
66	Taunton,	46	66	Shaftesbury,	Con.
	Pittsgrove,	•	66	Shaftesbury,	Vt.
	Dividing, Creek,	<u>N</u> . J.	ı	Attleborough,	Mass.
	Broad Run,	Va.	66	Cheshire, 1st,	66
66	Grassy Creek,	N. C.	66	Wrentham,	"
	Charlton,	Mass.	64	Waller's,	Va.
	Dividing Creek,	N. J.	66	Blue Run,	<b>á</b>
66	New-York, 7th Day,		66	Little River,	66
"	Stillwater,	- 6	66	Lower Spotsylvania,	16
66	Rehoboth, 2d,	Con.	66	Lyon's Farm,	N. J.
1763	Sackville,	N. B.	66	Suffield,	Con.
66	Haverhill,	Mass.	1770	Brentwood,	N. H.
1764	Berwick,	Me.	"	Bethel, New-York Cit	y N. Y.
66	Cranston,	<b>R.</b> I.	"	Chesterfield,	N. H.
66	Newport, 3d,	"	66	Hinsdale,	66
46	Warren,	46	66	Richmond,	66
66	Pemberton,	N. Y.	46	Manahawkin,	N. J.
"	New Mills,	N. J.	66	Mill Creek, 2d,	Va.
1765	Congaree,	S. C.	"	South River,	66
4	Upper Fair Forest,	66	66	Mine Creek,	S. C.
66	Grassy Creek,	N. C.	66	Bush River,	"
66	Haverhill, 1st,	Mass.	66	Stephen's Creek,	66
46	Martha's Vineyard,	THE CHOICE	66	Uniontown,	Pa.
	TAW CONT DATE OF A TITLO A COUNTY			VALLUILLE WEEK	an della

					- 41
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A. D.			A. D.		inglimmit grammaning 1
1770	Westerly, 2d,	R. I.	1772	Brent Town,	Va.
1771	Saluda,	S. C.	66	Upper Essex,	46
66	Burch River,	66	66	Pittsfield,	N. Y.
66	Little River, 1st,	66	66	High Hills Santee	S. C.
46	Do. do. 2d,	66	"	Healing Springs,	66
66	Shanando,	Va.	66	North Berwick,	Me.
64	Upper Orange,	46	66	New Selem,	Mass.
46	Amherst,	66	66.	Kiokee,	Geo.
€.	Buckingham,	66	66,	Sandbornton,	N. H.
66.	Bedford,	64	66	Sandford,	66
66	Blackwater,	64	66	Gilmanton,	66
66	Buck Marsh,	46.	1773	Appomattox,	Va.
66	County Line,	66	66	Burruss',	66 .
66	Culpepper, in Orange,	66	66	Catawba,	46
66	Carter's Run,	66	66	Carter's Run,	44
66	Dover,	66	66	Dover,	66
66	Dan River,	66	66	Ebenezer,	66
66	Falls Creek,	66	66	Great Bridge,	16
66	Licking Hole,	66	66	James City,	46
46	Louisa,	66	64	Malone's,	66
66	Meherrin,	66	66	Reed's,	66
66	Middle Spotsylvania,	46	66	Botsford's MH	Geo.
66	Middle Orange,	66	66	Upper Bannister,	Va.
66	Tuckahoe,	N. J.	66	Middle Fork Saluda,	S. C.
66	Nottoway,	66	66	Goshen,	Pa.
66	Johnston,	R. L	66	Ten-mile,	4
66	Westmoreland,	N. H.	66	Peter's Creek,	66
46	Barnstable,	Mass.	66	Horton,	N. B.
66	Wales,	64	66	Bertie,	N. C.
46	Cheshire, 2d,	"	66	Fredericktown,	Md.
66	Lamborough,	66	"	Old Seneca,	66
66	Chelmsford,	66	"4	Meherrin,	N. C.
66	Hopkinton,	N. H.	66	James' City,	Va.
66	Brentwood,	.46	66	Reed's,	66
66	Haw River,	N. C.	46	Burns'	44
"6	Cashie,	u	66	Pownel,	Con.
66		Va.	46	Pownal, 1st,	Vt.
u	Pittagrove,	N. J.	66	Stamford,	Con.
1772	Blue Stone,	Va.	66	New Savannah,	Geo.
. 66	Glebe Landing,	"	46	Westmoreland,	N. H.
"	Thumb Run,	"	1774	Ashford, 2d,	Con.
"	Lower King and Queen	66	66	Richmond,	R. I.
66	Norfolk,	66	66	Harford,	Md.
66	Dighton,	Mass.	66 .	Guineas,	Va.
u	Frederickstown,	N. Y.	"	North Pamunkey,	64
66	Rocks,	Va.	66	Providence,	66
		, man			

Digitized by GOOSIC

Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A. D.			A. D.		
1774	Occoquon,	Va.	1775	Pigeon Creek,	Pa.
66	Piscataway,	66	66	Loyal Hanna,	66
66	Hartwood,	66	"		66
46	Upper King and Queen	ه (۵	66	Pipe Čreek,	S. C.
66	Tuckaho,	<b>´</b> 66	66	Treadaway,	66
46	White House,	66		Yeopin,	N. C.
46	Lemproire's Creek,	66		Tabb's Creek,	"
66	Fork Union,	66	66	Stonington borough,	Con.
66	Hunting Creek,	66	"	Suffield,	"
66	Matthew's,	66	66	Upper College,	Va.
66	Upper College,	66	6.	Exol,	66
66		N. C.	66	Matthews.	66
66	Rock Swamp,	N. C.		1111000110 11 10	

### A CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

OF

## BAPTIST CHURCHES IN AMERICA:

CONSTITUTED DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A. D.			A. D.		
1776	Chickahominy,	Va.	1776	Hampton,	Con.
66	Back Lick	66	66	Killingly,	66
66	Charles City,	66	"	Ashford, 3d,	66
46	Reedy Creek,	66	1777	Grafton,	Va.
66	Occoquon,	66	46	Black Creek,	66
66	Licking Hole,	66	66	Tussekiah,	66
66	Gapway,	S. C.	66	Tommahawk,	66
44	Upper Lynch's Creek,	66	66	Lunie's Creek,	66
66	Upper F. T. Creek,	66	66	Scarrot's,	66
66	Sandy River,	66	66	Little River Creek,	Geo.
66	Flat Swamp,	N.C.		Upper Duncan's Creek,	S. C.
66	Rocky River, (Anson)	N. C.	66	Edisto,	66
44	Medfield,	Mass.	66	Buffalo,	N.C.
	Harvard,	66	"	Forks of Yough,	Pa.
66	Scituate,	R. I.		Forks of Cheat,	46
66	Foster,	66		Wolf Island,	N.C.
46	Upper Freehold,	N. J.		Abbot's Creek,	66
66	Cornwallis,	N.S.		Flat River,	66
66	Red Stone,	Pa.		Little Brier Creek,	Geo.

		AII	and of C	ATTACLE			23
Date.	Name.		State.	Date.	Name.		State.
A. D.				A. D.			
1778	Moratico,		Va.	1780	Willington,		R. I.
66	Skinquarter,		66	66	Litchfield,		Con.
66	F. T.		66	66	Burlington,		"
66	Wilderness,		"	66	Colchester,		4
66	South Kingsto	n,	R. I.	66	Wolcott and ]	Bristol,	66
66	Gloucester,	•	46	66	Salisbury,	•	Md.
66	Ebenezer,		S. C.	66	Broad Creek,		66
66	Massaponax,		Va.	"	Wallingford,		Vt.
66	Deep Creek,		S. C.	66	Guilford, 1st,		44
66	Lockwood's Fo	olly,	N. C.	"	Shaftesbury, 2	≥d,	44
66	Deep Creek,		66	66	Guilford,	•	N. H.
66	Newport,		66	66	Wells, 1st,		66
66	Green River,		44	46	Newport and	Croydon,	"
66	Marlow,		N. H.	66	Rumney,		66
66	Canaan, 1st,		N. Y.	. 66	Canterbury,		66
66	Galway,		46	"	London,		<b>f</b> 6
66	Cambridge,		66	€6	Chichester,		66
66	Yarmouth,		N. B.	"	Meredith,		66
46	Tucker's Swa	mp,	Va.	66	Mouth Uhary	,	N. C.
66	Musterfield,	-	66	66	Cowenjock,		u
66	Massongo,		66	"	London Tract	2	Del.
66	Western Bran	ich,	66	ш	Sandbornton,		46
66	Canaan, 1st,		N. Y.	66	Fishkill,		N. Y.
	Chatham & E	Iaddam,		66	Berlin,		66
46	Buck Creek,		S. C.	66	Buffalo Ridge	, 2d,	Tenn.
66	Roaring River		N. C.		Sailor Creek,		Va.
66	Great 9 Partn		N. Y.	66	Timber Ridge	3,	"
	Columbia, Ba	rnwell,	8. C.	66	Durban's Cree	ek,	S. C.
66	Catawba,		Va.	66	Greenbrier,		-4
66	Bethel,		66	- 66	Hilltown,		Pa.
66	Richmond, 1s	t,		66	Nomini,		"
66	Sandford,		Me.	66	Tiverton, 2d,		R. [.
46	Leyden,		Mass.	66	Ballard's Brid	lge,	N. C.
66	Shutesbury,		66	"	River Creek,		66
66	Newtown,		66	"	Woburn,		Mass.
66	Chesterfield,		66	66	Fall River,		66
66	Tisbury, Mar	tha's 🁌	66	66	Wendell,		"
	Vineyard,	5		"	Adams,		44
66	Sloughton,		66	"	Lanesboro,		66
	Randolph,		"	66	Pittsfield,		66
66	Holmes' Hole		66	"	Sandisfield,		66
66	Colraine, 1st,		"	"	Ashford,		"
"	New Shoreha		R. I.	"	West Bridge,		u
46	West Greenw	ich,	66	66	Harwich,		"
66	North Kingst	on,	66	66	Manchester,		Vt.
66	Block Island,		66	"	Cow Marsh,		Del.
					Ph. I		wile

24	HAYNES' BA	PTIST A	TLAS	OF CHARTS, &c.	
Date.	Name.	State.	Date.	Name.	State.
A. D.			A. D.		
1701	Duck Creek or Bryn-	Del.		Bridgewater,	Vt.
	zion,	)	"	Poultney,	66
66	Fowling Creek,	Md.	66	Westminster, Wind-	<b>(</b>
66	Cedar Čreek,	Ky.		ham county,	<b>§</b>
66	Severn's Valley,	"	.66	Fishkill,	N. Y.
66	Canaan,	N. H.	66	Pottskill,	66
66	Shapleigh,	46	66	Battenkill,	66
66	Red Creek, Aberleen,	Geo.	66	Cedar Fork,	Ky.
66	Nolyn,	Ky.	66	Severn's Valley,	46
1782	County Line,	Va.	66	Onslow,	N. B.
"	Fox Creek,	66	1783	Childry,	Va.
6.6	North Fork,	66	66.	North Fork, Holston,	
#6	Buck Lick,	66	66	Hungo's,	Va.
66	Vienna, Dorchester,	Md.		South River,	66
61	Cheraw Hills,	S. C.	66	Happy Creek,	44
46	Gravelly Branch,	Del.	"	Indian Creek,	"
	Sussex,		66	Swift Creek,	S. C.
46	Beauty Spot,	N. C.	"	Dummerston,	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{t}$ .
64	Bill's Creek,	46	"	Corinth and Vershire,	Vt.
46	Bowdoinham, 1st,	Me.	66	Pittsford, Rutland,	- 66
46	Fishing Creek,	Geo.	66	Athens, Windham,	66
66	Wells,	66	66	Mispillion,	$\mathbf{Del}.$
66	Sutton, 2d,	Mass.	"	Indian River, (Sussex	;,) "
46	Meredith,	N. H.	66	Choigia,	Geo.
46	Rumney,	46	64	Cherokee,	Tenn.
46	Sutton,	64	. "	Canaan, Grafton,	N. H.
46	Lyman,	46	66	Gilbert's Creek,	Ky.
-66	Weare, 1st,	66	. "	Mortemuskeet,	N.C.
86	Temple,	46	66	Black Creek,	66
66	Templeton,	Mass.	66	County Line,	66
66	Quidnesset,	R. I.	66	Chatham, Middlesex,	Con.
46	North Kingston,	66	66	Granville, Washing-	N.Y.
. 66	Fishing Creek, 2d,	Geo.	<b>!</b> :	ton,	> TA' T'
44	Guilford, (United)	Vt.	66	Lower Southfield,	) D.
46.,	Middletown,	66		Northampton,	Pa.
66	Ira,	66		•	,

### CRONOLOGICAL CHART

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# BAPTIST CHURCHES IN AMERICA,

CONSTITUTED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE REVOLUTION,

AFTER A. D. 1783 AND BEFORE A. D. 1789,

UP TO WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT.

Date.	Church.   County.   State.	Date.   Church.   County.   State.
A. Đ.		A. D.
1784	Edgecombe, Wool- Mass.	1784 Redbanks Creek, Edge- S. C.
	wich, Georgetown,	field,
46	Little River, Cumber- ( "	" Upper Fork, Lynch's
	land,	Creek, or Flat Creek, \ "
66	Harpswell, Cumberland, "	Lancaster,
66	Westfield, Hampshire, "	" Paget's Creek, or Paco-) "
66	Bowdoinham, Lincoln, "	let River, Union,
66	Sterling, " "	" Greenwood, Wilks, Geo.
66	Colchester, 2d, New ( Con	1785 How-Rowley, Sussex, Mass.
	London, Con.	" Russel, Hampshire "
66	Stonington, 4th, " "	" Bridgewater, Plymouth, "
66	Halifax, Bennington, Vt.	" Dublin, Cheshire, N. H.
46	Clarendon, Rutland, "	" Westmoreland, " "
64	Royalton, Windsor, "	" Grafton, Grafton, "
44	Fishkills, 2d, Dutchess, N. Y.	" Mason, Hillsboro, "
66	Pittstown, Rensellaer, "	" Danbury, Fairfield, Con.
66	Stephentown, " "	" Poultney, Rutland, Vt.
23	Brookfield, Ulster, "	" Mapletown, Rensellaer, N. Y.
66	York Town, Westchester "	" Little Hoosick, or
66	Mount Moriah, Fayette, Pa.	Stephentown, } "
66	Duck Creek, or Bryn-	Rensellaer,
	zion, Kent,	" New Galloway, Sara-) "
46	Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.	gota,
66	Tomahawk, Chesterfield, Va.	" Newburgh, Ulster, "
66	Blackwater Creek, \ "	" Jacob's Town, Bur- N. J.
	Norfolk,	lington,
66	Eastern Shore, Prin-	" Washington, New Del.
	cess Ann,	Castle, )
66	Piney Branch, Spot-	" Mossing Ford, Char-
	sylvania,	lotte,
66	Baregrass, Jefferson, Ky.	" Sandy Creek, " "
66	Goose Creek, Craven, N.C.	" William's, Goochland, "
66	Swift Creek, " "	" Miller's Ferry, Halifax, "
Çć	Turkey Creek on Sa- \ S C	" Meadow Creek, Mont- 1"
,	luda River, Abbeville & C. C.	gomery,
		····Coole

20	HAIMES	DAT.	AINA
Date.	Church.   County.   State.	Date.	Church.   County.   State.
A. D.		A. D.	
1785	Long Branch, Loudon, Va.		Bedford, Westchester, N. Y.
66	Shoulder's Hill, Nan- \ "	"	North Castle " "
	semond,	66	Canoe Brook, Essex, N. J.
66	Black Walnut, Orange, "	66	Mansfield, Sussex, "
46	South Quay, South- \ "	66	Pittstown, Luzerne, Pa.
	ampton,	66	Queen Anne, Queen Md.
66	Head of Boon's Creek, Ky.		Anne,
	rayette,	66	Lingoteague, Accomack, Va
66	Tate's Creek, Madison, "	"	Catawba Creek, Bot-
66	Washington, Mason, "		tetourt,
44	Cox's Creek, Neison,	"	Union Meeting, Buck-
"	Pottinger's Creek, " "		ingham,
66	Great Crossing, Scott, "	66	Crooked Run, Hampshire "
"	Clear Creek, (unknown) "	66	Lost River, Hardy, "
"	Bent Creek, Jefferson, Tenn.	66	Mount Pleasant, Mon-) "
"	Pee Dee River, Anson, N. C.	,,	ongahela,
66	Cahawba River,	66	Pricket's Creek, " "
"	Burke and Lincoln,	66	Little Sandy Creek,
66	Scuppernong River, 4		on Dan River, Pitt-
	Tyrrel,	66	sylvania,
66	Roaring River, So \ "		Black Creek, South-
46	Fork, Wilks, S	"	ampton, (
**	Wassamasaw, Char- S. C.		Craig's Old M. House, \ "
"	leston, )	66	Spotsylvania, S
••	Jamey's Creek, Spar-	66	Boone's Creek, Fayette, Ky.
66	tanburgh, ) Philip's Mills, Wilks, Geo.	"	Bryan's " " " Town Fork, " "
"	Whalley's Mills, " "	66	Forks Dick's River, )
	Freetown, 2d, Bristol, Mass.		Lincoln,
1100	Bristol, Lincoln,	66	Tate's Creek 2d Ma.)
66	Deerfield, Hampshire, "		dison,
66	Wintonbury, Hartford, Con.	6.	Flat Creek, Jefferson, Tenn.
66	Warren, Litchfield, "	66	French Broad, "
66	Now London New	66	Unner Ford French
	London, 100 %		Broad, Jefferson,
46	Montville, 2d, "	66	Bear Creek, Chatham, N. C.
66	Proston & Contarhury	66	Cross Roads, Guilford, "
	New London,	66	Knob's Crook Pasano
66	Stafford, Tolland, "		tank,
66	Leicester, Addison, Vt.	66	Rocky River, Abbeville, S. C.
66	Putney, Windham, "	66	Buffaloe Creek, "
66	Staton Island Rich	66	Black Swamp, Lincoln, "
	mond, N. Y.	66	Lower Duncan's Creek, \ "
66	Stephentown, Rensellaer, "		Newbury,
66	New Shawangunk, ) "	16	Cedar Spring, Spar- } "
	Ulster,		tanburg,
			- Danie Coole
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	AL	DAS OF C	TTGF TP	3, 000.		41
Date.   C	Church.   County.	State.	Date.	Church.	County.	State.
A. D.	The state of the s	Amende of the same	A. D.			
	ck Head, Burke,	Geo.	1787	Powel's Poi	nt. Curri-	TT C
	bron, Elbert,	66		tuck,	,	N. C.
	er Creek, Upper	)	66	Little River	. Montgom	erv "
	on Works, Wilks	<b>}</b> "	"	Skewarkey		1
	g Creek,Ogeeche	, )		Martin,	010011,	66
	iver, Wilks,	³ <b>\</b> "	66	Rock River	PDR	66 66
	uldsbury, Hancoc	L Magg	"	Little Riner		arv 46
	mber Four, Wash		66	Head Enore	e River	1
7100	gton,	- } "		Greenville		S. C.
	pkinton, Hillsbor	NH	66	Pacolet Riv		66
	llingford, New	`	66	Rock Creek	(Tinner)	,
H	aven,	Con.		Burke,	, (Oppor) {	Geo.
	well, Addison,	Vt.	66	Van's Creel	k, Elbert,	66
	bbardston, Rutla		66	Powel's Cre		e. "
	lsdale, Columbia,		66	Ebenezer, V	Wilkes,	" "
	enia Ťown, Dutch		1788	Bullock's G		e.Mass.
" For	intain Creek,	37.	66	Cheshire,	66	" "
	runswick,	Va.	66	Sanderfield,	2d, "	66
" The	ornton's River,	7. "	66	Plainfield, 2	d, Hampsh	ire "
	ulpeper,	}	66	Conway,	ü	66
". Cul	banks on Nollo-	)	66	Canaan, Ha	ancock,	46
W	ay River, Din-	66	66	Bowdoin, 1	st, Lincoln	1, "
	iddie,		46	Thomaston,	66	66
" Mil	lstone, Halifax,	66	66	Marshfield,	Plymouth,	. 66
	therwood Creek,	) 66	"	Pippin, Wa		66
	enry,	§	66	Landaff, G		46
	untain Creek,	} "	66	Providence,		R.T.
	rince Edward,	•		Bahama 1		)
	ade-Hollow, Rock	-} "	66	New Londo	n, Hillsbor	o, N. H.
in	gham,	5	66	Newport, 4t	h, Newport	t, R. I.
	Iter Creek, "	66	46	New Shorel	$\mathbf{nam}, \mathbf{3d}, \ $	. 66
" Hig	gh Hills, Notto-	}		Washingt	on, )	)
w	ay River, Sussex,		66	North Provi	dence, Pro-	} "
	cock Creek, "	66		vidence,	1919 a	)
" Co	oper's Run, Bourb	on, Ky.	66	Hopkinton,		
	on's Creek, 2d, Fay		"	Torrington,		
	nging Fork, Dick	'S } "	66	Saybrook, 2		top up .
	iver, Lincoln,	)		Brandon, A		Vt.
	k Creek, Nelson,		. 66	Shaftesbury		44
	shar's Creek, Sho	ilinam.	66	Benningto		"
	ve Creek, Green,	Tenn.	66	Reading, V		66
אות	Creek, Hawkins	5,		Great Nine	rartners,	N. Y.
	ffalo Ridge, Was	III- {	"	Dutchess,	e£.	)
	igton,	)	66	Peekskill,	. Dan-11-	
	ny Creek, Cumber	N. C.	"	Kinderhook		
18	ind,		1	Hartford, V	v asmington	4)

Savannah, (colored)

Chatham.

Hanover, King George, Va.

Polecat Creek, Halifax,

Date.	Church.   County.   8	state.	Date.	Church.	County.	State
A. D.			A. D.	99.4	-	
1789	Snow Creek and Pi-		1789	Pigeon Ri		Tenn.
	geon River, 2d, V	<b>).</b>	66	ton, (now		
	Franklin,				Creek, Berti	
46	Staunton River and		66		reek, Cater	
	Blackwater, Frank-	6	66		Granville,	
	lin,		"	Grassy No		66
66	Terrible Creek, Halifax,	6	66		Creek, Ru-	66
66	Mount Tabor, Monon-	6		therford,		
	galia,		66	Norhunty 8	Swamp, Way	yne"
64	Greesy Creek, Mont-	6	66	Fish's Riv	er, Wilks,	66
	gomery,		66	Fork Lync		9 0
66	Walker's Creek, "	6		2d, Chest	ter,	S. C.
66		6	66	Rock Cree	k, Fairfield	. "
66	man and a man an	6	66		k on Reed	
66	Mohawk Crook Pitt	16		River, G		, ••
	sylvania,	•	66		uda River,	66
66		66	1	Greenvil		••
44		56	66		ch Enoree,	66
66	Vencomano Creak	14		Laurens,		••
	Westmoreland,	•	66		mp, Liberty	r. 66 °
66	Jessamin Creek Fav.	<b>P</b>	66		ketcher,Orai	
	ette,	Ky.	"		ek, Lower,	0
. 66	Hardin's Creek, Nelson,	66		Burke,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Geo.
66	Rolling Fork, "	66	u		eek, Burke,	66
46	Cedar Creek, Hawkins, T	'enn.	66		liver, Frank	
44	Stock Creek, Holston,	66	66		als, Green,	46
	TOTAL CAUCAL, LAVINOVIL,		'	ZZUII DIIO	wany Cracotty	

#### EXPLANATIONS.

1. In making the foregoing Tables, Charts, &c., no distinction is made between Particular, General, Regular, United, Separate, Six-principle, Seventh-day, Misrionary, Anti-missionary, Associated, or Unassociated Septist Churches; which shows the reason why, otherwise, there would seem to be a repetition of the names of the same Churches under different dates.—2. No distinction is made between extinct Churches, and those which do still retain their original organization.—3. No notice is taken by which to distinguish such Churches as are dated from the first organization, and such as date from some re-organization.—4. Nor do the Tables show the change of the names of some Churches, and their changes from one Association to another.—5. These remarks apply also to Associations.—6. In some instances, there have been changes in county lines and county names which are noted in the Tables. Occasionally there possibly occur mistakes, errors, or repetitions, but it is believed soldom.—7. The sources whence the Tables have been made, have been Backur's folio and abridged, Semple, Callender, Morgan Edwards, Leland, Furman, Allen, Benedict's several editions, and Asplund; also Minutes, Almanacc, and Correspondence and Consultation of Church Records; also Crosby, Ivimey, Orchard, Dan Taylor, Walter Wilson, Wink's Reporter, New Baptist Miscellany, &c. &c.—all compared, and the date which seemed the better, has been adopted; always preferring Backur's for New England, Semple for Virginia, and each according to the circumstances of the case.

If any complain, let better information be communicated, with the evidence of its correctness, and the stereotype plates will be so altered for future permanent publication in our Gassetteer. Such corrections are solicited from any one who can essummission, if it be one new item, or correct one old item. We can do no more. These Tables make a moiety of materials to be remodelled for the Supplement to the Baptist Cyclopedia; and this work has been published, in part, te show the Baptist, who can furnish the materials, what we want them, without further corremony, to send, as at once, for the Baptist Cyclopedia, and our other publications proposed in our advertisement on the following pages.

T. W. HAYNES.









